

RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, DURHAM.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM;

COMPRISING A CONDENSED ACCOUNT OF ITS
NATURAL, CIVIL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME;

ITS BOUNDARIES, ANCIENT PARISHES, AND RECENTLY FORMED PAROCHIAL DISTRICTS
AND CHAPELRIES, AND PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL DIVISIONS; ITS
AGRICULTURE, MINERAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES, SHIPPING, DOCKS,
RAILWAYS, AND GENERAL COMMERCE; ITS PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PAROCHIAL REGISTERS,

LANDED GENTRY, HERALDIC VISITATIONS,

LOCAL BIOGRAPHY, SCHOOLS, CHARITIES, SANITARY REPORTS,
POPULATION, &c., COMPILED FROM PARLIAMENTARY AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, PRIVATE
INFORMATION, AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

EMBELLISHED BY NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

"RETINENS VESTIGIA FAMÆ."—*Virgil.*

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COUNTY PALATINE OF DUBLIN;

BY JOHN O'NEILL, ESQ.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

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HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

DARLINGTON WARD.

THE SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.

The south-west division of Darlington Ward consists, as has been seen, of the parishes of Middleton-in-Teesdale, Winston, Gainford, Staindrop, and Cockfield, the parochial chapelries of Barnard Castle and Whorlton, and part of the chapelry district of Ingleton. The parish of Cockfield participates in the coal trade of the Auckland district; and that of Middleton-in-Teesdale has been long celebrated, like the dale of the Wear, for the productiveness of its lead-mines. The aspect of the country, in this part of the division, is bleak and hilly, consisting, for the most part, of lofty fells, similar to those by which Weardale is hemmed in. The river Tees, however, presents a striking contrast to the placid course of its neighbour stream, hurling itself over precipices and through chasms which might fitly acquire for it the character of an alpine torrent. Even as it approaches the more sylvan and cultivated parts of the division, it continues, in times of flood, which

are frequent and sudden, to rush over its rocky channel with considerable turbulence and force. The scenery of the country, however, after leaving the imposing but sterile heights of Middleton Fells, becomes rapidly more beautiful; and no part of the county is more fertile and highly cultivated than the remainder of this division. Barnard Castle (with its ruined fortress), Middleton-in-Teesdale, and Staindrop are the market towns; the eastern portion of the division enjoying the advantage of proximity to the markets of Darlington and Bishop Auckland. The introduction of railway traffic may be expected shortly to facilitate more extensive intercourse, and provide an easier outlet for the products of the south-west division. Several elegant and pleasant mansions adorn the face of the country; whilst the princely castle of Raby, and that of Streatham, are associated with historical recollections, not only of the county, but of the kingdom itself.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF BARNARD CASTLE.

THE chapelry of Barnard Castle is bounded on the south and south-west by the river Tees, which separates it from the parishes of Rokeby, Startforth, and Romaldkirk, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; on the west and north-west by the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale; on the north by the parish of Staindrop; and on the east by the chapelry of Whorlton. The townships into which it is divided are, 1, Barnard Castle; 2, Marwood, including Woolhouse, High and Low Shipley, Hullerbush, and other ancient estates; 3, Streatlam and Stainton; and, 4, Westwick, with East and West Shaws.

BARNARD CASTLE.

THIS township occupies an area of 4,007 acres. In 1831, it contained 513 inhabited houses, and 20 uninhabited; in 1841, 679 inhabited, 61 uninhabited, and 2 building; and in 1851, 688 inhabited, 8 uninhabited, and 11 building. The value of the property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £11,942. The population of the township was, in 1801, 2,966; in 1811, 2,986; in 1821, 3,581; in 1831, in consequence of the increase of manufactories, 4,430; in 1841, 4,452; and in 1851, 4,608. Of the latter number, 2,216 were males and 2,392 females. The return includes 101 persons in 1841, and 60 in 1851, in the union workhouse.

HISTORY.

THE tract of country extending along the north bank of the Tees, between Middleton-in-Teesdale on the west, to Coniscliffe on the east, was, with the exception of the little parish of Winston, anciently known as the parish of Gainford. Amongst the places which the Earls of Northumberland obtained from Bishop Aldhune, between 998 and 1018, Whorlton, Sledwish, Stainton, Streatlam, and Marwood, portions of Gainford, are enumerated. This part of the country suffered severely from the devastations of the Conqueror (see vol. i., page 196); and, after his departure, Malcolm king of Scotland, led his army down Teesdale towards Cleveland, in his progress burning churches, murdering the nobles, and seizing the women and young men as captives for slavery.

THE BALIOLS.—Whilst suffering from the above accumulated disasters, the forests of Teesdale and Marwood, the lordships of Middleton-in-Teesdale and Gainford, with all their royalties, franchises, and im-

munities, were given by William Rufus, about the year 1093, with the barony of Bywell in Northumberland, to Guy Baliol, who had come into England with the Conqueror. The principal circumstances known relative to Baliol, after taking possession of his new domain, are, his grant of the churches of Gainford, Stokesley, and Stainton-in-the-Street, to the abbey of St. Mary's, York; and the prohibition from King Henry I., after the year 1109, that he should not hunt in the forests of Bishop Flambard. He left issue Barnard, Joceline, and Hawise; the latter married to William Bartram, Baron of Mitford, and founder of Newminster Abbey.

Barnard Baliol, son and successor of Guy, was a man of bold, active, and enterprising spirit. Dissatisfied with the lowly position of the ancient manor place of Gainford, he commenced the erection of that fortress which bore his name, and the extensive ruins of which still remain in attestation of his power. This mighty structure was built between the years 1112 and 1132; and the security afforded by its vicinity having attracted the surrounding population, the town of Barnard Castle rose into existence. A burgage tenure was granted to its inhabitants by the founder of the castle; their privileges and immunities to be similar to those which Alan of Britany had granted to the burgesses of Richmond; and the burgesses, in return, paid a certain rent to their lord. Baliol frequently visited the court of David I., king of Scotland; and from him he obtained lands which were the means of introducing his posterity into that kingdom. In 1138, however, he was one of the northern barons who met in council at Thirsk, and was sent with Robert Brus to dissuade David, who lay with his army near the Tees, from advancing into England. The Scottish king persisted; and Baliol shared in the victory over him on Cowton Moor, called "The Battle of the Standard." Though at first favourable to the claims made on the see by Comyn, Baliol's possessions

at Barnard Castle were, in 1140, ravaged by the army of the usurper: they succeeded in obtaining a large booty, and took several prisoners, who were, like others, put to torture. In 1142, Baliol was made prisoner with King Stephen at the battle of Lincoln.

Barnard Baliol, son of the above, succeeded his father before 1167, and in that year was fined for neglecting to certify the number of his knights' fees. Two years afterwards, he paid £100 to have restitution of his lands, which had been seized by the crown. He granted a confirmation of privileges to the burgesses of Castle Barnard and their heirs, in chief, in fee, and inheritance. This document, which is still preserved in a small oaken box, within the town-chest, in the Town Hall, is written on vellum, in a bold, legible hand, with a seal of yellow wax appendant, bearing the remains of an equestrian figure, with a shield and extended sword; but the circumscription is broken off.*

In 1174, the Scots, under William the Lion, having laid siege to Alnwick Castle, Barnard Baliol, Robert Stuteville, and other barons, marched to its relief. Before daybreak, a thick fog obscured their passage, and a halt was recommended; but Baliol exclaimed, "Let them stay that will; I am resolved to go on, though none follow me, rather than dishonour myself by staying here." Stimulated by his example, they pursued their march; the sun suddenly broke forth; and they perceived the Scottish king in the open field, surrounded by only 60 followers. After a short, but gallant resistance, the monarch was made a prisoner, and sent to Richmond Castle.

Barnard Baliol married Agnes de Pichenii or Pinckney, and left issue three sons, Eustace, Guy, and Ingelram. He was a benefactor to several ecclesiastical foundations, and confirmed the grant of the churches of Gainford, Barnard Castle, and Middleton, to St. Mary's Abbey, York. To the monks of Rievaulx he gave lands in Teesdale, with pasturage for 60 mares and three colts of two years old, and for six score young cattle, 12 kine, and two bulls.

Eustace Baliol, who succeeded before 1193, had paid 100 marks for license to marry the widow of Robert Fitz-Piers in 1190; and in 1199, he paid 200 marks fine for neglecting the king's precept to go to the wars of France. He granted several charters, and confirmed

those conceded by his predecessors. He left issue Hugh, Barnard, and Ingelram.

Hugh Baliol succeeded his father about the year 1212. He granted to the inhabitants of Barnard Castle "all that common pasture, and all common lands in the east and north parts, from a certain rivulet which flows from Watercale, or Watershaw, and runs into Beckdam; and from the road which leads from Castle Barnard, and goes towards Stanhope," (*Stonehope*, or *Stonehill*, now called Stainton,) with moor, marsh, turf, and peat; excepting that they and their heirs "should not take from the wood of Wythners, Hankselave, or Berlainicker, without the consent of him and his heirs." Under another charter granted by him, the burghers and their resident tenants held common of pasture in Marwood for all their cattle, free of agistment or pannage. They might make a drift on Hermyre at their pleasure; each burgher might build his own oven without any payment, and might take ground for building, and *gather dung* (or scrapings) *before his door to the middle way*. If the lord should build a common oven, the burgesses were not compelled to use it. They were to grind their corn at the lord's mill, paying a sixteenth for multure; and the baker at the common oven was to charge a halfpenny for baking their meal, and to find fuel. Many of these concessions, trivial in modern times, were of vast importance in the feudal ages.

Hugh Baliol adhered firmly to King John in all his wars with his barons and the Scots, and was rewarded both with wealth and power. It is no wonder, therefore, that he and his brother Barnard were denounced by those barons amongst other "fautors and evil counsellors." Alexander, king of Scotland, having invaded England as an ally of Louis of France, burned Holme Cultram Abbey and took Carlisle; "and as he passed by Castle Barnard, with his companie (which castle then stood in the precinct of Halywerkfolk in the custody of Hugh Baliol) he surveid it about, to espie whether it were assailable of any side; and while he was thus occupied, one within discharged a cross bowe, and strake Eustace Vesey (which had married his syster) on the forehead with such might, that he fell dead to the ground, whereof the kinge and all his nobles conceived great sorrow, but wear not able to amend it;" and the Scots drew off their forces. Of Hugh Baliol, Dugdale says, "Certain it is that he benefitted himself not a little in those troublesome times of King John's reign (being then for the king); for when all was quiet at the entrance of King Henry the Third, he could not forbear his wonted course of

* In the same box are deposited charters of Hugh, John, and Alexander Baliol, three documents referring to a chantry in the chapel, a letter from Prince Charles's council in 1618, and the silver seal of the burgesses.

plundering." He died in or before the year 1228, leaving issue three sons, John, Eustace, and Hugh, and a daughter, Ada, by marriage Baroness of Warkworth.

John Baliol, on his succession, paid £150 relief for his possessions. In exchange for lands which he had inclosed in his park, and others which the burgagers had released to him and his heirs, he granted to the freeholders (now first mentioned) and burgagers a certain common pasture in Marwood, the boundaries of which were, "from Roger Cross westward by the park wall to the *saltury*, or deer leap,* under Stanley on the west, and from thence to Egleston Way, adjoining to Beaconsgate on the north, and so by Egleston Way to the west foot of East Moss Mire bridge, and so in Blackdean towards the north." This tract adjoins that granted by Hugh Baliol; and the two contained 9,700 acres of land. The hospital of St. John the Baptist (see CHARITIES) is reputed to have been founded by John Baliol in 1230.

This powerful baron was as faithful in his adherence to Henry III. as his father had been to John. He married Devorguill, or Devorgald, eldest daughter and heiress of Allan, Lord of Galloway,† by Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of David, Earl of Huntingdon, younger brother of William the Lion, king of Scotland; and by this union he acquired a great accession of wealth and influence. He was sheriff of Cumberland 33 and 34 Henry III., and governor of Carlisle Castle; sheriff of Derby and Notts., 45, 46, and 48 of the same reign; and summoned to a council or parliament in the 45th. On the marriage of Margaret, the king's daugh-

* A place so arranged that the deer, when driven from the forest, might leap into the enclosure, from which they could not escape.

† Isabel, second daughter of Alan, was the wife of Robert Bruce.

‡ "There is in the Chronicle of Lanercost," says Mr. Raine, "a record of a proceeding, in which this prelate (Kirkham) was concerned, which, if I am not mistaken, led to a very important result, the foundation of a college in Oxford, which has been the seat of learning for nearly six centuries. After recording the death of the bishop, the chronicler proceeds to describe the deceased prelate as a man of such authority that, whilst the powerful held him in honour and fear, he restrained the rebellious with a tight rein. It happened, however, continues he, that a baron of his diocese, one of the highest in name of the whole of England, forgot the honour of his rank and insulted the church. Admonition was treated with contempt, till at last the offender was, by rigorous measures, brought back to a sense of his duty, and was compelled, all the people looking on, to receive at the door of the cathedral a personal castigation from the hands of the bishop himself, and was bound to settle a sum of money to maintain for ever certain scholars in the university of Oxford.

"Now a question arises, who was this unnamed and penitent baron, upon whom the bishop inflicted such signal chastisement? Was it

ter, to Alexander, the young king of Scotland, their tuition was committed to John Baliol and Robert Ros of Wark; but, within two years, they were both accused to King Henry, at Nottingham, of having abused their authority. Richard, Earl of Gloucester, and John Mansell, one of the king's counsellors, were despatched to Edinburgh, with a choice body of men; and learning that the young king and queen were shut up in the castle, they procured entrance, with a few followers, by pretending to be the inferior servants of Ros. The queen "presently came to them, and made a grievous complaint of her hard usage; expressing that she was kept there like a prisoner, in a solitary place, near the sea, and destitute of any wholesome air; being neither permitted to go abroad, nor to have attendance of waiting-maids fit for her; no, nor to enjoy her husband's bed. All which the earl and Mansell remedied." Baliol made his peace with King Henry partly by the payment of a large fine, and partly by reminding him of the services of his father to King John. A fine of 100 marks was levied upon Ros. Baliol was shortly afterwards sent as an ambassador to France; and he was present at the victory of Northampton in 1264, and shared the defeat and imprisonment of King Henry and Prince Edward at the battle of Lewes. Having regained his liberty, he devoted himself, with all his characteristic energy, to the service of his royal master.

The memory of John Baliol is rendered famous by the foundation of Baliol College, Oxford. For some time previous to his death, he gave annual exhibitions to certain poor scholars at that university,‡ and had

not John de Baliol, lord of Barnard Castle, who, as we know from another record, had, in the year 1255, personally assaulted the bishop, and had carried off to prison four of his attendants? The cause of this outrage was as follows:—Some of Baliol's men having sacrilegiously broken into the church of Long-Newton, the bishop had excommunicated and imprisoned them for the offence, and Baliol's object was to seize and keep the bishop's men in durance till his own should be absolved and set at liberty. The bishop appealed to the crown; and, after a hearing, it was determined that he had acted according to law, with this exception, that the excommunicated men ought to have been held to bail.

"The question then stands thus. We have a nameless baron of the bishopric of the highest rank entering into a solemn engagement, as a condition of his absolution for an offence against the bishop, to make provision for ever for certain scholars in Oxford. We have John Baliol, a baron of the diocese, and, be it remembered, in rank without compeer, committing an outrage against the bishop in 1255. After that we have law-proceedings, which, then as now, might not be terminated in a day; and next, in 1263, or thereabouts, for the precise year is not known, we have this same John Baliol founding certain scholarships in Oxford, and soon afterwards Divorguilla his widow established the college which bears his name. Is it not more than probable

intended the settlement of lands for their permanent endowment; but as he did not live to complete his beneficent design, it was carried out, with commendable liberality, by his widow. He died in 1268, and was buried in the abbey of *Sweetheart* in Galloway.* He left issue four sons, Hugh, Alan, Alexander, and John; and four daughters, viz., Margaret, wife of Thomas Lord Multon, of Gilsland; Ada, wife of William de Lindsay; Cicely, wife of John de Burgh; and Mary, wife of John Comyn of Badenoch, a competitor for the crown of Scotland in 1292, though he inclined to Baliol, and would do nothing to prejudice his cause.

Hugh Baliol succeeded to the barony of Gainford and Barnard Castle. Little is known of him except that he never paid his father's executors £10 he owed them for two horses. He married Agnes de Valence, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke, and died without issue in 1271.

Alan, second son of John Baliol, having died before Hugh, the latter was succeeded by Alexander, third son of John, who gave the inhabitants of Barnard Castle a charter confirmatory of their right of common in Marwood. He left no issue by his wife, Alianor de Genouve, or Geneve, and was succeeded in the immense inheritance of the family by his only surviving brother, John Baliol, then 28 years of age, and who, it appears,

that Baliol College owes its origin to an act of sacrilege in the church of Long-Newton: and ought not the name of Walter Kirkham, Bishop of Durham, to be had in grateful remembrance by its men?"

* The origin of this title is attributed to the conjugal piety of the Lady Devorguill. Wintoun's Chronicle relates that, on the death of Baliol, his affectionate widow caused his heart to be embalmed, and enclosed

"In a coffin of ebone,
That she gart be mayed therefore,
Enamelyt and perfectly dight;
Lockit and bounden with silver bright.
She founded intil Galoway,
Of Cisterians order, an Abbay,
Dolce Cor she gart them all,
That is *Sweet Hart* that Abbay call;
But now the men of Galloway
Call that Abbay *New Abbay*."

With affectionate remembrance, "quhil livand in this world," she caused the cabinet containing the heart of her husband to be set before her at meat, to which, as in his presence, "she did reverens;" and after "all the coursyes" of the meal had been as decorously served as during his life, she rose from the table, and the dinner was distributed to the poor. That she might not be separated from that beloved heart even after death, she ordered in her will

"That hart thai suld then ta,
And lay it betwene hir pappys twa;
As dight they war than with honoure,
To lay her with that in sepulture."

had received his education at Durham school. The powers of the lords of Barnard Castle continued to be considerable. An itinerant judge was sent to dispense justice in their territory; there was also a chief bailiff of the liberty, a constable and a porter of the castle, and a forester. A coroner was appointed by the lords of the liberty, who also had "divers knights' fees, wardships, marriages, and reliefs there; and had the goods of the *nief* or native, which they frequently took into their own hands." They had free-warren and chase over a large extent of moor and waste; with the soil, mines, quarries, and other perquisites, from whence the munificent grants above noticed were derived. They had the return of writs and warrants awarded thither, so that no officer could enter the liberty, but by writ *de non omittas*. The appointment of markets and fairs was vested in them; the goods and chattels of felons condemned within their courts were their perquisites; and they received a yearly rent, called the *Brew-farm*, from all the alehouse keepers, who were obliged to be licensed by the steward in open court.†

In England, besides his lordship of Barnard Castle, John Baliol possessed estates in several of the southern counties, as well as the barony of Bywell in Northumberland; in Scotland, he inherited from his mother the lordship of Galloway, the castle of Botel in Kenmore,

† The territory was held, at this time, at five knights' fees and a quarter. Agnes de Valencia, widow of Hugh Baliol, had her dower in Gainford, where she held the court and other baronial privileges, as well as in Piercebridge and Headlam, altogether worth £100, with the reservation to the lord of the rents of the free tenants of Headlam; she also held half of the mills of Gainford and Piercebridge, and a third part of the forest of Teesdale. Alianor, widow of Alan Baliol, had a third part of each of the following possessions, viz., the mills of the borough and the demesne lands of Castle Barnard; of two parts of the park and wood there, and of the forest of Teesdale; of the vill of Westwick; of two parts of Whorlton, with the mansion; and of the mills of Gainford and Piercebridge, all worth £40 13s. 4½d. per annum. William de Falderly held for his life two carucates of the demesne in Langton, of the annual value of £9, of the gift of Lady Devorguill; and an annuity of £10 was granted by her son John out of Long-Newton to Alan de Tesedale. The interest that remained to John Baliol himself has been thus described:—Two parts of the borough rents, and a like proportion of the profits of the markets, fairs, and mills, £34 13s. 4d.; castle-guard rents, £3 12s., besides the service of four pounds of pepper, seven of cumin, and two capons. He also had 120 acres of the castle demesne, valued at 1s. an acre; and two parts of the extensive park and woods, at £20 per annum. The agistment of Teesdale forest produced 60s. He held sole possession of the manor of Middleton, and derived from it, with its hamlets, £16 13s. 7½d. Two parts of Westwick produced, in rents from bondholders and cottagers, £14 6s. 6d.; two parts of Whorlton, with the mills, £16; the rents and services of half the vill of Langton, £10; and the rents of the free tenants of Headlam, with the license to brew, £3 12s. The patronage of the hospital of St. John at Barnard Castle, and of the chapel at Newsham, belonged to him.

and Kirk Andrews; and in France he retained the hereditary possessions of his Norman ancestors. He married Isabel, daughter of John Plantagenet, Earl of Warren and Surrey, by whom he had issue two sons, Edward and Henry. On the failure of the direct issue of William the Lion, king of Scotland, in the person of Margaret, "the maid of Norway," who died at the Orkney Isles, on her passage to her realm of Scotland, in September, 1291, Baliol became one of the chief competitors for the vacant throne. The dispute was submitted to the king of England, as lord paramount, by the seven Scottish earls claiming the right of constituting their king, and by Baliol and Bruce themselves; and Edward very properly, and agreeably to the recognized laws of primogeniture, decided in favour of the claims of John Baliol, who swore fealty to the English monarch at Norham on the 29th November, 1292, was crowned at Scone on the following day, and did homage for his crown at Newcastle on the 26th December following.

The important events which followed are rather matter for general than for local history (see vol. i., page 47). It is sufficient to state here that the galling humiliations imposed upon the new king by Edward I. had at length the effect, probably intended, of exciting indignant feelings. The alliance of the Scottish king with Philip of France, then at war with England, and the open renunciation of fealty to the latter kingdom by Baliol, served as a welcome pretext to Edward, who invaded and overran Scotland; and so complete was his success, that, according to Fordun, "John Comyn, Lord of Strabolgy, who had just made his own peace with Edward, persuaded Baliol and his son to accompany him from Aberdeen to Montrose Castle, where he awaited the approach of King Edward, on whose arrival, the same King John, stripped of his royal ornaments, and bearing in his hand a white wand, did, for very fear of his life, confess his several offences against his liege lord—by forming alliance with France, by contracting his son to the French king's niece, by renouncing his allegiance, by invading England, and resisting his lord Edward; and did then, by delivery of his wand and staff, make full resignation of all his right to the crown and realm of Scotland into the hands of the king of England." Thus ended the "troublesome

reign of King John (having endured three years and seven months), whose very name was accounted so unfortunate, that no king of Scotland was ever after allowed to bear it." After a brief imprisonment in the Tower of London, he was allowed to retire to his estate in Galloway; and subsequently he went to reside in his *Castle Galliard*, in Normandy, where, worn out with age, afflicted with blindness, and despairing of that crown which was the hereditary right of himself and his posterity, this "dim discrowned king" died in 1314.*

THE SEE OF DURHAM.—The forfeiture of John Baliol's English estates was adjudged to have occurred on the 25th of December, 1293, "on which day he receded from his homage." At that era, the barony of Gainford, not having been attached to the see of Durham, was generally considered to belong to Northumberland;† and it was consequently the duty of the sheriff of that county to enter the forfeited territory. As he neglected to do so, however, Bishop Beck, after having, as an experiment, entered on Long Newton and Newsom, seized the whole barony, on the feast of St. Martin, 1294, in virtue of his presumed prerogative of *jura regalia*.

The palatinate was seized by the crown on the 17th July, 1301; but the bishop obtained restitution of the temporalities in the following year. In 1305, they were again seized by the king, who, at this time, had determined to abridge the overgrown power of the prelate, and particularly to detach from the see the large possessions which it had acquired on the attainders of Baliol and Bruce. Robert de Clifford, who had already obtained Hart and Hartness from the king, was appointed custos of the bishopric; and a royal writ, addressed to him, directed that a jury, summoned from the bishopric, should make a return to certain questions annexed, relative to Baliol's forfeited possessions. Accordingly, a jury of twelve residents of the barony met at Barnard Castle; and, by virtue of their return, Clifford immediately seized for the crown "the Castle of Barnard, with all the lands and tenements which the bishop held of the barony of Gainford, and all other the lands and tenements which, by virtue of the said inquisition, ought to appertain to the king, and

* It is unnecessary, in this place, to follow the career of the brave but unfortunate Edward Baliol, son of John, and sometime king of Scotland, whose fortunes rose and fell as rapidly as did those of his sire. He is said to have died in 1363 at Doncaster; and in him the chief line of Baliol terminated. His brother Henry was slain at Annan in 1332, whilst fighting on his behalf; and though some of the junior

branches of the family were of note both in England and Scotland, every trace of the name was extinguished before the close of the 14th century.

† About 240 years afterwards, namely in 1535, a bill passed the House of Lords, declaring Hartlepool and Barney Cassell to be in the county of York.

none else." The fealty of the freeholders present was then taken; and all the goods and chattels found in the castle, lands, and tenements were attached. The total annual value of the possessions thus obtained was £183 5s. 9½d., besides the dowers charged on them, amounting to £150 13s. 4d.

It may be added here, that, though Beck obtained restitution of the see in the first year of the following reign, yet neither he nor his successor, Kellaw, made any effort to regain the barony; and even when, on the petition of Bishop Beaumont, the parliament recognized the right of the see to the disputed territory, and issued writs commanding restitution, yet these orders, repeatedly made, were never attended to.

THE BEAUCHAMPS, NEVILLES, AND PLANTAGENETS.—On the 2nd of February, 1307, King Edward I., then on a sick bed at Lanercost, conveyed to Guy Beauchamp, second Earl of Warwick, "the castle and vill of Barnard Castle, and manor of Middleton, with its chases and other appurtenances, in the bishopric of Durham, which belonged to John Baliol, an enemy and rebel to the crown, and which, by his forfeiture, had come as escheats to the king's hands." This act was dictated at once by gratitude for the past services of Warwick, and by policy, as a more proper person to be entrusted with the possession of an important northern fortress could not have been found than this stern and redoubted warrior. He was one of the nobles whom Edward I., when dying at Burgh on Sands, enjoined not to let Gaveston return to England "to set his sone on ryot." On the ascendancy of that favourite, therefore, in the following reign, the Earl of Warwick joined Thomas Earl of Lancaster and others, and took Gaveston prisoner at Scarborough; but, on the intercession of the king, the Earl of Pembroke undertook, upon forfeiture of all he had, that their victim should not escape, provided he himself were allowed to conduct him to a conference with the king. The rest seemed to consent; but, during the journey of Pembroke with Gaveston, Warwick came in the night with a number of armed men, and took the latter back to Warwick Castle, on a hill near which, after a short consultation, he was beheaded. The particular enmity which Warwick bore to Gaveston is said to have originated in the latter having called him "*The black Dog of Arden*," in allusion to his swarthy complexion;*

in confirmation of which, it is added that, when the axe was raised over the neck of the unfortunate man, Warwick approached him, and, with characteristic ferocity, exclaimed, "*This is the bite of the black hound of Arden!*" None of the parties in this transaction were ever punished. The Earl of Warwick married Alice, daughter of Ralph de Tong, and widow of Thomas de Leybourne, by whom he had issue Thomas, his successor; John, captain of Calais, and admiral of the fleet, 23 Edward III.; and five daughters. He died August 12, 1315, aged 44.

Thomas Earl of Warwick succeeded his father at the age of two years. During his minority, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, was governor of Barnard Castle, when an ineffectual attempt was made by Bishop Beaumont to regain possession of it. On the earl coming of age, "he was scarce ever out of some great and memorable employment," being present at the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, and at the siege of Calais. He afterwards accompanied Prince Edward in his wars against the infidels. In 41 Edward III., he was joined in commission with Bishop Hatfield and others, to supervise the Marches of Scotland; and he was one of the founders of the Order of the Garter. On landing at Calais in 1369, whither he had been sent to assist the Duke of Lancaster and the Earl of Hereford, who were threatened by the French army, and whose troops were wasted by famine and plague, he reprehended their delaying to fight, and exclaimed, "I will go and fight before the English bread which I have eaten be digested." He accordingly drove the French before him, but, on his return to Calais, fell a victim to the pestilence which was raging, and died on the 13th November. His wife was Catherine, daughter of the Earl of March, by whom he had issue Guy, who died without issue at Vendome, April 28, 1351; Thomas, his successor; Reynburne; William Lord Bergavenny; and nine daughters.

Thomas, the second earl of the name, was 24 years of age when he succeeded his father in 1369. He was chosen one of the governors of King Richard II. during his minority; but the control which they exercised over the early extravagance of the monarch was not forgiven when he assumed the reins of government. Warwick was suddenly arrested, and banished to the Isle of Man; and his castle, town, and lordship of Barnard Castle, together with his manors of Middleton and Gainford,

It is easy to conceive the exasperation that would be excited amongst the proud barons of England by the application of these offensive epithets.

* "Pers Gaveston rayled on the nobles, calling Gilbert de Clare, Counte of Glocestre, *Cocold's Byrde*; Lacy Erle of Lincolne, *Boele Crence*; and Syr Gui Counte of Warwicke, *Noir Chien d'Arderne*."

were, in 1398, granted by the crown to William Scroop, Earl of Wiltshire. In the next year, however, they were restored by Henry IV. to the Earl of Warwick. By Margaret his wife, daughter of William Lord Ferrers, the earl had issue Richard, his successor, and four daughters, two of whom died in infancy, and the other two became nuns at Shouldham. He died on the 8th of April, 1401.

Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was an impersonation of all the most brilliant and graceful attributes of chivalry. Henry IV., whom he assisted against Owen Glendower and Henry Hotspur, made him a Knight of the Bath. His travels extended to Russia, Poland, Italy, Venice, and the Holy Land. At Verona, he fought a single combat, according to the custom of the age, with Sir Pandulph Malacet, or Malet, who had challenged him, and whom he nearly slew. On his arrival at Jerusalem, he set up his arms on the north side of the temple.* After his return to England, he was appointed by Henry IV., with Bishop Langley and others, to treat concerning a peace with Scotland; and in the second year of Henry V., he armed himself to assist in putting down the Lollards. During the succeeding wars in France, he was actively engaged; and being appointed captain of the town of Calais, he sent three challenges to the French court, from whence three knights were deputed to the tournament. These Warwick himself successively encountered and vanquished, appearing on each occasion in a different suit of armour. At Constance, shortly afterwards, Dugdale says he received a challenge from "a great duke" for his lady's sake, and, in jousting, slew him. Henry VI., to whom, in his youth, the earl had been guardian, appointed him regent of France; an office which he held about four years, when he died at Rouen, April 1, 1439. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lord Berkeley, by whom he had three daughters; and, secondly, Isabel, daughter of Thomas, and heiress of her brother, Richard Lord Le Despenser, by whom he had issue Henry and Anne.

* Dugdale relates that "a noble person called Baltredam (the Soldan's Lieutenant) hearing that he was descended from the famous Sir Guy of Warwick, whose story they had in books of their own language, invited him," &c. "Afterwards Baltredam said he would wear the earl's livery, and be marshall of his hall; and he gave Sir Baltredam a gown of black peak, furred. Moreover, Baltredam told the earl that he believed as he did, and rehearsed the articles of the Creed; and he was skilful in sundry languages."

† "On each side of the faded melancholy portrait of this unfortunate lady," says Miss Strickland, "in the pictorial history of her maternal ancestry called the Rous Roll, [still preserved in the Herald's College,]

Henry Beauchamp, born in 1424, was created Duke of Warwick at the age of 19, and in 1445 was crowned king of Wight, but died on the 11th of June in the same year. By his wife, Cecily, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, he had a daughter, Anne, who died in 1449, at the age of 10 years.

The widely-extended possessions of the Duke of Warwick devolved, on his death, on his only sister, Anne, who married Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, son of the earl just mentioned, and who, by this union, acquired the title and estates of the Beauchamps. The eventful career of this illustrious nobleman, styled, from the influence he exercised during the Wars of the Roses, "The King-maker," is too well known to require repetition in this place. After his death on Barnet Field, on Easter-day, 1471, Bishop Booth made great efforts to procure a confirmation of the decision made in favour of the see in the parliament of Edward III., issued many instruments, and had repetition of the adjudication in his favour; yet the family of Warwick continued to hold Barnard Castle.

The Earl of Warwick left two daughters; Isabel, who married George, Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV.; and Anne, who married, first, Edward, Prince of Wales, murdered at Tewksbury, and, secondly, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, another brother of the king, and who himself ascended the throne in 1483 as Richard III.† To these daughters, by an act of parliament passed in 1474, the possessions of the earl were assigned. On the attainder of the Duke of Clarence in 1477, the Duke of Gloucester, by some means, obtained the undivided possession of Barnard Castle. He had frequent employment in the affairs of the north and the wars in Scotland; and it is probable that he sometimes used this castle as a temporary place of residence. That he effected considerable repairs and restorations may be inferred from his cognizance, the boar, sculptured on its walls; and, indeed, its capabilities as a military post could scarcely have escaped the eye of so consummate a warrior. By patent from

two mysterious hands are introduced, offering to her the rival crowns of York and Lancaster."

"O, would to God, that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain!
Anointed let me be with deadly venom;
And die, ere men can say—God save the queen!"

She pined away and died within a year after the death of her only child, Edward, Earl of Salisbury and Prince of Wales, the son of King Richard.

Bishop Dudley, the duke held the rangership of Wear-dale Forest. On the death of Edward IV., Richard was attended to London by a troop of northern men, "marvellously ill-favor'd."

But it was not merely for his bravery and military skill that this prince acquired his popularity in the north. In 1477, he obtained a license from Edward IV. to found a college within Barnard Castle, for a dean and twelve secular priests, ten clerks, and six choristers, to the honour of Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, St. Margaret, and St. Ninian, and to purchase lands, &c., not exceeding the yearly value of 400 marks. The members of this college were to be "a body corporate, with all rights, powers, and privileges as such; and the said duke and his heirs to be perpetual patrons of the said college, to be called the college of Richard Duke of Gloucester, at Barnard Castle, in the diocese of Durham." It is probable that the stirring events in which he was subsequently engaged, delayed the completion of his design; and his death on Bosworth Field, on the 22nd of August, 1485, put an end to all his plans. That some progress was made in the proposed buildings, has been inferred from the existence of several sculptured stones, bearing the name and crest of Richard, and built up in the walls of tenements. A sculpture in bold relief, apparently designed to be placed above a gateway, recently stood at the corner of Newgate Street, and represented an ecclesiastic beneath a canopied niche, with a pastoral staff in his right hand, a book in his left, and a rampant boar on each side. The conjecture of Surtees, that this group is a representation of St. Anthony and his usual attendant swine, is not borne out by the dedication of any building or chantry to that saint in Barnard Castle.

On the death of Richard, this lordship was immediately seized by his conqueror, Henry VII., who restored it to Anne, widow of the "proud setter-up and puller-down of kings," and mother of Isabel and Anne, wives of Clarence and Gloucester. This, however, appears to have been merely a method taken to secure the possessions to himself; for, on December 13, 1488, by a special feoffment and fine, she conveyed them wholly to the king, entailing them on the issue male of his body, with remainder to herself and her heirs.

Barnard Castle and its dependencies continued vested

in the crown for at least 20 years after this event. How it came into the possession of the Nevilles of Raby does not appear; but it is certain that they held it for a considerable time before the rebellion of the last earl in 1569. On that memorable occasion, it was seized and garrisoned for the queen by Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, who defended it against the main body of the insurgents for eleven days, and then, as is commonly recorded, surrendered it, for want of provisions, upon honourable terms, being allowed to depart with arms, ammunition, and baggage. The account which he afterwards gave of the affair is as follows:—"In the last rebellion in the Northe, the townsmen at their owne cost watched the passages, bridges, and foards of the river Tease, to putt backe their enemye's and their provision about 30 daies together before the seige of the castle there. The enemys forces approachinge, six score townesmen, well appointed of their own charge, entered the castle, and contynued there in defence of the same eleaven dayes, at which tyme the siege was raised."* But, in whatever manner the siege concluded, it had the desired effect of delaying the march of the insurgents until the Earls of Warwick and Surrey had time to advance, and thus contributed much towards the speedy suppression of the rebellion. The attainder of the Earl of Westmoreland threw the lordship once more into the possession of the crown, notwithstanding the interference of Bishop Pilkington. (See vol. i., page 67.)

CONCLUDING DETAILS.—As a reward for the courage and fidelity of Sir George Bowes, he obtained from Queen Elizabeth a lease of Barnard Castle, and of some royal mines, for 21 years, which was renewed at his death. The fee of the castle and manor were afterwards granted by James I. to his favourite, Robert Carr, Viscount Rochester, Baron of Brancepeth, and Earl of Somerset; but on his attainder, they again reverted to the crown. Soon after, they were, with Brancepeth and other estates, settled for the maintenance of the household of Charles, Prince of Wales, by demise, for 99 years, to Sir Francis Bacon, attorney-general, and others, with power to grant leases for 27 years, or three lives; and the survivors of the grantees assigned to Sir Henry Vane, Knt., for the unexpired remainder of the term. On March 14, 1626, in consi-

lepoole, 20 myles distant from this towne, whereupon instantly about 400 townsmen, well armed and appointed, marched forward out of the same, to have resisted the invasion, if any had been attempted." This letter was written in 1591.

* Sir George extols the loyalty of the townsmen of Barnard Castle, who had "not one recusant amongst them since the first yeare of her Maties reign;" and adds, "Ao 30 of her Maties most happie reigne, it was publicly given out that the Spanyards were arryved at Hart-

deration of a fine of £1,500, Charles I. granted to Samuel Cordwell and Henry Dingley, in trust for Sir Henry, the reversion of the assigned premises, together with all deer and wild cattle in the parks, and free chase and warren, to be held of the crown by knights' service, under the yearly rent of £100 19s. 4d. In 1640, Sir Henry Vane obtained a grant from the crown of sundry privileges annexed to his manor of Raby and honour of Castle Barnard, which latter was created a barony by William III. This title was first conferred upon Sir Christopher Vane, on July 8, 1699; and the Hon. Henry Vane assumed the title of Viscount Barnard in 1754. The castle and manor of Barnard Castle are still vested in his descendant, the Duke of Cleveland.

When the people of the county and city of Durham commenced their efforts to obtain parliamentary representation in 1614, the borough or town of Barnard's Castell was named as a place entitled to return members. In the bill brought into the House of Commons, March 6, 1620, fourteen members were claimed for Durham. "The bill was committed; reported with amendments, March 14. Knights for the county; citizens for Durham. Barnard Castle to have burgesses, because the prince his town, and he desireth it; and Hartinpoole because a port. The rest refused *for pestering the house*." In the debate, Sir Thomas Wentworth argued, "Rather to leave out Barnard Castle, which is a *dry* town, than Hartinpoole." Sir Talbot Bowes—"In Hartepoole not a sufficient man to serve; in Barnard Castle many. This the prince his town; that a subject's." On question—Durham to have knights; Durham city to have two burgesses; Barnard Castle two burgesses. The subject was again agitated in 1621, 1623, and 1624.

In 1614, there was a great snow, the deepest ever known, and did not yield until February 26; nine people of this place and neighbourhood were lost; it was past travelling but in danger of life for man and beast; by report was six yards deep in the country.

* The diary of Mr. Sanderson, of Egleston, in which the above circumstance is recorded, contains, amongst family matters, several notices of passing events, as, "1662—Rye, 10s. a bushel; wheat, 12s.; peas, 7s. 8s. 1672 A wet harvest; oats till Lukemas. 1673—Little hay cut till 1st Sept.; corn unsound; multitudes of sheep died. 18th January, 39 ships cast away on the Northumberland coast, 16 belonged to Newcastle and Sheels; their very best vessels. Oats, 6s. a bushel; bigg, 6s. 6d.; rye, 6s. 4d.; malt, 18s. to 20s. a load, new measure. 1674—A famine if corn had not come in at Newcastle; oats not got in at Luke's day: at Rood-day, 1673, there was above 400 red deer in Teesdale forest, but were destroyed in the snow. 20th Dec., 1675, much thunder and lightning; 29th Jan., black-birds sang; 19th Feb.,

In 1634, the severe winter obliged the people of Richmond and the bishopric to take their cattle over Stainmore to seek fodder after Fastness Eve.

The plague broke out at Osmondcroft and Winston in 1636; and so great were its ravages in the neighbourhood, that Barnard Castle Magdalen fair was cried down. In April, 1645, that dreadful visitation again made great havock in the town and vicinity.

After the rout at Newburn, in April, 1642, 500 Scots, of whom 200 were cavalry, were billeted upon the inhabitants of Barnard Castle, where they left a debt of £80.

On January 3, 1644, Francis Walker, of Barnard Castle, Gent., was tried at the sessions at Durham, for saying, "The parliament are rogues, rebels, and traitors—God confound them and the devil confound them; and he wished the parliament house were blown up with gunpowder as it should have been once, and he hoped to see them all hanged one against another within a short time—that the parliament ought to be kings themselves, and that they would have him (the king) to be worse than either you or I, and that he (the king) could not say the horse he rode on was his own."

The exuberant loyalty of Francis Walker does not appear to have been participated in by his townsmen, when Lieut. Gen. Oliver Cromwell entered Barnard Castle on Tuesday, October 24, 1648. Anthony Martindale, Matthew Stoddart, Cuthbert Raine, Robert Hutton, Francis Hutchinson, William Hutton, Morgan Rowlandson, Thomas Heslop, Samuel Martindale, George Dayle, John Lively, and William Wharton, went out to meet him, and rode before him into the town, where, having conducted him to his lodgings, they presented him with burnt wine and short cakes. He departed for Richmond on the following day.*

Tradesmen's tokens were issued in Barnard Castle, in 1665 and 1666, by George Sanderson, Christopher Pinkney, William Hutchinson, Christopher Burfey, Matthias Sowerby, Anthony Markindall, Thomas Bull, and Michael Alderson.

the cuckow heard; 28th Feb., his servant fishing, went dry shod over Tees at Winkham. 1676—A remarkable fine harvest; all corn got in before Sept.; wheat 3s. 6d. a bushel; rye, bigg, and barley, 2s. a bushel; oats, 4s. and 5s a load, old measure. 28th October, 1673, the sun shining bright at noon, the stars were seen. In the beginning of Dec., 1680, was observed a long meteor, west and by north; it appeared just at close of day, began at the top of the firmament, and reached the horizon. 1681—A great drought, no grass, cattle on baron lee, obliged to be carried up to the high fells; oats, in June 10s a load; rye loaves, 1d. a pound; rye, 7s. a bushel Winchester; hay sold for six times its usual price, much remained to be mowed in the middle of September."



On the 18th of February, 1684-5, King James II. was proclaimed at Barnard Castle. The justices present were Sir William Bowes, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. Sanderson. Several gentlemen dined "at Blaggrave's." Their music consisted of two trumpeters with silver trumpets, and four drums.

During a very violent storm of thunder and lightning, September 19, 1729, a barn, with the corn in it, was set fire to and consumed. A house in the adjacent village of Startforth was also struck, the walls and furniture of which were much damaged. Two children were playing on the floor in one of the rooms; but though one of them was thrown on a bed at some distance, it received no further injury than the fright.

A fire broke out in the house of Robert Newby, barber, on July 11, 1748, destroying two other houses before it was extinguished. The Hon. Henry Vane sent his engine and apparatus to assist the inhabitants, and afterwards made a present of them to the town.

In March, 1784, as some men were ploughing in the lands of Swaites Hall, near Barnard Castle, they turned up several pieces of silver, which, upon examination, were found to be coins of Henry I., and had probably lain in the ground near 600 years. A tradition of treasure being hid there had been handed down in the family for ages.

During the night of October 13, 1829, there was a strong gale of wind, accompanied by heavy and continued rain. The river Tees was swollen to much beyond its usual height during floods, and inundated many of the houses in the lower part of the town, particularly in Bridgegate, where it swept away furniture, clothes, &c.

On August 25, 1832, Barnard Castle and its neighbourhood were visited by a violent thunder-storm, accompanied by a whirlwind, which completely unroofed a thatched cottage, and laid the inmates senseless on the floor. A large stack of hay was thrown down; and a man, employed in breaking stones on the road, was lifted off his feet, and thrown to the ground, but without being much hurt. The whirlwind crossed the Tees, tore up some large trees near Lartington Hall, and killed a calf in a field at Cotherstone. The Tees rose to a great height, and the road between Barnard Castle and Bowes was rendered almost impassable.

The district between Barnard Castle and Brough was, on the 9th of March, 1835, visited by a severe storm of snow and wind, which stopped the stage coaches and mails for more than a day.

Her majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed at Bar-

nard Castle, on the 3rd of July, 1837, by the steward, jury, and officers of the manor court, assisted by several of the respectable inhabitants of the town. The proclamation was first made in front of the King's Head inn, and afterwards at the usual places. Flags were hoisted on the steeple of the church and the Raby battery, and the bells were rung on the occasion.

The events connected with the various town improvements, the passing of the Darlington and Barnard Castle Railway Act, &c., will be noticed under their respective heads.

THE CASTLE.

THE ruins of this ancient fortress, once amongst the most important and extensive in the north of England, crown a lofty series of precipitous rocks on the north bank of the Tees, and originally commanded one of the principal passages between Durham and Yorkshire. The choice of its site is a proof of the military tact of its founder; and now, long after its warlike uses have ceased, and its strongest and loftiest walls are crumbling to decay, it is still majestic in ruin, and may be considered as an appropriate monument to the kings, warriors, and statesmen to whose power it once formed so mighty an adjunct.

The earliest description extant respecting this castle is that of Leland:—"The Castelle of Barnard stondith stately upon Tese. The first area hath no very notable thing yn it, but the fair chapelle, wher be 2 cantuaries. In the midle of the body of this chapel is a fair marble tumbe, with an image, and inscription about it in French. Ther is another in the south waul of the body of the chapelle of fre stone, with an image of the same. Sum say that they were of the Bailliolles. The inner area is very large, and partly motid, and well furnished with towres of great logging. Ther belong 2 parkes to this castelle; the one is caullid Marwood; and thereby is a chace that berith also the name of Marwood, and that goith on Tese ripe up into Tesedale. There is but a hil betwixt the chases of Langeley and Marwood."

The siege of this castle during the Northern Rebellion has been already alluded to.* At that time, it must have retained much of its original strength. In a ballad preserved in Percy's Relics, it is related that

* A common bishopric rhyme has been supposed, upon somewhat vague grounds, to refer to this siege, as having been a taunt used by the insurgents to the defenders of the castle:—

"A coward, a coward o' Barney Cassel,
Darena come out to fight a battle."

"the uttermost walles were lime and bricke," which the earls readily won; but that the innermost walls "were cut in rocks of stone," and presented a more formidable resistance.

In a survey and inventory, taken in 1592, the apartments described as in the "round tower" are "the highest romth of the tower," "my ladies chamber," "the closett," "the bathing howse," "the third romthe," "the wyne seller," and "the lowest rome in the tower." In other parts of the castle were "the dyninge chamber," "the great chamber," "the little hall," "the buttrie," "the studye," "the gallerie," "Mr. Rob. Bowes' chamber," "the romthe wthout Mr. Robert's chamber," "Mr. David's chamber," "the romthe next the old nurserie," "the old nurserie," "the romthe under y^e evidence," "the old hall by the wardrobbe," "the great wardrobbe," "the romthe wthin the wardrobbe," "the great hall," "the kitchen, larder, and paisterie," "the brew house," "the chamber over gateman's hole," "the entrie of the dungeon gat," "the many gate ward," "the great barne," "the garner," "two chambers over the many gates," "Mrs Wickliff's lodgings," "the hall," "Mr. George's chamber," and "the milk house." It is added that "the leades over all the Towers and lodgings conteyned in this Inventorie are in reasonable good repaire, saving that the rayne water entreth in at some small crisses w^{ch} is needful to be repaired. The doors of the said lodgings for the most p^{te} have no locks, being taken of and carried to Rabie, wth a great kasenett out of the studie by my ladies appointment. Some paynes of glas were taken downe out of the gallerie by Mr. Henry Bowes's direction, and imployed in the Many Gates. The state of all implem^{ts} and other things conteynid in this said Inventorie stand in effect according to y^e former vewe, saving that the glas in the windowes are for the most p^{te} more ruynous by vehement wynds; and will dalye decaie if further order be not taken for the same."

The unroofing and dismantling of the castle is thus alluded to by an anonymous writer (in 1634):—"I have thought (upon view of the late impregnable fort of Barnard Castle, which resisted the force of the Earles in their rebellion by the space of 11 dayes, and then yielded only upon composition) since it was pulled downe in the yeare of our Lord 1630, that it had beene a happy thing for us, and the whole kingdome, if the founder thereof had covered it with slate or straw. Oh! misery! can £1,000 worth of leade, iron, wood, and stone, be more worth than a castle, which might have been a receptacle for a king and his whole traine?"

The dread of the author is, "that the iron and leade may peradventure be sold to the utter enemies of our kingdom."

The gradual and progressive decay of more than two centuries has effected the demolition of nearly all but the outward shell of this once magnificent fortress. The gateway of the outer area is approached from the west side of the main street of the town; and the castle walls on this side are covered by the backs of houses. All traces of the chapel have long been obliterated; the space consists of an open field, in which a few small gardens are placed beneath the ruined walls. There is no appearance of towers or bastions in this part of the walls, which are carried along the very verge of the cliffs, about 70 feet high, overhanging the street called Bridgegate, and surrounding the area on the east, south, and west. On the north and east, a deep fosse and strong wall separate this portion of the ruins from the site of the principal fortifications, which site is now occupied by an orchard, intersected by numerous traces of foundations. A quantity of lead, run amongst stones, was found about two feet below the surface a few years ago. It was here, probably, that the keep was placed; and the circumvallations have been more lofty than those towards the south. A pond, near the middle of the orchard, is never dry, though on a much higher level than the moat, in which there is no water. Near the north-eastern angle are the remains of "Brackenbury's Tower," a name suggestive of imprisonment. Its appearance is that of a gloomy dungeon, being an arched vault, now open towards the interior area. A passage through the wall on the south is filled up with earth and rubbish. There was a hearth and chimney on one side, and two niches on the other. A small square hole through the arched roof may have been used for letting down provisions. The top of this vault is covered with earth and bushes.

In the centre of the northern wall of the castle there is a gateway leading to the *Flatts*. It is beneath a circular arch, partly built up; and there are vestiges of flanking buttresses, the whole having been defended by a semicircular tower. To the west of this there is an angular projection, near which the top of the arch that connected the outer and inner moat is still visible. The north-western angle of the castle is formed by what has been called "Baliol's Tower," a circular erection of considerable height, and of excellent ashlar masonry. It contains a stone dome or vaulting, 30 feet in diameter, without ribs or central pillar, and not more than 18 inches in height above the springing line. In the survey

above mentioned, it is stated that "the leades over the said tower is in reasonable repaire, saving the gutters." The furniture of "my ladies chamber" consisted of "a portall of wainescot, a cupboard over y^e chymney, the bay window syled on both sides wth waynescott, and the window wth glass, and iron in all p^{ts} whole; the glass is now something decayed." In the bathing house, "A great lead and a little one, a broken casnett, a spowt of lead, lying in y^e wall, wth a cocke, a leafe of a wyndow, and an old truncke w^{thout} a lock. It'm, in my ladies chamb'r more, three barres of iron sett fast in y^e chymney, a table of walnutt tree, a frame in the bay-window, the oute doore w^{thout} a locke, and a portal doore at the goinge uppe the staires." Certainly, a more romantic situation for a lady's bower can scarcely be conceived. This tower has been kept in better condition than any other part of the castle, having been repaired and fitted up some years ago as a shot factory, for which purpose the walls above the ancient well were bored through. It is now occupied by a person who cultivates the orchard in the interior, and who also officiates as a guide to visitors. He has acquired the appellation of "the monk of Barnard Castle," and his single chimney-pot, smoking above the walls, contrasts somewhat oddly with the surrounding ruins.

The western walls of the castle overlook the bed of the Tees, and command a splendid view of the more distant country. One of the most conspicuous features in this part of the building is a beautiful mullioned window, hung on projecting corbels. There can be little doubt that this was the work of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, as within it, on the soffit of its arch, there is a bold sculpture of the boar, surrounded by fanciful tracery. "And," says Mr. Surtees, "if this were Gloucester's state-chamber when he lay at Barnard, the selection does no discredit to his taste; from no point is the wild and beautiful vale of Tees seen to more advantage. Perhaps the military advantage, of a complete sweep of eye over the bridge and the approaches from the south and west, had its weight." This apartment, called in the survey, the great chamber, contained, at that time, "the great baie-windowe wth yron, two kas-

netts, and y^e glas broken, one iron chymne, w^{thout} a backe, two great dores w^{thout} locks, one dore goinge upe y^e staires, w^{thout} a locke, a paire of trussells, and three walnut-tree planks in Mr. Fulthorpp's keeping."

To the south of the large window, the wall is supported by four lofty buttresses, and contains two pointed windows. On this side of the fortress there was a sallyport, leading to the bridge. The wall near this place seems as if about to topple down the precipice immediately below. Indeed, between 60 and 70 years ago, a large portion of it, as high as that which remains, slid from its base and fell over the cliff; the chasm was afterwards filled up by a low wall. In the spring of 1810, a part of the south wall fell: it battered in the roof of a house, and a man at work in a saw-pit below was providentially preserved by a tree falling across it.* The entire circuit of the walls incloses an area of 6½ acres. Several coins of Edward I. and Edward III. have been found within the enclosure.

The garrison of the castle, as well as the cattle which were sometimes collected within its walls in times of danger, were supplied with water conveyed in pipes from a large reservoir, called the Ever, in the Flatts, on the north side of the fortress. A Roman road, branching from the High Street from Catterick to Bowes, led over the Tees at this place by a ford called Street Ford, from which the little village of Startforth derives its name. In July, 1839, whilst the workmen were digging the foundation of a gasometer on ground presented for the purpose, they discovered a portion of this road at the depth of about 6 feet from the surface, 12 feet wide, and quite perfect. It was formed of limestone rock placed edgeways, and compacted with fragments of sandstone, probably obtained from the river side. The road proceeded from hence, by way of Streatham and Staindrop, till it joined the great road from Piercebridge to Binchester. The Flatts are now enclosed and cultivated, and present some of the most delightful scenery of a district which abounds in natural beauties, the attractions of which are not surpassed by those of any other part of the Tees.†

* Early in the morning of March 12, 1827, a rock of some tons weight was separated from its long abode, and came down with a tremendous thundering noise, from a height of 20 yards, against a house in Bridgegate, occupied by persons named Green and Dickinson. Instantly the side of the house gave way; and two children, who were sleeping in a lower room were for some time buried in its ruins, but were taken out unhurt. Dickinson, who occupied an upper room, was asleep in bed; but though the floor gave way, and one side of the house disappeared, his bed was kept up by a holdfast to

the remaining wall, and he remained suspended like a tenant of the air. Through assistance, however, all the inmates of the house were rescued from their perilous situation.

† The author of "A Tour in Teasdale" says, "When you reach the tangled dell at the end of the terrace (the Flatts), wind down a small track to the rivulet, and take the road through a fine hanging wood by the Tees side to a small inclosure, part of an ancient park in the true character of Shakspeare's forest scenes, where his outlaws

THE TOWN.

THE town of Barnard Castle is 25 miles, by road, south-west from Durham, 39 from Gateshead, 45 from South Shields, 38 from Sunderland, 38 from Hartlepool, 28 from Stockton, 16 from Darlington, 14 from Bishop Auckland, and 224 north-north-west from London. In 1851, the population was 4,357, of whom 2,088 were males and 2,269 females; and there were 644 inhabited houses, 8 uninhabited, and 11 building. For the population of the township, see page 4.

The town is about a mile in length, and is situated on the southern slope of a hill, which descends steeply to the river Tees. It is approached from the north-east by the Bowes and Sunderland Bridge turnpike, which connects it with Staindrop, Bishop Auckland, and the great north road to Durham. *Gallgate*, or *Gallowgate*, is a broad street or suburb running from east to west. According to some authorities, the ancient town of Marwood stood here, before Barnard Castle was built. The street is supposed to derive its name from having been the place of execution belonging to the lordship. Spearman, who wrote in 1729, says, "The place of execution of felons is at this day apparent; and the trials of matters of right were there (at the castle) till 26th King Henry VIII. that it was enacted that all felons should be tried by the king's commission; since which time the felons have been tried at Durham, to save the king's charges of justices coming to Barnard Castle." On an eminence, at the head of this street, where the roads to Staindrop and Middleton diverge, several stone steps and a broad pavement were dug up some years ago: these were supposed by some to have been the remains of the market cross of Marwood, but were more probably the site of the engine once used for the decapitation of criminals. A close in the vicinity was called, in ancient records, *Hankeslave*, or *Hang Slave*. Near the same place is an old chapel, called *Bedekirk*, now occupied as a farm-house. Some of the ancient lancet lights may still be seen in the east wall, and the piscina also remains. There are no re-

revel and his fairies sport; keep the river, and you will gain a most truly solemn and sequestered spot completely closed in by wood, and undisturbed by any sound save the remotely dashing water. The wild forms of the venerable oaks that skirt the old moss-covered wall of the inclosure; the noble height of the opposite hill, covered to the summit with lofty trees; the glassy smoothness of the river at your feet, and the scattered masses of rock in its channel, impress you with delicious awe. Ascend the hill, and go through a ploughed field, along a carriage road, to a thatched helm or shed in a little wild coppice (in themselves a pleasing picture), and you will enjoy a most enchanting scene; but seek for a small oak beyond, near a serpentine

cords relative to Bedekirk; but it is conjectured to be a chantry, mentioned in the Valor of 1536, of the total annual value of £4 9s. It is the property of the representatives of the late Miss Lee, of Staindrop.

King Street and *Queen Street*, formed within the last 30 years, adjoin Gallgate on the south.

The *Cattle Market* joins the western extremity of Gallgate, and is continued by the *Horse Market* and the *Market Place*, which, together, form the main street of the town, running nearly north and south: it is upwards of 40 yards wide, and contains several good houses, inns, and shops. At the southern extremity of the Market Place, the *Town Hall* stands nearly in the middle of the street. It is an octangular building, around the basement story of which there is a circular piazza, inclosed with an iron railing, and occupied by the sellers of eggs, butter, &c., on market days; the inner portion of the building being used as a dungeon. A room in the upper story is appropriated to the transaction of the town's business and the meetings of the magistrates. An inscription records that the building was "erected by Thomas Breaks, a native of Barnard Castle, in 1747." On the top there is a cupola, containing a bell, and surmounted by a vane. Two circular perforations in the latter attest the dexterity of one of the Barnard Castle Volunteers, named Taylor, and Cruddas, one of the gamekeepers to the Earl of Strathmore, who, in 1804, fired at it from the door of the Turk's Head inn, at about 100 yards distance. The old tolbooth and the shambles, which formerly stood in this street, were removed by the Earl of Darlington in 1806, at the request of the inhabitants, by whom they were considered as a nuisance.

Opposite to the Town Hall, the street called *Newgate* stretches to the east, and joins the road to Westwick, Whorlton, &c. The remarkable sculpture mentioned in page 11, which for many years stood on the ground at the north corner of the entrance to this street, has been removed to a place of greater security. A sculpture, with a *boar passant*, is built up in the wall of one of the houses in Newgate.*

path, rather below the summit of the hill, on the brow of the river, and you command at once a view each way. I shall not pretend to describe it; the pen and the pencil must alike fail."

* An ancient oaken chair, conjectured to have been a part of the castle furniture in the time of Richard III., was long preserved in a house in this street, but was sold and removed a few years ago. The seat was plain; but a wreath of flowers ran up each of the back rails. In the centre of the cross-rail was the crown of England, supported by a figure on each side; and the foot-rail was also ornamented by a crown.

Thorngate is a continuation of the main street to the south from the Town Hall. The upper part, from its steepness, is called *The Bank*, and its footpaths formerly consisted of flights of steps. The lower part is terminated by the Tees. Thorngate appears to be the most ancient part of the town. Several of the houses are of stone, and roofed with flags. In the wall of one of these, a low dwelling, with mullioned windows, on the west side of the street, is a stone inscribed "*Ricardus*," in bold Old English characters. On the front of an arched passage in this house, there are two shields, the bearings on one of which are obliterated; but the other bears the arms of Brunskill, an ancient Barnard Castle family. In the interior of the archway, three fragments have been inserted, which, if united, would read, "*Broun. Abbat—cuj. a'i'e p'picie—tur Deus*." Several old wainscot closets, in the interior of the house, are curiously decorated with carvings of birds, foliage, animals, and human figures. An old building formerly stood on the opposite side of the street, conjectured by Hutchinson to have been a house of friars Eremites, of the order of St. Austin, who obtained leave of Archbishop Neville, in the vacancy of the bishopric of Durham, to build a priory and chapel, upon ground given by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. On a mullioned bow window in the front was inscribed, "*Soli Deo honor et gloria*." The back buildings formed a square, in the style usual in religious establishments. Some years ago, the front of the house was used as a chapel by Dissenters. It is now nearly all rebuilt, a small pointed arch only remaining of the original structure; and the inscription has been built up in the interior wall.

Bridgegate, or *Briggate*, is a long narrow street

which diverges from the foot of The Bank towards the west and north-west, and skirts the foot of the rocks which bear the ruins of the castle till it reaches the bridge. This street forms the only road into the town from the south, except a winding path around the west and north sides of the castle.

THE BRIDGE, consisting of two strong groined arches, connects Barnard Castle with the village of Startforth, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees. The arch on the Durham side is somewhat higher than the other. In Leland's time, "the right fair bridge on Tese" had three arches. There is an inscription now nearly obliterated, on the battlement of the north arch, "E. R. 1569," which, if it be the date of its erection, suggests a conjecture that the two previous arches may have been so injured, or perhaps entirely destroyed during the siege of the castle in that year, as to render their removal necessary, when the present more elevated arch might be substituted. During the great flood of 1771, the Tees was so high that the lower arch, on the Yorkshire side of the river, was not sufficiently capacious for the great quantity of water. The battlement was consequently forced down, and the water took its course along the street of Startforth, drove away the causeway, washed off the soil down to the rock, and demolished eight dwelling houses, so that not one stone was left upon another. The road at the end of the bridge was washed away to the depth of four yards, so that persons passing into Yorkshire were obliged to go down a ladder. Successive repairs and additions have been made on the bridge since that time; and it is now a strong, substantial building, well adapted to resist the floods to which it is frequently exposed.*

* "*The Barnard Castle Tragedy*," preserved in Ritson's "*Durham Garland*," shows "how one John Atkinson, of Murton near Appleby, servant to Thos. Howson, miller, at Barnard Castle Bridge-end, courted the said Howson's sister; and after he had gained her entire affection by his wheedling solicitations, left her disconsolate, and made courtship to another, whom he married by the treacherous advice of one Thomas Skelton, who, to save the priest's fees, &c., performed the ceremony himself; and, upon hearing the news, the deserted maiden broke her heart, and bled to death upon the spot. This being both true and tragical, 'tis hop'd 'twill be a warning to all lovers."

The vicinity of the bridge has, of late years, acquired a sort of notoriety, in consequence of murders and other outrages having been committed there. The last recorded instance is that of Charles White, hawker, whose body was found in the Tees on the 7th of May, 1851, with four wounds, seemingly from a sharp instrument, on the head, and having apparently been in the water about three weeks. Several persons deposed to having seen him in a state of intoxication at various times, a few weeks before the body was found; and his hat, which he had purchased for 2½d., was found at a place called "The

Gentleman's Hole," about a mile from where the body was discovered. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, "That the deceased had come to his death by being cast into the river Tees, and thereby drowned, by some person or persons unknown;" thus involving a charge of wilful murder. The mystery of the case excited considerable interest, as the deceased was a poor harmless fellow, and without money to form a temptation for robbery. It was probably this event, with others of a similar nature, which drew from Mr. Justice Cresswell certain animadversions on the character of the people of Barnard Castle, which will be noticed in their proper place.

But other scenes have been enacted on Barnard Castle bridge. According to Sir Cuthbert Sharp, the Rev. Alexander Hilton, curate of Denton in 1681, and a member of the family of Hilton, of Hilton, left a son, named Cuthbert, of great notoriety, who having taken orders in no church, but having been trained as a Bible clerk under his father, went to Barnard Castle, and celebrated illicit marriages upon the centre of the bridge. The old rhyme said to have been made use of by him on these occasions, after having made the parties leap over a broom-stick, is as follows:—

Though the principal streets of Barnard Castle are wide and airy, a great part of the population reside in the narrow and confined courts, alleys, and yards, which branch off from the main thoroughfares. Of these there are upwards of 70, many of which are approached by covered passages from the front, without any other outlet. The houses, which are of stone, are generally three stories high. The second floor, in many cases, is reached by stone steps built on the outside of the front wall. Each house is subdivided into separate tenements of one room, small in size, and low pitch. In numerous instances, the windows are not even made to open. The lower parts of the walls are generally damp for want of subsoil drainage and eaves guttering.

Many of the houses occupied by the working classes are the property of farmers, who, by virtue of the ownership, obtain certain privileges in the shape of exemption from tolls. For their benefit, also, immense masses of manure are allowed to accumulate in the premises, which contribute materially to vitiate the atmosphere, and, by soaking into the subsoil, tend to deteriorate the quality of the water in the adjoining wells.

The strata forming the earth's crust in the town varies. At the head and east side of Gallgate, the Horse Market, Hall Street, and Queen Street, the upper stratum is of a wet, moving, sandy nature; from Queen Street to the Town Hall, it is clay and gravel; to the south of this, the limestone crops out; and at a short distance further, gritstone makes its appearance. The west side of the town is, to a considerable extent, made ground.

The town and district around are, generally speaking, very healthy; but particular localities, from defective drainage and local impurities, are not so. In many of

the courts and yards, the wind can never by possibility sweep the surface; and even in the main streets, erections have been so placed as to impede adequate ventilation; there are no *through* streets, and although the Market-place is comparatively wide, yet the position of the Town Hall, at the junction of Newgate Street and the Bank, seriously impedes a free current of air.

The roads and foot-paths in the township are under the control of an unpaid board of surveyors, four in number, elected annually in vestry, irrespective of the proper qualification for the business of road-making, who make and collect their own rates. The length of roads in the township is about 17 miles, and excellent materials for their formation and repair abound in the district. There are no public foot-paths except in the town; the proprietors, where flagging is laid, pay the first cost, and it is afterwards kept in repair by the surveyors. The kennels are pitched with pebbles. The Duke of Cleveland, as lord of the manor, keeps the pavement of the Market in repair.

THE CHURCH.

THE church stands near the angle formed by the junction of Newgate Street with the Bank, and is a spacious building, capable of accommodating 900 persons. It consists of a nave and narrow side-aisles, a transept, a chancel, and a square detached tower at the north-west corner.* The whole of the exterior walls are embattled. The tower was formerly surmounted by a leaden spire; but it was taken down in 1774, being then unsafe, and the tower was raised to the height of 60 feet. The original peal of bells were four in number, the oldest of which was of excellent tone, and inscribed around its rim, "*Campana Sancte Trinitatis et omnium*

"My blessing on your pates, and your groats in my purse,
You are never the better, and I am never the worse."

It is but justice to say, however, that the authenticity of this couplet has been controverted; and it is said to have been, like the ballad on the feud between "Ridley and Featherstonehaugh," an effusion of the sportive muse of Mr. Surtees. Sir Cuthbert Sharp adds, "*Pontifex Maximus* left six sons, on whom he quaintly bestowed the names of Abraham, Job, Solomon, David, Cuthbert, and Alexander, and who seem to have derived no stain from their father's illegal practices. They were remarkable only for their industry and ingenuity, and were the first artisans in Barnard Castle who practised the art of dyeing cloth of various colours."

* The following sentence of excommunication, issued by Bishop Hatfield, affords a striking instance of the lawlessness and outrage prevalent in the district in his time, from the effects of which even churchmen were not exempted:—

"Whereas certain sons of Belial wantonly laid sacrilegious hands on Sir John de Upsal, priest, thereby incurring the penalty of the

canon (*Si quis Diavolo suodenti*) 'Whoever by the instigation of the devil;' and afterwards they followed close after the said Sir John to the church of Barnard's Castle, whither he fled through fear of death, and beset him in the said chapel: having tried in vain to drag him out, and having then forced him to retire, so that he sought, for a last refuge, the belfry of the said chapel, and got up into it, they then endeavoured to suffocate him with stupefying fumes and poisonous odours, and thus maliciously inflicting, by their very many detestable devices and cruelties, no little injury and distress on the said priest, and an open affront of the whole clerical body. Wherefore, in respect of the aforesaid evil doers, declare publicly and with all due ceremony in the churches, when the largest number of the people shall be assembled, that these men have incurred the sentence of the greater excommunication stated in the canon, and that they are and have been altogether excommunicated. The absolution of all these men, except on their death-bed, we particularly reserve to ourselves and our successors, Farewell. Given at Auckland, the 23rd day of January, 1378."

Sanctorum." The whole were removed in 1823; and a new peal of bells, cast by Mears of London, were purchased, towards which Bishop Barrington, the Earl of Darlington, Sir John Hullock, Miss Lee of Staindrop, and several other gentry, liberally subscribed. The weight of the bells is 73 cwt. 2 qrs. 8lbs.

The entrance to the church from the west was restored in 1813, when the whole of the interior, which Hutchinson says was "wretchedly stalled and the pavement broken," was repaired and neatly pewed. The north aisle is formed by an octagonal and two cylindrical pillars, supporting circular arches of unequal span; and that on the south by three octagonal pillars supporting pointed arches. The windows of the aisles are square, with mullioned compartments. The south porch of the transept, in which was anciently a chantry of the Virgin, has long been used as the burial-place of the Boweses of Streatlam, several of whose escutcheons, with a helmet, a gauntlet, and a banner, decorate its walls. The south window of this porch consists of five lights under a square head; and another window to the east is double under a pointed arch. The north transept has two low blank arches in the east wall, and is lighted by a modern sash. The arch above the entrance to the chancel is pointed, decorated with sculptures of foliage and human heads, rising from pilasters with embattled capitals. The east window, which was rebuilt in 1816, consists of five lights under a pointed arch; and instead of the two windows on the south, a pointed one was inserted at the same period. There are two galleries, one in the north transept, and the other at the west end of the nave. The font is a large octagonal bason, of the black marble found in the Tees, sculptured on four of its alternate faces with a raised shield; the intermediate compartments containing a triangular device, supposed to be the marks of tradesmen or burghesses who presented the font to the church.

On the 24th of October, 1839, the church was, for the first time, lighted up with gas, the funds for which were provided by public subscription.

On the death of the late incumbent, the Rev. John Davidson, in 1847, a subscription was commenced for the erection of a stained glass window to his memory, towards which the Duke of Cleveland gave £10; Lady Hullock, £2 2s.; Mr. Joseph Hollis, 10s. 6d.; a friend, by Mr. Brownless, churchwarden, £1. The entire expense was estimated at from £30 to £40. The ancient window on the east side of the south transept has been filled with stained glass, containing a suitable design and inscription.

Robert de Mortham, vicar of Gainford, in 1280, founded a chantry to the Virgin in Barnard Castle church, where there were five other chantries, the founders of which are unknown, viz.:—those of St. Catherine, St. Helen, and St. Margaret, (the two latter within the castle,) with an endowment of £6 a year; that of the Twelve Apostles; and the guild or fraternity of the Holy Trinity, with a yearly income of £5 18s. 8d.

A recumbent effigy of Robert de Mortham, in his ecclesiastical robes, with the cup in his hands, remains on an altar-tomb, in the south transept, where are also some other architectural remains of his chantry. A stone coffin lid, sculptured with a highly decorated cross, chalice, books, &c., is built up in the north-east angle of the exterior chancel wall; and part of a sculptured cross, found in taking down the south wall of the chancel in 1819, was afterwards placed at the outside of the south-east corner. On one side of a curious table-monument, near the west end of the south aisle, is a coloured effigy of George, son of Humphrey Hopper, of Black Hedley, Northumberland, who died March 30, 1725, aged 23. He is dressed in a cocked hat, blue coat, and yellow breeches, of the fashion of the time, holding a red rose in one hand, and in the other a scroll inscribed—

"Here stands my Statue carved in Stone
To mind y^e Liveing I am gone.
He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down."

In contrast to this blooming figure, the other side of the monument contains a representation of a skeleton, with the initials of the deceased, and—

"Death cuts down all both Great and Small."

The following inscriptions are on the ends of this tomb:—

"Blessed are the Dead who die in y^e Lord.—I know that my Redeemer liveth."

"When the shrill trump of God shall pierce
The Secret chambers of the Dead,
And rowze the Sleeping Universe
From out their owze, or dusty bed,
Such bright rewards will Vertue have
When waft by angels, She may Sing
Boast triumph now, insulting grave;
Relentless Death! where's now thy Sting!

In the south wall of the transept is a brass, enclosed in a frame of wood, and bearing the following inscription:—

"Bernard Castle.—Jonathan Rogers filius primogenitus Joh'is Rogersii A. M. et Gratie vxoris eius Obiit An^o x^o 1650 Nov. 8.

Hee peep'd into the world, where hee could see,
Nought but confusion, Sinne and misery

Thence scap'd into his San'ors armes thus hee
Gott Heauen, for fourteene dayes mortality.

John Rogers filius 24rs I. R. et G. R. Obiit A^{no} xti 1652, Avg. 20.

Bles'd Soule, Thy name did mind of God's grace
Thou wast his gift, whose loue show'd vs thy face
But hee that gaue, did take in 7th moneths space
Thou found'st in Fathers armes a resting place."

A splendid monument of Malta stone was erected in the chancel, in 1835, to the memory of Baron Hullock.* it forms a niche in the wall, containing a statue of the Goddess of Justice, underneath which is the following inscription, upon marble, supported by a carved corbel bearing the arms and crest of the deceased baron:—

"To the memory of the HON. SIR JOHN HULLOCK, Knt., and Baron of the Exchequer. He was born at Barnard Castle, April 3, 1767, called to the bar by the Society of Gray's Inn in 1793, married in 1794, raised to the bench of the Exchequer in 1823, and died at Abington, in Berks, on his judicial circuit, 31st July, 1829. By a clear and vigorous mind, he rose to eminence as a sound lawyer, and, promoted solely by his learning, industry, and integrity, he discharged the duties of a judge to the general satisfaction of his country. This monument is erected by his afflicted widow."

The church-yard is situated on the brow of the hill which overlooks the Mains, and is surrounded by dwelling-houses and other buildings; its surface being, in parts, several feet above the level of the adjacent streets and houses. The chief part of the ground is held by immemorial occupation; the entire area is about 7,725 yards. The average number of inter-

* SIR JOHN HULLOCK.—This eminent lawyer and able judge, the son of Timothy Hullock, Esq., of Barnard Castle, and descended from a family traced back to the reign of Henry VIII., was born in 1764, and in early life was entered at Gray's Inn. He practised at the bar upwards of 20 years; and in 1792, he published "The Law of Costs," a work which brought him favourably into notice. "The Law of Costs in Civil Actions and Proceedings," another production of his pen, appeared in 1796; and a second edition, in two volumes, was published in 1810. In that year, he resigned the office of recorder of Berwick, which he had held for some time, and was succeeded by Christopher Cookson, Esq. Amongst the counsel on the northern circuit, he was only surpassed by Mr. Scarlet, afterwards Lord Abinger. The following anecdote has been adduced as a proof of the manliness of his character:—

"In a cause which he led, he was particularly instructed not to produce a certain deed unless it should be absolutely necessary. Notwithstanding this injunction, he produced it before it was necessary, with the view of deciding the business at once. On examination, it proved to have been forged by his client's attorney, who was seated behind him at the time, and who had warmly remonstrated against the course which he had pursued. Mr. Justice Bayley, who was trying the cause, ordered the deed to be impounded, that it might be made the subject of a prosecution. Before this could be done, however, Mr. Hullock requested leave to inspect it; and on its being handed to him, immediately returned it to his bag. The judge remonstrated; but in vain. No power on earth, Mr. Hullock replied, should induce him to surrender it: he had incautiously put the life of a fellow-creature in

ments, during the seven years ending 1848, was 114.29 per annum. Besides the escape of morbid matter on the opening of graves, it is probable that some portion is carried off with the drainage, and pollutes the water in the wells to the south, between the church-yard and the Tees.

In the month of June, 1824, a Roman coin, nearly the size of a sovereign, was found in the church-yard by the sexton. It was in a state of good preservation, and round a head decorated with a wreath of laurel, was the following inscription:—"IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIANVS GERM." (The Emperor Cæsar Nerva Trajanus Germanus). On the reverse side is a crowned figure seated, and holding an olive branch in the right hand, round which is inscribed—"P. M. TR. P. COS. III. P. P." (a high priest, a tribune of the people, thrice a consul, and styled the father of his country). Nerva Trajan reigned in the 98th year of the Christian era; consequently the coin is above 1750 years old.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains baptisms from 1609 to 1687, burials from 1617 to 1687, and marriages from 1619 to 1687 (defective); Nos. 2 to 6, baptisms and burials from 1688 to 1812, and marriages from 1688 to 1753; and Nos. 7 and 8, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Barnard Castle chapelry, in the deanery of Darlington, is not in charge; the vicar of Gainford, patron. Dedication to St. Mary.

peril; and though he had acted to the best of his discretion, he should never be happy again were a fatal result to ensue. Mr Justice Bayley, not sorry, perhaps, to have an excuse for assisting the design, continued to insist on the delivery of the deed, but declined taking decisive measures until he had consulted with the associate judge. The consultation came too late; for the deed was destroyed without delay, and the attorney escaped."

In 1816, Mr. Hullock was promoted to the rank of serjeant-at-law; and during the few years he occupied that position, he was engaged in several important causes. On the resignation of Mr. Baron Wood in 1823, Mr. Serjeant Hullock was promoted to the office of one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, a situation which he held till the time of his death, and the duties of which he discharged with integrity and sagacity. On Saturday, the 25th of July, 1829, he arrived at Abingdon as one of the Judges of Assize of the Oxford circuit, and, on the following day, he attended divine service, apparently in good health; but in the course of the night, he experienced a violent attack of cholera morbus, of which he died on the following Friday. On the 21st of August, his remains reached Barnard Castle, and were deposited in the family vault. A numerous concourse assembled to witness the procession; and his empty carriage was followed by a number of aged women, who had been maintained chiefly by his charity, and who testified their grief by tears and lamentations. A funeral sermon was preached in the church on the Sunday following, by the Rev. John Davidson, incumbent of Barnard Castle, from 2 Sam. iii. 38, "Know ye not that a prince and a great man is fallen this day in Israel?"

CURATES—John Messenger, 1436; Sir John Slake, prest., 1483; Peter Carter, cap., 1533; Ralph Bailles, cl., 1565; Thomas Clerke, 1566; Ralph Heightley, 1570; Matthew Copperthwaite, 1576; Cuthbert Bradley, 1577; John Shering, 1622; Giles Forster, A.M., 1634; John Rogers, A.M., an intruder, 1644; William Bickerton, A.M., 1672; John Brockell, 1673; John Chapman, A.M., 1682; Alexander Swinton, a Scot, 1694; Arthur Wilton, 1736, p. m. Swinton; Thomas Marshall, 1739, p. m. Wilton; Taylor Thirkeld, 1740; Thomas Forster, A.M., 1740; John Charlton, A.B., 1743, p. m. Forster; William Dunn, A.B., 1747, p. m. Charlton; Joshua White, A.M., 1760; James Stubbs Hale, 1785, p. m. White; John Davidson, 1816, p. m. Hale; George Dugard, A.M., 1847, p. m. Davidson.

The income of the curacy is derived from a stipend of £6 10s. paid by the vicar of Gainford; £10 per annum from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charity; £63, the rent of 108 acres of land at Holdsworth, in Marwood, left by Mr. Butler;* £9, the rent of 12 A. 1 R. 3 P. at Northfield, in the parish of Startforth, purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty; with 30 acres at Bowes, Cow Close, and an allotment on Bowes Moor; the church-yard, and the surplice fees. The living was augmented with £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty in 1723, to meet a benefaction of £200 from John Lodge, Esq.; in 1812, with £200 by lot from the same fund; and in 1815 with three sums of £300 to meet three sums of £200 from Bishop Barrington, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Lord Crewe's trustees. In 1817, a house and garden for the incumbent, situated at the extremity of Newgate Street, were purchased for £830 derived from these benefactions. The gross income of the living is £228 per annum, subject to permanent payments amounting to £5.

The discrepancy between the population of Barnard Castle and that of the mother parish of Gainford, as contrasted with the respective endowments of the livings, has long been regarded as a grievance. A meeting of lay members of the Church of England, for the purpose of discussing this anomalous subject, was held in the Witham Testimonial early in January, 1850, William Watson, Esq., of Spring Lodge, in the chair, at which it was stated that a petition on the subject had been presented to parliament by Lord H. Vane. Copies of the petition had been forwarded to the Bishop of Durham, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge

* Mr Thomas Butler, brother-in-law to Mr Alderman Barnes, in his will, dated August 19, 1678, styles himself a farmer at Cletlam, and bequeaths two farms in Marwood, "for the maintenance of a preaching minister of Barnard Castle," charging his executor, Mr. Barnes, to fulfil his will, "as he will answer it at God's judgement seate." He desires his body to be opened, that it may be known what was the cause of the pain in his side. He leaves "Fox's Book of Martyrs" to the use of the minister of Barnard Castle; to the vicar of Gainford "Williams true Church, or Sollomans Viniard;" and to

(patrons of the living of Gainford), and the vicar of that parish. A committee of 25 laymen was appointed, to further the object of obtaining a more equitable division of the revenues of the parish.

In reference to the income of the curacy, Surtees quotes the following extracts from a terrier of "the High Parish of Gainford" (Barnard Castle), given in by John Lively, vicar, March 20, 1635:—

"Mr. John Lively holdeth the church-yard, containing about an acre.

"Item. All tithes of what kind soever in the whole chapelry, *excepting the corn tithe* of the whole chapelry; and also the tithe hay of Westwick, and except as hereafter is excepted.

"The owners of the corn mylnes pay, as we are informed, by ancient prescription for the tithe of the same, viz., the maynes mill, 13s. 4d., for Thorngate mill, 13s. 4d. on the feast of St. Mark the Bishop, in winter.

"Excepting that the Honble Sir Henry Vane and owner of the parks of Marwood doth pay, according to ancient prescription, for the tithe hay, and all other tithes renewing in the said parks (except the ancient tenants within the said park, viz., Metcalfe's, Raine's, and Mitchell's farm), 13s. 4d. on the 22d July, which ancient tenants of the farms aforesaid, and of other farms and tenements, do pay at Easter, viz. Metcalfe's farm, 12d.; Garfoot's farm, 19d.; Barne's farm, 12d.; Mitchell's farm, 12d.; John Mitchell for Parrock Houses, 3d.; John Raine, for his farm in Shipley, 12d.; Ralph Simpson, for ditto, 12d.; John Raine, for Holdersworth-field, 6d.; George Hodgson, for Robert Knott, 4d.; ditto, for West Roger Moor, 4d.; ditto, for half of Marwood House, 2d.; Gabriel Wharton, for the other half, 2d.; ditto, for East Roger Moor, 5d.; Henry Raine, for Hollerbush, 4d.; John Hodgson, for Low Hollerbush, 4d.

"Mr. Cudbert Thoresby doth pay, according to ancient prescription, for the tithe-hay of Woolhouse, at Easter, only 4s. 8d.

"Mr. Middleton, for the tithe-hay of the Broad Close, Alkenhead Close, Hill Close, and Dyke Nook Close, 3s. 4d.

"As we are credibly informed, the land called *Beedekirk*, now in the occupation of Widow Arrowsmith, payeth no tithe at all.

"William Lively, Gent., at Easter, for the tithe-hay of Gibb Garths in Barnard Castle, 2s. 6d."

[The two preceding paragraphs have been crossed out.]

"Gabriel Wharton, now tenant of the Flatts, for tithe-hay and all other tithes, 10s. 22d July.

"The farmers of Streatham pay for tithe-hay of the farms thereof, 26s. 8d. 22d July.

"The farmers of Stainton and Brennylaw, for their tithe-hay on St. Mark's Day, only 5s."

In this document an account is rendered of the surplice fees and oblations, and of the mode of drawing

all the children whom he "gave Christendome to," half a crown apiece. In remarking on the disinterestedness and impartiality of Mr. Barnes's conduct in the conveyance of this estate, Sir R. Shafto, the counsel, gave his opinion that the "disposition of the said estate in Marwood for maintenance of a preaching minister, was a good appointment within the statute of 43 Eliz. However, he thought the land well devised to Mr. Barnes, who might convey as the will directed; and that none of the devises in the will would make mortman, there being no device of the land to the parson or vicar and his successors."

tithe of calf, fleeces, lambs, foals, &c. "For every woman giving thanks after childbirth, a *cade*, viz. half a yard of cloth worth 5d. and a penny in money." For every marriage, 6d. For every corpse *man-born* upon the bier, now 9d.; and for every corpse *brought upon the head*, now 5d., but in memory of man 5d. and 3d. [but twenty years ago, when Mr. Dickon (Archdeacon) Cradock was vicar of Gainford, and one Mr. Sinclair (? Shering), curate of Barnard Castle, he did *raise and execute* y^e said fees, &c.]; and for every corpse brought from Whorlton, one penny. For every freeholder in the town, a penny for *smoke*; and for all other persons in the chapelry, a halfpenny. Within the town, a penny a plough; without, a halfpenny. For the milk of 20 ewes, 4d. For a tithe goose, 1d. "For a hen within the chapelry without the town, *whether they have any or none*, 2d."

The payment of church-rates, as in many other places, has frequently been objected to. During a contest in 1848, the church clock was stopped by the churchwardens, and the bells were not allowed to be rung on the Sunday. The result of the poll being adverse to the rate, a subscription, in the form of a voluntary rate, at 1d. in the pound, amounting to £50, was agreed to be raised, for defraying the usual expenses; but the sums received by the churchwardens only amounted to £26; this they applied in paying some of the demands upon them, leaving others unpaid, and, amongst the rest, the sexton. That official, it appears, had held the office for 27 years, previous to which his ancestors had filled the office of parish clerk for upwards of 160 years. He was allowed, at a vestry meeting, held in 1845, a salary of £14, which was confirmed in 1846; and for this sum he brought an action, in the Barnard Castle county court, against the churchwardens, on the 17th June, 1847. The vestry minute, fixing the salary, was produced; and he also proved the performance of his official duties. For the churchwardens, it was submitted that the rate-payers being a fluctuating body, the resolution of 1845 was not binding upon their successors in 1846, who, by refusing a rate, had decided that there should be no salary; and that the churchwardens were not liable, as they had not personally made any contract with the plaintiff. The case was adjourned, and eventually decided in favour of the defendants. The sexton was afterwards empowered to collect for himself the arrears of the voluntary rate; but so small were the sums received, that on February 16, 1848, there was still a deficiency of £11 2s. 1½d., which he afterwards attempted to make up by an appeal to the inhabitants of the chapelry generally.

The subject of Easter dues has also been long agitated in Barnard Castle; and on March 4, 1854, a cause was tried at the spring assizes at Durham, *Stephenson v. Snaith*, in which the plaintiff, parish clerk of the chapelry, sought to recover the sum of 1s. 8d., being five years' arrears of Easter dues, from the defendant, a householder within the chapelry. In the course of the trial, it was stated that the plaintiff had been met in the county court by a prohibition from the Queen's Bench, and was therefore compelled to bring his action in the present form. He had been appointed to his office of parish clerk in 1817, by the Rev. James Blackburn, vicar of Gainford; and a terrier, dated 1792, was read, by which 4d. from each householder was ordered to be paid to that official as Easter dues. This, he stated, produced him about £7 10s. a year; but, if all paid, it would amount to £17 or £18. In 1844, there was £270 due to him as arrears of fourpences; and, at the time of the trial, there was much more, though he could not say how much. He was paid 1s. 6d. for each marriage by banns, and 5s. for a marriage by license; 9d. for the burial of a poor person; 1s. 6d. for a morning funeral; and 3d. for a churching. Mr. Richard Frater, clerk to Mr. Davison, produced three terriers from the Consistory Court, which showed the appointment of the plaintiff, and the amount he was to receive as Easter dues. This witness also stated that he had produced the earliest terrier he could find. (See, however, that of 1635, quoted above.) The witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff deposed to having paid this 4d. regularly during the time he had held the office. For the defendant, several persons deposed that they had never paid it; and his counsel argued that there was no evidence proving Barnard Castle to be a parochial chapelry, or to have been so since 1189, and that it was therefore to be considered a perpetual curacy. He also argued that the scale of charges just quoted was different from that of the terrier of 1792, viz. "The clerk's wages are by custom as follows—from each householder throughout the parish an Easter due of 4d.; for every marriage by license, 2s. 6d., and by banns, 1s.; for a funeral, 6d.; and for a christening, 3d.;" and hence the payments could not be by custom, besides the total difference in the value of money since the early period necessary to constitute Barnard Castle a parochial chapelry. The judge, in directing the jury, said there were three questions for them to consider: 1st, Whether Barnard Castle was a parochial chapelry; 2nd, Whether it was so from time immemorial; and, 3rd, Whether the 4d. had been unanimously payable to the clerk of the

chapelry. There was sufficient *prima facie* evidence of its being a parochial chapelry. If the contrary had been the fact, and it had been of modern creation, that must have been by act of parliament, which could have been produced. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff.

Election of Churchwardens.—Prior to 1849, several disputes had arisen in Barnard Castle respecting the number, right to appoint, and mode of election of the churchwardens or chapelwardens. The management of the affairs of the chapelry (consisting of Barnard Castle and other three townships) had formerly been entrusted to a customary select vestry, a fixed proportion of whom had been chosen by each township. Amongst other acts, the vestry used to select churchwardens; but the vestry itself having lost all legal existence, disputes were engendered as to who should now appoint those officials, who acted for the whole chapelry. After many angry public meetings, the inhabitants of the chapelry agreed to submit the facts to Mr. Frederick Robinson, an eminent barrister, and to act upon his decision. His written opinion, dated 24th May, 1849, upon the state of facts, and various queries submitted to him, is now deposited in the parochial chest, and, in substance, is embodied in the three following paragraphs:—

1. That there is no valid subsisting custom for the election of a *definite* number of churchwardens by and for *each* separate township of the chapelry, nor for the election of those officials by a select vestry—that the inhabitants of the whole chapelry must unite with the incumbent in one appointment of two churchwardens; and if they cannot agree, the inhabitants must appoint one, and the incumbent the other.

2. That at the meetings to elect churchwardens, there can be no plurality of votes; the vestry act (58 Geo. III., c. 69) only applying to meetings of inhabitants of a place all jointly maintaining their own poor. Here, the townships into which the chapelry is divided maintain their poor separately, and have separate overseers. The vestry act (Mr. Robinson stated) does not apply to meetings of a *chapelry*, where such chapelry is divided into townships, each maintaining its own poor; consequently, every inhabitant at a chapelry meeting, paying scot and lot, had a vote, and no inhabitant more than one vote.

3. If a church-rate were duly granted, he (Mr. Robinson) was of opinion that the cost of warming and lighting the church, of ringing bells for divine service, and of taking a poll, if duly demanded, on a question affecting the election of chapelwardens, or the laying on of a

church-rate, or the repair of the church, were legal items of payment out of a church-rate.

Appointment of Sexton.—In 1849, the Rev. G. Dugard dismissed the sexton, Mr. G. Cansfield, from his office. This act was sanctioned by the churchwardens; but the inhabitants claimed the right of appointing and dismissing the sexton. Writers on parochial and ecclesiastical law were obscure or contradictory on the subject; some alleging that the power was in the inhabitants, and others in the incumbent. Mr. Cansfield disputed the right of his successor to take the fees, and the inhabitants supported him in an action at law. The case was tried at Durham assizes in the spring of 1849, and afterwards argued before the Barons of the Exchequer, at Westminster, who decided that the right to appoint and dismiss a sexton was not vested in the inhabitants at common law, unless there was an immemorial usage, which in this case there was not; but that the right to appoint and dismiss belonged to the incumbent and churchwardens, where the sexton held his office distinct from the parish clerk, and performed the office of gravedigger as well as took care of the church utensils and its cleansing, &c. In other cases, where the offices of parish clerk and sexton were combined in one individual, the right to appoint and dismiss was in the incumbent. The case therefore settles this question. It is reported in 4 Exchequer Reports, 234, and in the 18 Law Journal Reports, N. S. Exchequer, 361.

CHAPELS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—About eight years ago, the Roman Catholics purchased a large building called the Union Hall, and converted it into a chapel. It is neatly fitted up in the interior, and capable of seating 500 hearers. Above the altar is a beautiful fresco of the crucifixion, copied by Mr. Harvey, a talented young artist of Barnard Castle, from the highly celebrated fresco in the Catholic chapel, Lartington Hall. The Rev. W. Allen is the officiating priest. There is a Sunday school held in a room adjoining, which is also used as a day school.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—The religious part of the community in Barnard Castle would seem to have been early imbued with the principles of the Reformation, and prepared for the succeeding struggles of Nonconformity, by the preaching of the celebrated John Knox, whose first wife, Margery, was daughter of Sir Robert, and sister of Sir George Bowes, of Streatham, Knight

Marshal. The Lady Isabella, second wife of Sir William Bowes, and daughter of Judge Wray, introduced the cause of Nonconformity into this town. She was a liberal patroness of the Puritan ministers, and frequently exerted her influence to obtain the liberty of such of them as had been silenced, whom she afterwards placed in such situations as she deemed most in need of their efforts. In the maintenance of ministers under her patronage, she bestowed no less than £100 per annum. On the death of her husband at Walton, near Chesterfield, Oct. 30, 1611, his body was sent for interment among his ancestors in the church of Barnard Castle.* Her domestic chaplain, Mr. Dike, attended the funeral, and, on his return, represented to her the very ignorant and irreligious state of the town, then, as he represented, destitute of a resident preaching minister. She was

* In Surtees's pedigree of the Bowes family, it is stated that Sir William was buried at Chesterfield; and this account has been followed by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, in his "Memorials of the Rebellion."

† ALDERMAN BARNES.—Mr Ambrose Barnes was born at Startforth in the latter end of the year 1637. He was the son of Thomas Barnes, Gent., whose progenitors for several descents had resided at that place as lords of the soil and manor. The early part of his youth was passed under the guardianship of Mr. George Stothart, of Parnard Castle, who was one of those then known by the name of Puritans, keeping many days of fasting, humiliation, and prayer; and to the private meetings at his house resort was made by the then young Sir Henry Vane and others who afterwards figured in public affairs. The chief recreation of the young Ambrose, however, is stated to have been cock-fighting! After due care had been taken in his education, he was apprenticed to a merchant in Newcastle, whose confidence he enjoyed to so great an extent as to be allowed to make ventures on his own account. During the prevalence of the plague in the town, his master was so terrified, by the contagion having reached his female domestics, that, rising from dinner, and leaving his shop, books, keys, and business in the charge of Barnes, he repaired to Shields, and took a ship for Hamburg. Barnes himself shortly after took the infection, and was shut up alone several days and nights, in a large empty house near the Exchange, and where his food was brought to the door for him to take in. A tumour on the back of his neck was supposed to have been the cause of his recovery. Having completed his apprenticeship, he went to Hamburg, where he joined the "Eastland Company," but did not remain long. On the 12th of June, 1655, he married Mary, third daughter of Thomas Butler, merchant adventurer, of Newcastle, by his wife, Elizabeth Clavering, of Callaley, Northumberland. By this marriage, Mr. Barnes had issue two sons and three daughters. He had not long been the governor of his own family, before he was thought worthy of a more public trust, and was elected alderman of Newcastle without his knowledge. On hearing of this, he repaired to the Spital, the place of election, and resigned the office, but was again elected on the following morning. Previous to the Restoration, he was the means of bringing to Newcastle several of the most eminent Puritanical ministers of the day, and professed great attachment to their preaching and doctrines. Though attached to the principles of the Commonwealth, he took the oaths of supremacy and allegiance on the 25th of October, 1660; but many of his favourite preachers were compelled to quit or resign their livings. At Raby Castle, he had a dispute on religion with William Penn, who, growing

consequently anxious that he should take up his residence in that capacity; but he declared he durst not venture among so surly a people, and recommended the courageous Richard Rothwell. The labours of that zealous individual were so successful that he obtained, amongst persons of his own denomination, the appellation of "the Apostle of the North." In 1644, the parliament sent the Rev. John Rogers to be minister of this parish (see CURATES), who held the living sixteen years, but was ejected on the Restoration of Charles II. Lord Wharton then presented him to the rectory of Croplin, in Cumberland, from whence he was ejected under the Act of Uniformity. He returned to the village of Startforth, and preached in the manor-house there, which belonged to his brother-in-law, Mr. Alderman Barnes of Newcastle;† also in Darlington, Stockton,

weary of the discussion, ended it by saying, "Thou knowest, Ambrose, now that Paul is dead, he can neither tell thee nor me what his meaning was." The part he had taken in public affairs brought him into the notice of government as a person whose good will it might be desirable to cultivate; and King Charles II. was desirous of having him returned to parliament. His opinion of the king, however, was given on his return home, after a visit to the council, that, "as Charles II. is said very much in his person to resemble Tiberius Casar, so did he presage, his reign would no less resemble that of Tiberius, wherein our Lord was crucified." A rumour having occurred of a great armament being fitted out in Holland, Col. Widdrington, "in a huff," desired Barnes to order some guns down to Tynemouth Castle. "That is not my business," was the reply; "the king never made me governor of that castle." This, and some other circumstances rendered him unpopular with the loyal party; and Harry Willis, a drunken shipwright, carried his abuse to such a length in public, that Barnes was provoked to commit him to the tower on Tyne Bridge, then used as a prison. Here lay a quantity of malt, which the tipsy man shoveled out of the window into the river, singing—

"O base mault,
Thou didst the fault,
And into Tyne thou shalt."

When the infamous Judge Jeffreys, in the course of the northern circuit, came to Newcastle, "he would," according to the author of a MS. Life of Barnes, "drink to filthy excess till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, going to bed as drunk as a beast, and rising again with the symptoms of one who had drunk a cup too much. When the court was sat, instead of the gravity of a tribunal, the judge, with his raileries and his jests, there acted the part of a harlequin. In his hand he held out a paper, telling the court, in a menacing manner, he had there got a black list of damn'd fannatiks, and was resolved to scour them. A fine was levied on Barnes' house, but Mr. Barnes escaped. Jefferies was huge witty upon all the prisoners, but it fretted him sadly he could not catch this Barnes.

"In the many occasions our author had to be abroad, if wee look't into his family at home, we might have found his house that had suffered military execution. The furniture of the kitchen and other moveables were many months hid in the hay which he kept for his horses. Not a soul durst be seen, his family fled, and when the sergeants or others knockt at the door to enquire for him, the servants, when at home, ran down the back stairs and hid themselves, for fear

Teesdale, Weardale, &c. After a life of labour, persecution, and privation, he died in 1688, aged 78.* He was intimate with Sir Henry Vane, who sometimes rode from Raby Castle to attend his preaching.

An Independent congregation has existed in Barnard Castle for many years. The Rev. — Lisle (who preached at Startforth, Cotherstone, Langley Dale, Wolsingham, and Hedley Hope), the Revds. Warden,

of being hauld before the magistrates to come in evidence against their master; and his little son, a boy of eleven or twelve years of age, when all the rest were skulking, was obliged to go to the gate, and be satisfied who it was that knockt and what they wanted before he durst open it.

"King Charles II. having trifled between Atheist, Papist, and Protestant, was suddenly arrested by death. King James II. changing his measures, Mr. Barnes obtained a *noli prosequi* for himself and three or four more of his friends, which, with the act of indemnity that followed afterwards, saved him from the utter ruin brought upon him by fines, and forfeitures of recognizances. But public persecution is not the onely time wherein good men must look for trouble and affliction. He buried his invaluable consort. He sustained a great loss in a ship which foundered at sea in her voyage to Virginia, and met with a much greater loss in a colliery, left in his hand by his son in law for near two thousand pound, which it was far from reimbursing. He buried a good estate in many lead mines. The case also of his daughters, who married away from him, affected him sensibly, to find them met with any baseness or unkind behaviour from any belonging to the families they were matcht into. An heavier blow than all this fell upon him in his old age, by the breaking of one of his sons in law, who left him involved in debts and bonds for him to answer as swept away almost all he had in the world. But the most trying distraction of all his afflictions, was the distraction of his youngest daughter. But his faith was unconquerable: so God was but glorified, he was satisfy'd, bearing all the Lord's burdens with invincible patience and entire resignation.

"When wet harvests, for several summers together, had occasioned great damage to corn, and what was found was bought up and shipt off to other parts by the merchants, there grew such a scarcity, that the poor of Newcastle went about in their necessity, begging sheeps blood of the butchers, to mingle it with oatmeal and bake it, which served them for bread, instead of wholesome food, and this brought a bloody flux and mortality amongst them. Then was this gentleman's liberality like Scaligers, who, when winter came, would buy cloth to make coats for the naked, charging his family to serve the beggars, putting them in mind how those wretched people were their brethren by nature, and being skilful in chirurgery and physic, he saved the lives of many who were ready to perish."

On the accession of King William, Mr Barnes was represented to him as a person obnoxious to the government. Walking one day in Kensington gardens, the king said to a person with him, "You know the north country; can you tell me any thing of one Barnes who lives there?" "I know him very well," replied the gentleman, "and it please your majesty as honest a man as is in your three kingdoms." "Say you so?" cried the king, "I have his name given up to me as a very ill man!" and immediately drew out his pocket book and expunged the name.

"Mr. Barnes, after paying a visit to the young Earl of Derwentwater (afterwards beheaded), in returning home he felt his cloak grow very heavy and cumbersome to him, and was sorely faint and weary before he reached his own house. But the Lord's supper being to be admi-

Orel, Shield, and William Luke Prattman, were ministers in succession. The present chapel was commenced in 1812, and finished in May, 1813, by Mr. Prattman, who, with an assistant, the Rev. J. Harrison, officiated as its minister till nearly the time of his death, since which the pastoral duties have been discharged by the Rev. James Hardman.

The chapel is a neat and commodious structure, situ-

nistered in the congregation the day following, he would not be hindered from going to it." During the ceremony, he endeavoured to conceal his illness, which, however, rapidly increased; and he died on the 23rd of March, 1710.

Joseph Barnes, Esq., eldest son of the alderman, baptized April 2, 1658, was a barrister-at-law, recorder of Newcastle, and afterwards of Berwick. He died in March, 1711-2. Thomas, another son, was a minister of religion.

* THE REV. JOHN ROGERS AND MRS. TOOLEY.—The following interesting incident in the life of the Rev. John Rogers appears in the *Christian Penny Magazine* :—

Sir Richard Craddock, a justice of peace, who was a violent hater and persecutor of the Dissenters, and who exerted himself to enforce all the severe laws then in existence against them, happened to live near Mr. Rogers, to whom he bore particular enmity, and whom he wanted above all things to have in his power. Hearing that he was to preach at a place some miles distant, he thought it a fair opportunity for accomplishing his base design; and in order thereto, hired two men to go as spies, and to take down the names of all the hearers whom they knew, that they might appear as witnesses against both them and Mr. Rogers. The plan seemed to succeed to his wishes. These men brought him the names of several persons who were present at the meeting, and he warned such of them as he had a particular spite against, together with Mr. Rogers, to appear before him. Knowing the violence of the man, they came with trembling hearts, expecting to be treated with the utmost severity. While they were waiting in the great hall, expecting to be called upon, a little girl, about six or seven years of age, who was Sir Richard's grand-daughter, happened to come into the hall. She looked at Mr. Rogers, and was much taken with his venerable appearance. He, being naturally fond of children, took her upon his knee and caressed her, which occasioned her to conceive a great fondness for him. At length, Sir Richard sent a servant to inform them, that one of the witnesses, being taken ill, was unable to attend, and that, therefore, they must come again another day. They accordingly came at the time appointed; and being convicted, the justice ordered their mittimus to be written to send them all to prison.

Mr. Rogers, expecting to see the little girl again, brought some sweetmeats with him to give her. As soon as she saw him, she came running to him, and appeared fonder of him than before. This child, being a particular favourite of her grandfather, had got such an ascendancy over him that he could deny her nothing; and she possessed such a violent spirit that she could bear no contradiction, so that she was indulged in every thing she wanted. At one time, when she had been contradicted, she ran a penknife into her arm, to the great danger of her life. This bad spirit, in the present instance, was over-ruled for good. While she was sitting on Mr. Rogers's knee, eating the sweetmeats, she looked earnestly at him, and asked, "What are you here for, sir?" He answered, "I believe your grandfather is going to send me and my friends to jail." "To jail!" says she, "why, what have you done?" "Why, I did nothing but preach, and they

ated in Hall Street, containing a gallery, and will accommodate above 500 hearers. It is duly licensed for solemnization of marriages. The register-book of births and baptisms extends from 1806 to 1837, and is kept by the minister. There is a Sunday school adjoining the chapel, attended by about 140 boys and girls. It was commenced in 1803, and is one of the earliest voluntary Sunday schools established in Barnard Castle.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.—The first chapel belonging to the Methodist body in Barnard Castle, was built in 1765; and a second one having been found too small for the increased number of hearers, the present spacious edifice, with dwellings attached for the residence of the ministers, was erected in 1822. It is situated on the east side of the Bank, and will contain a congregation of above 1,000 hearers. The chapel is licensed for the solemnization of marriages. The register book, which contains births and baptisms from 1803 to 1837, is in charge of the superintendent. Above 200 children attend the Sunday school.*

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, which is also licensed for marriages, was built in 1829. It stands on the Bank, and will accommodate nearly 500 persons. The Sunday school is attended by about 150 children.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL.—It was not until about the year 1845 that the Unitarians of Barnard Castle formed themselves into a body. As a place of worship, they

purchased the chapel formerly belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, built, as is stated above, in the year 1765. They have no stipendiary minister, but maintain their religious services and preachings by lay lecturers: they have also issued various able defences of their doctrines, many of which have attained an extensive circulation in the Unitarian community. A Sunday school is held in the chapel, attended by between 40 and 50 children.

CHARITIES.

St. John's Hospital.—This is said to be the hospital founded by John Baliol in 1229; but there is no authentic document relative to its foundation. In 1355, Bishop Hatfield fulminated a sentence of excommunication against certain persons unknown, who, to the peril of their souls, detained and concealed the revenues belonging to it. It is included in the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*," made 26 Hen. VIII. (1536), and therein stated to be in the gift of the crown, and of the yearly value of £5 15s. 8d., subject to an annual payment to three poor women, to pray for the soul of the founder, of 3s. in money, and 3s. 4d. in coals. The first lease discovered is one dated 1689, granted by John Chapman, custos, for three lives. The next lease is dated 1705, granted by Peter Ferron, for three lives, at an increased rental, which is therein stated to be an improved rent for the better accommodation of the beads-women. In 1756, Dr. Browell demised the property

did nothing but hear me." "He shall not send you to jail," replied she, "Aye, but, my dear," said he, "I believe he is now making out our mittimus to send us all there." Upon this, she ran up to the chamber where Sir Richard was, and knocked with her head and heels till she got in, and said to him, "What are you going to do with my good old gentleman in the hall?" "That's nothing to you," said he, "get about your business." "But I won't," says she; "he tells me that you are going to send him and his friends to jail; and if you send them, I'll drown myself in the pond as soon as they are gone; I will indeed." When he saw the child thus peremptory, it shook his resolution, and induced him to abandon his malicious design. Taking the mittimus in his hand, he went down into the hall, and thus addressed these good men:—"I had here made out your mittimus to send you all to jail, as you deserve; but at my grandchild's request, I drop the prosecution, and set you all at liberty." They all bowed, and thanked his worship. But Mr. Rogers, going to the child, laid his hand upon her head, and, lifting up his eyes to heaven, said, "God bless you, my dear child! May the blessing of that God, whose cause you did now plead, though as yet you know him not, be upon you in life, at death, and to all eternity." He and his friends then went away.

The above remarkable story was told by Mr. T. Rogers, the son of the ejected minister, who had frequently heard his father relate it

with great pleasure; and the celebrated Mr. Thomas Bradbury once heard it from him, when he was dining at the house of Mrs. Tooley, an eminent Christian lady in London, who was distinguished for her religion. She had listened with uncommon attention to Mr. Rogers's story; and when he had ended it, she asked him, "And are you that Mr. Rogers's son?" He told her he was; upon which she said, "Well, as long as I have been acquainted with you, I never knew that before. And now I will tell you something that you do not know. *I am the very girl* your dear father blessed in the manner you have related, and it made an impression upon me which I could never forget."

* Mr. Layton, in the notes to his "Castle Barnard," says, "When that zealous Christian (the Rev. John Wesley) visited Barnard Castle, on his tour through the British Isles, the enlightened townsmen, staunch resisters of innovations in religion, literally threw cold water upon all his efforts to convert them; for, bringing out the water-engine, they showered down their blessings upon his head, till this persecuted friend of mankind deemed it advisable to commence a retreat (or, according to the idiom Napoleon, to make a lateral movement), in which he was pursued by the implacable enemy with their flying artillery: and not till he had fairly cleared the place, was he enabled to wash his hands of them."

for three lives, but exacted a fine of £240, the rental remaining the same as in 1705.

In 1790, the Rev. William Lipscombe, custos, leased the property for three lives at the same rental, but exacted a fine of £340. On the 18th June, 1796, probably in consequence of some defect in the last-mentioned lease, a new one was granted by Mr. Lipscombe, in which the property is described as follows:—

“The mansion houses and capital messuages belonging to the hospital, with the barns, stables, out-houses, buildings and garth, garden and yard on the back side thereof, situate on the south side of a certain street in Barnard Castle, called Newgate Street, with another parcel of ground used as a garden, before the same, called the Tenter Garth; and the several closes therein-after mentioned, the boundaries whereof are therein respectively described, viz. The Bank Close, the Crook Close, another close called the Crook Close, theretofore divided into three, the Little Garth, the Gallgate Garth, a close called Westwick Town End Close, a close adjoining the Lowfield Inclosures and the Lowfield Lane, the Pinfold Close, the low end of the Broom Close; and also the several allotments set out to Robert Lodge and Anthony Pearson, Martha Bass and William Hutchinson, on the division of the intercommon fields belonging to Barnard Castle, called the Crook, the Newfield, the Ings, the Lowfield, the Middlefield, and the Northfield, in lieu of certain days’ work ridges and parcels of land lying in the several intercommon fields [containing in all 57 A. 1 R. 19 P.]; and also the several allotments set out to Robert Lodge and Anthony Pearson [containing 29 A. 2 R. 39 P.], on the division of the Town Pasture, in lieu of sixteen cattle-gates; and all other houses, lands, tenements, commons, &c., to the said hospital belonging.”

The master or custos is appointed by the Lord Chancellor. He has no duties to perform; and his emoluments arise from the same source as that of preceding masters for many years, namely, from fines received on the granting of leases for lives. By the lease just quoted, the then master, the Rev. W. Lipscombe, appointed by Lord Chancellor Thurlow in 1783, demised to Dorothy Lodge, spinster, Thomas Bass, and Benjamin Bass, and their heirs, in consideration of the surrender of a former lease and of £141, the several estates and premises belonging to the hospital for three lives, being of the respective ages of 29, 18, and 22, subject to the yearly payment of £9 16s. 8d. annually, viz., 3s. 4d. to each of the beadswomen in the hospital on the first day of every month, and the further sum of

£1 5s. at Christmas every alternate year to buy them coats or gowns, and the residue to the master, £4 10s. thereof being an improved rent for the better accommodation of the beadswomen. An acknowledgment of 20 horse-loads of coals, or 10s. in money, having been paid beyond the memory of man out of lands at Low Hullerbush, was guaranteed by the master. At the time of the Charity Commissioners’ Inquiry, the parties in possession were the late Rev. W. L. Prattman, who, in right of his wife, formerly Dorothy Lodge, was entitled to about three-quarters of the property, consisting of about 60 acres of the annual value of £117; and the Misses Bass, representatives of Thomas and Benjamin Bass, who held about 27½ acres, of the annual value of about £50. There were also about 2 acres, held by Charles Watson, valued at £6 or £7 per annum. On the inclosure of Barnard Castle Moor, in 1799, 62 A. 1 R. 28 P. were set out to Mrs. Prattman, and 25 A. 3 R. 19 P. to Messrs. T. and B. Bass.

The hospital, or bedehouse, is a low thatched building, containing one room, in which two old women reside rent-free, and receive 10s. monthly between them. The appointment of a third beadswoman has been withheld for many years, to increase the stipend of the other two. The sum of £1 5s. for coats or gowns is paid to them every other Christmas; and they also receive their annual supply of 20 horse-loads of coals from the estate of Low Hullerbush.

On the death of the Rev. W. Lipscombe in 1842, a meeting of the inhabitants was held, at which a committee was chosen, who, with the assistance of the Duke of Cleveland, procured the appointment of the Rev. John Davidson, incumbent of Barnard Castle, to the office of master of the hospital. Mr. Davidson died in 1847; and on the 4th of November in that year, a meeting was held in the National School, for the purpose of petitioning the Lord Chancellor to appoint a fit and proper person as his successor. The Rev. George Dugard, incumbent, and Thomas Emerson Headlam, Esq., were nominated; and a majority voted in favour of the latter gentleman. Mr. Headlam, however, declined to allow himself to be recommended; and subsequently, at the instance of the Bishop of Durham, the Chancellor appointed the Rev. George Dugard to be custos.

A Chancery suit was some time ago instituted, for the regulation of this long-perverted charity; and, in consequence, the past system of long leases has been forbidden by decree of the court. Upon the demise of the surviving life, Mr. Pearson, of Newcastle, on

which the leases are now held, a scheme is to be settled for the future management of the charity. In the course of the inquiries directed during this suit, the following were ascertained to be the lands and tenements belonging to this charity:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	QUANTITY.		ANN. VALUE.	
	A.	R.	P.	£ s. d.
No. 1A The Bede House and gardens on the south side of Newgate Street—an old worn-out building.....				2 0 0
1 B A dwelling-house and office and garden, called Tenter Garth, adjoining on the south side of Newgate Street—an old building with excellent garden.....	1	1	0	20 0 0
1 C A dwelling-house, warehouse, and premises adjoining, on the south side of Newgate Street—good substantial newly-built premises				15 0 0
1 B The raff-yard and garden adjoining, on the south side of Newgate Street..				2 10 0
3 Crook Close, in the Crook	0	3	36	
4a Crook Close, in the Crook	2	1	0	
4b Crook Close, in the Crook	3	0	0	
5 Galgate Garth, in the Crook	0	3	0	
7 Close adjoining Lowfield inclosures. This plot of ground now forms part of the pleasure grounds to the house of Mr. William Watson, solicitor, who, I am informed, has broken down the east fence, and taken possession of it as his own property.....	1	0	13	
8 Pinfold Close, Newgate End	1	0	0	
9 Close adjoining Lowfield Lane	0	3	0	
14 Allotment at Middlefield	6	3	13	
15 Ditto ditto	2	2	14	
16 Ditto ditto	1	0	31	
17 Ditto at the Crook	1	2	10	
18 Ditto ditto	0	3	34	
20 Ditto at Lowfield	2	1	20	
	26	1	11	92 0 0
All the land above described is accommodation land of first-rate quality, in small parcels, situate close upon the town, and therefore of great value.				
2 Bank Close, East Lowfield ...	3	0	12	
6 Westwick Town-end Close, Lowfield	2	3	35	
11 Allotment at Lowfield	7	2	24	
13 Ditto ditto	0	1	0	
19 Ditto ditto	5	1	6	
22 Ditto at the Ings	1	1	15	
" Ditto at Newfield	13	1	13	
" Ditto at Town Pasture	8	1	10	
	42	1	5	84 11 0
The land above described is of equal quality with the foregoing, and near the town, but not close enough to be considered accommodation land.				
Carried forward....				£216 1 0

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	QUANTITY.		ANN. VALUE.	
	A.	R.	P.	£ s. d.
Brought forward....				216 1 0
21 Allotment at the Ings	5	0	38	
24 Ditto at Newfield	2	0	16	
29 Ditto at the Moor	2	2	0	
	9	3	14	14 12 6
This land is of second-rate quality, somewhat wet and clayey.				
10 Broom Close.....	2	3	26	
12 Allotment at Northfield.....	6	2	14	
26 Ditto at Town Pasture	8	1	29	
27 Ditto ditto	13	0	0	
	30	3	29	38 19 0
Land of inferior quality, wet and clayey.				
28 Allotment at the Moor	62	1	28	
30 Ditto ditto	13	0	14	
31 Ditto ditto	12	3	5	
	88	1	7	61 15 6
Poor boggy land, some distance from the town.				
Total value of the annual rent				£331 8 0

The quantity and value of the property thus described, were taken by a competent person appointed by the court.

Glenton's Dole and other Charities.—John Glenton, December 3, 1578, charged his lands in Startforth with the payment of certain sums amounting to 40s. per annum, for the poor of Barnard Castle. This payment was released in 1793 for 20 years' purchase. By will, December 26, 1668, Ambrose Brunskill, Esq., gave the house in Barnard Castle, where he was born, value £5 per annum. This house having become ruinous, its site in Thorngate was let for £3 10s. a year, which rent was released for £70 in 1793. Mary Finlay, of Darlington, widow, June 26, 1688, gave a third part of Broadgates, then producing £1 8s. yearly; and Thomas Barker gave £5, producing 6s. per annum. The amount of these two sums was released in 1793 for 20 years' purchase. The properties enumerated in the purchase-deed were—

1. To William Benning, for £34, a rent-charge of £1 14s. out of his burgages and tenements in Broadgate.

2. To Anthony Bazin, for £11 6s. 8d., 11s. 4d. out of Westwood House, Westwood Close, and Foxholes, in Startforth.

3. To Henry Ewbank, for £13 6s. 8d., his tenements in Thorngate discharged of 13s. 4d. issuing thereout.

4. To James Lonsdale, his tenements in Thorngate, discharged of 6s. 8d. thereout.

5. To Benjamin Bass, 6s. 8d. rent-charge out of his tenements in Thorngate.

The whole of the above purchase money, and the proceeds from the release of Brunskill's property, amounting to £142, was laid out, with £140 raised on mortgage, in the purchase of the workhouse, on which an annual payment of £7 2s. was consequently charged. The Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, however, state that, from some unexplained cause, only £3 12s. a year had been paid, which was apparently exclusive of the £3 10s. from Brunskill's property. The sum paid is given away at Christmas and Easter, with the charities of Percival and others, in sums varying from 6d. to 2s.

In the year 1840, the workhouse was sold to Mr. Bayles, subject to the above charge of £7 2s. yearly, payable on the 2nd day of February. The remaining purchase money arising from the sale of the old workhouse, viz., £260, was applied in partially liquidating the proportion of the township of Barnard Castle towards the expense of building the Teesdale Union workhouse.

Charities of Percival and others.—Robert Percival, merchant, of Newcastle, a native of Barnard Castle, by will, December 9, 1729, gave £40; Christopher Lonsdale, March 11, 1747, £40; Peter Waistell, August 29, 1752, £100; and Dame Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Bowes, in her life-time, £30 to the poor of the parish. The whole of these sums, with the exception of £10 of the latter, was laid out on July 15, 1785, in the purchase of a close in Startforth, which is let at £8 a year. This sum is divided amongst the townships in proportion to their contributions to the church-rate, viz., Barnard Castle, £4 9s. 6d.; Streatlam and Stainton, £1 8s. 6d.; Marwood, £1 6s. 3d.; and Westwick, 15s. 9d.

Emmerson's Charity.—The Rev. Ezra Emmerson, by will, December 25, 1733, gave £50 to be placed out at interest for the poor of Barnard Castle. This sum formed part of the purchase money of Northfield farm, Startforth, bought by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the augmentation of the living of Barnard Castle; and £2 10s. is paid by the incumbent on account thereof, and distributed with other charities as above.

Sanderson's Charity.—William Sanderson, Esq., by will, 175—, devised to William Hutchinson, Esq., and Christopher Lonsdale, Gent., his land in Barnard Castle, called the Crook, in trust for two poor men of Barnard Castle and one of Eggleston, to receive and

take the profits thereof to their respective uses for their natural lives, and, after their deaths, to such other three poor men as should be named and appointed to succeed them. The two recipients of this charity belonging to Barnard Castle are elected by the vicar of Gainford, the rector of Romaldkirk, and the rector of Middleton-in-Teesdale, and the one out of the township of Eggleston is nominated by the latter rector. Care is taken to select those who have been in better circumstances, but reduced to poverty. The lands described formed part of the common fields, divided and enclosed under an act 23 Geo. III.; the Barnard Castle portion consisting of two plots of 3 acres each, now let by the vestrymen at £20 rent; and the Eggleston share, containing 2 A. 3 R. 27 P., let by the poor man himself at £9 15s. Under the act 35 Geo. III., for enclosing and allotting Barnard Castle Moor, 8 A. 2 R. 33 P. were set out in three plots "to the trustees of Sanderson's charity," and are let together at £8 a year. From the rents of the Barnard Castle share, and two-thirds of the allotments, the overseer allows 4s. 6d. a week to two poor persons of the township, amounting to £23 8s. per annum. In order to defray the expense of the inclosure, in 1783, £20 was advanced by William Hutchinson, Esq., being part of a sum of money left by Lord Vane and Mr. Hutchinson's father for the use of the poor; in respect of which the tenant pays (in addition to the rent) 13s. 4d. annually, and the Eggleston poor man 6s. 8d. The Barnard Castle portion is also subject to a yearly payment of 11s. 11d., and the Eggleston portion to 5s. 11d., for Acre Money, vested in the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Barnard Castle.

According to the act of parliament, passed in 1783, for enclosing the open fields within the township of Barnard Castle, certain payments called Acre Money are chargeable for ever on the different allotments, in lieu of *winter eatage*; unless the same are bought at 25 years' purchase, according to the following rates, viz. 6d. for every cattle *gait* on the town pasture; 1s. 6d. per acre for the Low field, Middle field, North field, the Ings, and the New field; and 2s. per acre for the Crook. Until such Acre Money is purchased, it is to be vested in the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Barnard Castle for the time being, and by them to be collected from the occupier of each allotment, and applied in reduction of the poor rates, together with the interest of the money paid by the proprietors for the redemption of the Acre Money chargeable on their respective lands. At the time of the Commissioners' Inquiry, there was nearly £1,000 three per cent. con-

sols derived from this source, the interest of which, and the Acre Money then payable, amounted to between £50 and £60 per annum. At present, the unredeemed Acre Money of the Town Fields (see below) amounts to £22 16s. 9d. The list, containing the quantity and amount paid by each person, was revised and printed in 1843, and is publicly exhibited in the Town Hall. There is now £975 14s. 8d. invested in the three per cents, producing £29 5s. 6d. dividend.

Waste Lands.—By the act 35 Geo. III., above alluded to, it was enacted that Barnard Castle Moor, containing by estimation 6,000 acres; the Little Moor, 40 acres; and Glenton Green and the Baiting Steads, 20 acres, should be sold, and that out of the proceeds the commissioners, Arthur Mowbray, Joseph Grainger, and John Bradford, Esqrs., should, in the first place, pay all the costs of surveying and selling the same, and of making a high road through the Little Moor; that the mortgage on the poor-house should be discharged, in lieu of which the overseers should pay £6 per annum to the minister, churchwardens, and vestrymen; and that the remainder of the money should be placed in the funds, and the interest, with the £6 above-mentioned, distributed to such poor persons, male and female, as the lord of the manor or his agent, the minister, churchwardens, and vestrymen, and twelve other respectable inhabitants should think fit; such poor persons not receiving alms or parish relief, and so as no one should receive more than £5 in any one year; and it was provided that the oldest poor persons resident within the said township should be preferred, if otherwise proper objects of the charity. The boundaries of the lands were perambulated on the 15th June, 1795; and the general award of the commissioners was published May 14, 1799.* The net produce of the sale was invested in the purchase of £2,314 3s. 10d. stock in the three per cent. consols, in the names of the minister and churchwardens; and out of the dividends, £69 8s. 6d., and the £6 above mentioned, £5 per annum is paid to each of eight poor men, £4 per annum to each of eight poor women, and the remaining £3 8s. 6d. to one old man, the last elected.

Dent's Charity.—John Dent the elder, of Brightwell, Berkshire, clock-maker, on April 29 and 30, 1706, assigned to trustees certain premises in Stepney for the education of poor boys born in the town of Barnard

Castle. Previous to 1749, the sum of £133, raised by the sale of those premises, had been placed at interest, and is now in the hands of Benjamin Lee, Esq., who pays £5 6s. 4d. interest. This sum is paid to the treasurer of the National School; and ten poor children, nominated by the minister and churchwarden, are taught free of charge.

Charities of Lord Vane and W. Hutchinson.—William Hutchinson, Esq., on July 30, 1718, gave £20 to the poor of Barnard Castle; and William Lord Vane, Viscount Duncannon, bequeathed £50 to the same purpose. These two sums form what is called the Widow's Bread Fund. For the first sum, in respect of which £1 per annum is received as interest, see *Sanderson's Charity*. The other £50 is in the hands of Mr. Hutchinson, of Eggleston, who pays £2 2s. yearly as interest. Seven twopenny loaves are provided every Sunday, and given to seven poor widows attending divine service, who are selected by the minister and churchwardens.

Hutton's Charity.—Matthew Hutton, Gent., by will, November 19, 1726, directed his executors to lay out £120 in the purchase of lands and tenements, the profits and rents thereof to be disposed of in buying bread, to be distributed every Sunday, immediately after divine service, amongst the poorer sort of housekeepers or other poor people of the town of Barnard Castle. In October of the year 1730, two closes in Startforth, called Morton Gill Leazes and the Little Moor, containing respectively 10 and 4 acres, were purchased with this money; and an allotment was since added, making 18 A. 2 R. 7 P., including 1½ acres of underwood. A small cottage has lately been built on the property; and the whole is now let to David Scott at the rent of £25 a year. In conformity with Mr. Hutton's will, the value of a proportion of this money is distributed every Sunday, to 30 poor people, in bread.

The following is an abstract of the charities (exclusive of St. John's Hospital) belonging to Barnard Castle:—

	Ann. Amount.
William Sanderson, Esq., for two poor men	£23 8 0
From waste lands, for nine poor men and eight poor women	75 8 6
Matthew Hutton, Esq., bread for the poor	25 0 0
Viscount Vane, and William Hutchinson, Esq., bread for seven poor widows	3 2 0
Rev. Ezra Emmerson, for the poor	2 10 0
Glenton's Dole and other charities, do.	7 2 0
Charities of Percival and others, do.	8 0 0
Mr. John Dent, educating ten poor boys	5 6 4
	£149 16 10

* One-sixteenth of the soil and the mines were reserved to the Earl of Darlington, as lord of the manor. There was allotted to Barnard Castle 2,698 A. 2 R. 5 P.; Streatlam and Stainton, 733 A. 3 R. 44 P.; Langley Dale, 29 A. 3 R. 14 P.; Eggleston, 40 A. 3 R. 38 P.; and Marwood Park, 1,140 A. 2 R. 2 P.; total, 4,614 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF STREATLAM AND STANTON.—*John Bowes, Earl of Strathmore*, by will, July 3, 1817, directed that £25 a year should be charged upon his Streatlam estate, for the poor of the township. No distribution, however, has ever been made in respect of this legacy.

TEESDALE UNION.

THE poor-rates in Barnard Castle, under the old poor-law, were subject to great fluctuations. In 1816, the rate amounted to £1,651 9s.; and in the following year, to £2,788 11s. In 1820, it was £2,198 9s., but fell, in 1821, to £1,547 17s. A rate of 7s. 6d. in the pound, in 1832, produced £2,300. The poor-house (see CHARITIES) was situated on the Mains, with a kitchen garden attached, and contained three looms and a warping mill, for the employment of such as were able to work.*

The Teesdale Union, formed under the provisions of the New Poor Law Act, is divided into three sub-districts, viz., Staindrop, Barnard Castle, and Middleton-in-Teesdale.

The Staindrop subdistrict contains the parish of Cockfield, including the townships of Cockfield and Woodland; Staindrop parish, including Langley Dale and Shotton, Raby and Keverston, Staindrop, Wackerfield, Hilton, and Ingleton; part of Gainford parish, including Morton Tynemouth, Langton, Headlam, Gainford, and Cleatlam; Winston parish; and the township of Barforth, in Forcett parish, West Gilling wapentake, North Riding of Yorkshire.

The Barnard Castle subdistrict contains the township of Ovington, or Ovingham, in Forcett parish; the parish of Wycliffe; the township of Hutton Magna, in the parish of that name; the townships of Barningham, Scargill, and Hope, in the parish of Barningham; the parish of Brignall; the parish of Rokeby; the parish of Startforth, including the townships of Startforth with Eggleston Abbey, and Boldron; the parish of Bowes, including the townships of Bowes and Gillmanby; and Lartington, in the parish of Romalldkirk, all in the

* During a storm of thunder and lightning, Sept. 2, 1824, the electric fluid passed down one of the chimneys of this establishment. It came out of the fire-place of the first story; and though some old men were sitting round the fire, it did not hurt them, except striking one deaf a little time. It then proceeded to the next room, tore the plastering from the wall, ploughed up the boards for two yards or more, and passed under the feet of an old woman who was sitting on an iron bedstead, yet did her no harm. Having descended to the lower story, it played round the room in the most astonishing manner, leaving

North Riding of Yorkshire; with part of the parish of Gainford, including the townships of Whorlton, Westwick, Barnard Castle, Stainton with Streatlam, and Marwood.

The Middleton subdistrict includes the remainder of Romalldkirk parish, comprising the townships of Cotherston, Hunderthwaite, Romalldkirk, Mickleton, Lunedale, and Holwick; and Middleton-in-Teesdale parish, including the townships of Middleton-in-Teesdale, Egglestone, Newbiggin, and Forest with Frith.

The entire union comprises an area of 174,162 acres, of which 95,297 are in Yorkshire. The population, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, in 1851, was 5,662, consisting of 2,776 males and 2,886 females; and in Durham, there were 7,021 males and 7,130 females, or 14,151 on the Durham side. Thus, the entire population of the union was 19,813.

The expenditure of the townships forming this union averaged, during the three years preceding its formation in 1847, £7,812 per annum. The following is the yearly expenditure (exclusive of the cost of building the workhouse) since that period, as shewn in yearly financial reports, printed and circulated by the board of guardians:—

Year ending March	£	s.	d.	Year ending March	£	s.	d.
1838	4976	2	9	1847	4963	3	4
1839	5338	12	0	1848	4717	10	10
1840	5343	9	2	1849	4720	3	5
1841	6216	16	0	1850	5198	3	5
1842	5285	1	3	1851	4407	17	1
1843	5652	4	6	1852	4065	8	9
1844	5285	1	11	1853	4183	11	8
1845	5497	8	2	1854	4171	8	4
1846	5324	10	7				

The workhouse is situated in Galgate, and admits 160 inmates on a fourfold system of classification. It has a fever ward and a vagrant ward attached. The children are educated in the National School of the town. In addition to the above expenditure, the guardians have laid out in this and other buildings, during the above years, about £3,500. A building debt on the workhouse is now entirely liquidated.

DIETARY TABLE.—The following “amended dietary

marks of its power. From thence it went through the wall into the back kitchen, where it knocked one man down; and though the mistress of the house and a girl were nearly in a line with it, they only felt its effects a few hours. A person in the kitchen said he distinctly saw it go out of the door in the form of a ball of fire. When the master went into the rooms to look after the old people, the sulphur was so strong that he could scarcely enter; and although above 20 persons were in the house at the time, providentially none were materially hurt.

table" for the paupers in the workhouse was adopted by the guardians on the 4th of January, 1854, and received the sanction of the Poor Law Board on the 20th February following:—

Breakfast.—Men, 1 pint of coffee sweetened, and milk, with 8 oz. of bread. Women, coffee as the men, with 6 oz. of bread.

Dinners.—Sunday and Thursday, men, 6 oz. of cooked meat, with 1 lb. of potatoes or other vegetables; women, 5 oz. of meat, with 1 lb. of potatoes, &c. Monday and Friday, men, 1½ pint of hash or peas or other soup, 4 oz. of bread, and 1 lb. of potatoes or other vegetables; women, hash and vegetables same as men, with 3 oz. of bread. Tuesday, men, 4 oz. of bread, and 1½ pint of boiled rice milk, sweetened with sugar or treacle; women, 3 oz. of bread, and boiled rice, &c., same as men. Wednesday and Saturday, men and women, 14 oz. of suet pudding with treacle sauce.

Suppers.—Sunday and Thursday, men, 8 oz. of bread, and 1½ pint of broth; women, 6 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of broth. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, men 1½ pint, and women 1 pint of oatmeal porridge, with 1 gill of milk or 1 oz. of treacle and water. On Friday and Saturday, in lieu of supper, 1½ pint of broth for men, and 1 pint for women, is added to the dinner.

The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the guardians, allowed at supper, in lieu of the oatmeal porridge or bread and broth at that meal, half an oz. of tea, together with 4 oz. of butter and 4 oz. of sugar per week. At the like discretion, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of prepared peas pudding may be substituted for potatoes occasionally on Sundays and Thursdays, and 1½ pint of milk and oatmeal porridge substituted for any breakfast or supper meal. Children under 9 years of age are dieted at discretion; above 9 and under 16, they are allowed the same quantities as women.

* The whole of the population on the banks of the Tees, above Barnard Castle, says Mr. M. A. Denham, "are designated *Hee-landers* (that is, Highlanders) by the lower orders of the masculine gender in the above-named town, between whom and their more civilized neighbours a deadly, or at least an extremely pugnacious and bloody feud, has existed far beyond the period of living memory. The writer recollects, once upon a time, being eye-witness to one of those periodical uproars, which generally occurred at every fair and hiring holden at Barnard Castle; and being at that period only a *young youth*, he was, he full well remembers, most dreadfully alarmed! The Barnard Castle tammy-weavers were, however, no match for the stout, healthy, brawny lads of Mickleton and Middleton, Forest and Frith; it being a well-known fact that it was no uncommon occurrence to see from at least three, to as many as six tammy-weavers, all set, like as many butchers' dogs, upon one *Hee-lander*, who, notwithstanding the serious

MARKETS, FAIRS, COURTS, &c.

A MARKET is held in Barnard Castle every Wednesday during the year; and annual fairs take place on Easter and Whit-Wednesdays, for pedlery, &c., and on Magdalen eve and day, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The Easter and Magdalen fairs,* which had fallen into disuse for many years, were, after several fruitless attempts, revived in 1850, when a communication was received from the Duke of Cleveland, lord of the manor, announcing that his grace had consented to waive his claim of tolls upon all animals exhibited. Since that time, the boundaries of the fair are perambulated, on each occasion, by the jury and bailiff of the manor court, accompanied by the constables of the township, armed with battle-axes and other ancient weapons, and preceded by a band of music. The shows of cattle and horses, and the attendance of buyers and sellers at both fairs, are good. A fortnightly fair for cattle is also held on alternate Wednesdays. The tolls of the fairs and markets are farmed under the Duke of Cleveland.

The borough was anciently governed by the lord's immediate officers, and courts were regularly held before their stewards.† In 1621, Sir Talbot Bowes, Knt., was steward for the crown. In the orders, commencing the 21st of October in that year, the following occur:—"The farmers of the common bakehouse shall have 2d. for every bushell, instead of as heretofore three halfpence and a service worth a halfpenny."—"Whereas heretofore men of turbulent spirits and evil disposed have commenced divers actions and suits in *high and forraine courts* for small and trivial causes,—ordered, that all trespasses shall be settled by two persons elected of the jury, or else by fower honest men dwelling within the burrow, who shall asseesse the damage; and if the party trespassed on refuse, &c., he shall commence his

odds against him, often proved the conqueror! Occasionally, when the *Barney-Cassellers* could muster sufficiently powerful, they used to visit Middleton on a fair day, where their temerity generally met its due reward; for they invariably returned home not only worsted, but covered with blood and bruises, and occasionally, also, with broken bones!—Although an occasional outbreak may now take place once in the course of two or three years. I am happy to say that (in the middle of the nineteenth century) a more quiescent spirit is possessing itself of the *Barney-Cassel* and *Teesdale bodies*, and these semi-feudal outbreaks are fast wearing away."

† "His Highnesse Court Leet and Court Baron held at Barnard Castle, the day of _____, anno D'ni 1627, for the Rt. Honble Sir Henry Vane, Knight, Controulor of his Majestie's Household, and of his Majties Most Honble Privy Councell; Marke Shafto, Esq., High Steward."—*Surttees*.

suite for the trespass in *this his Majestie's Burrow Court*, and in no other forraigne court, if the trespass so assessed do not exceed the sum in which this his Highness Burrow Count can hold plea, on paine of 39s. 11d. April 6, 1627."—"None to buy any wood, either green or dry, which is stolen: for every burthen forfeit to the lord of the manor, 3s. 4d."

April 11, 1634. "Noe person or persons whatsoever doe henceforth scolde one another, on payne of 6s. 8d."

April 15, 1637. "None to suffer any corne to be sold within their houses by foreigners before the ringing of the corne-bell; payne 6s. 8d."—"No tanners to buy any neate-hydes on the market-day till the same be layd forth in the usual place; payne 3s. 4d. Noe glovers, shoemakers, or tanners to sett forth any ware till the ringing of the tollbooth-bell. No walker or fuller shall combe or raise any cloth with woolen cards; payne 3s. 4d. No bleacher shall put any lyme to the bleaching of cloth; payne 3s. 4d. None that hath any egress or outgates, to suffer goods or wares to be carried forth to defraud the towler; payne 12d."—"The constables shall provide weights and measures according to the king's standard, to be kept in the toolbooth, that all having cause to use them may repair unto them."—"It is ordained that the constables do yearly, at the com'on charge of the towne, keep a crow-nett, and see the same employed for the destruction of crows and vermine, according to the statute, upon paine of xs."—"The constable shall yearly, at the head Court at Michaelmass, bring the common armour, crow-nets, and all other things, &c., to the toolbooth to be viewed by the jury."—"No inhabitants of this burrowe shall suffer any single woman, except their hired servants, to dwell in any of their houses, except she be such as by age, sickness, or other impediment, is not able to worke or make service; payne xs." Other orders relate to carrying fire in the streets, and placing straw near a fire-place. An order is inserted against the entertainment of any "strainger or forainer as inmates or under-settlers;" and a list of sub-tenants was to be furnished, "that such persons as are not able to maintain themselves may be knowne, and such order taken as the town or com'on may be eased, and no way pestered, on payne 3s. 4d."—"No constable of this burrow, upon making any affray, blood-shedding, or weapons drawne, shall not suffer such a person to departe forth of his Highness House, untill he find security for his peace, and find a sufficient man to answer his Highness Court for blood, 3s. 4d."—"None to call another theefe, rogue, villain, or words of defamac'on that will bear

action at common law, and cannot prove them; pain 6s. 8d."

Sept. 30, 1639 "No butcher shall hereafter kill any bull but two years old or above, untill he be first brought to the ring to be sufficiently baited; pain xs."

Sept. 27, 1653. "Ordered, that with the consent of the Rt. Honble Sir Henry Vane and his learned steward, that, whereas there is a passage made out of Barnard Castle moate, and a way made which hath not been of old into the Flatts, and the tenants and farmers of the Flatts is thereby damnified; whoever shall goe that way shall pay, *toties quoties*, for a horseman 3s. 4d., and 1s. for a footman."

Sept. 20, 1655. "No person shall make any building or lay any rubbidge that may doe harme to the castle wall, or the ground within the walls; pain 2s. 6d."

May 12, 1674. "No person shall keep any *unreasonable* mongrell doggs or mastiffs unmuzzled in the street; pain 3s. 4d."

Oct. 29, 1707. "Whereas the town of Barnard Castle hath been anciently reputed for *tanning of good leather*, and for preservation of the same; ordered, that no tanner sell, stall, or expose any bellies or wombs of hides not well and sufficiently tanned and dressed; pain 5s."

1712-13. "Whereas there has been complaint that some of the former Grand Juries have revealed their fellows' secrets, which is not only a breach of their oath, [but] which often makes heart-burnings among the neighbours, therefore, &c.; pain. 13s. 4d."

The *Court Baron* of the Duke of Cleveland is held in October every year: Mr. Binning, of Staindrop, is the present steward.

The *Police Station* is situated in Hall Street. *Petty Sessions* are held on the first Wednesday of every month, at which the Rev. George Dugard, T. S. Edger, M.D., William John Sawry Morritt, Esq., of Rokeby Park, and other magistrates, attend.

The Barnard Castle *County Court* for the recovery of small debts comprises in its district Cleatlam, Cockfield, Eggleston, Forest and Frith (with Harwood), Gainford, Headlam, Hilton, Ingleton, Langley Dale and Shotton, Langton, Marwood, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Morton Tynemouth, Raby and Keverstone, Staindrop, Streatham with Stainton, Wackerfield, Whorlton, Winston with Newsham, and Woodland. Assistant clerks, Messrs. Watson; deputy bailiff, John Lax.

On the passing of the Reform Bill, Barnard Castle was appointed one of the polling places for the Southern

Division of the county of Durham. It is the centre of a revising barrister's district, which includes the following townships:—

Barnard Castle, Cleatlam, Cockfield, Gainford, Headlam, Hilton, Ingleton, Langley Dale and Shotton, Langton, Lynesack and Softley, Marwood, Morton Tynemouth, Raby and Keverson, Staindrop, Streatham and Stainton, Wackerfield, Westwick, Whorlton, Winston (including Newsham), and Woodland.

After the Durham militia was disbanded at the peace, the staff was stationed at Barnard Castle; and the annual musters of the South Durham militia are now held at this place.* (See vol. i., page 156.)

MANUFACTURES, TRADE, &c.

THE chief trades formerly carried on in Barnard Castle were tanning, dyeing, and stocking weaving. Flax-spinning by machinery was commenced by Mr. Thomas Porthouse, who afterwards removed to Coatham

* CAPTAIN ROBERT KIPLING.—This veteran soldier enlisted into the 43rd light infantry as a private in 1772, having previously served three years in the Durham Militia. He was with the regiment at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and through the whole of the ten years American war. Having by his merits raised himself to the rank of captain, he was allowed to sell his commission; but was appointed, at his wish, extra recruiting officer, which service he performed for many years. On his retirement, he received a sword with the following inscription on the blade and the scabbard:—"To Capt. Robert Kipling, this sword is presented by his brother officers, as a small token of their sincere regard, and of the high sense they entertain of his meritorious services during a period of thirty-five years, in the different ranks of private, corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major, adjutant, ensign, lieutenant, and captain in his majesty's 43rd light infantry regiment." He died at Barnard Castle, where he had for some time resided, on the 2d of December, 1830.

† In the great flood of 1771, the water penetrated into some cellars occupied by a dyer at the south end of the bridge. A few pieces of tammies were in the kettle at the time, receiving their last process; but the operator, not chusing to run the risk of destruction by attempting to remove them, retreated with the utmost celerity. After the torrent had subsided, the man with great anxiety visited the kettle; when, on removing the sand and mud, the pieces were found to have attained a colour beyond his most sanguine expectations. The articles were sent to London, and gave such satisfaction that orders were forwarded for a further supply of the same shade; but the unlucky dyer, not being again assisted by the Genius of the river, failed in every subsequent attempt to produce it.

‡ It is a rule in this trade to take boys as apprentices at 14 years of age, upon the understanding that the boy shall allow to his master 25 per cent. out of his earnings; and, taking the earnings at an average of 8s. per week for the first three years, and 12s. per week for the remaining four years, assuming the time worked to average 40 weeks a year, it follows that the boy pays a premium of £36 for learning his business. The difficulties and grievances of the workmen generally were explained in the following letter from two of the body to the superintending inspector of the General Board of Health:—

"1st, That they believe irregular employment to be one great cause of both the moral and physical degradation of large numbers of their

Mundeville. The woollen trade, which had been then established, began to decline in 1790. A little cotton trade was also carried on for a few years; and, in the early part of the present century, the manufacturing of carpets was commenced by Mr. Thomas Crampton, who was for some time very successful, and realized a handsome competency. In the latter part of his life, however, reverses in business took place, and he eventually died in the workhouse. During Mr. Crampton's prosperity, several other establishments were commenced in the same line; and, for many years, the staple manufacture of the town has been that of carpets, in imitation of those made at Brussels and Kidderminster, in the dyeing of which the waters of the Tees were formerly supposed to impart a peculiar brilliancy of colour.† The business is now carried on in Barnard Castle by Messrs. Joshua C. Monkhouse and Sons, of Thorngate Mill, who employ a considerable number of workmen.‡ In the

body, who are often out of employment from two to six days, and in some cases even longer; and owing to there being no place of public amusement, the time is too often spent in public houses, where both old and young come in contact with the worst characters, which in the end leads to the ruin of numbers. Again, after having stood so long for a *warp*, we are obliged to work very long hours (often from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M.), which, with the scanty fare we are obliged to subsist on in consequence of being so long out of work, tends very much to the injury of our physical constitution. There is, however, another cause for long hours besides our own necessities,—orders often come in, and the time is so short, that it is impossible to execute them without working through the whole night; the loom is thus kept going by two men, the one relieving the other at stated times. This system is acted on in very many shops in the carpet trade, and is most injurious to the health of those engaged in it, producing disease of a serious nature. We believe competition to be the cause of this; some merchants will go to the shop where they know the goods can be produced in a short time, and we believe a more ruinous system of competition is not carried on in any district than our employers, Messrs. Monkhouse and Sons, have had to contend with; for, in addition, they have had to contend against parties in this town who have carried on a system of *prolonged and even life apprenticeships*.

"In those districts where long hours, and shift or night work has been given up, the practice has proved beneficial both to the employer and employed; no orders are taken where shift work is required, and consequently, every man sticks to his own loom; the work is regular, and therefore better wages earned.

"A public play-ground and baths are much wanted; the one would keep parties from the ale-house, the other tend to personal cleanliness. Again, juvenile intemperance, we do think, ought to be stopped, by prohibiting the ale-house keepers from harbouring youths; a practice, which, we are sorry to say, is carried on to a great extent, and is the cause of great immorality and wickedness, gambling, &c. We would also suggest the propriety of obliging apprentices to attend a school after work hours until they arrive at the age of 17 or 18; and this, we think, might be done by making it part of the agreement between their employers and parents; and for the purpose of encouraging the youths themselves, prizes might be distributed at the end of their apprenticeship to those who had been most attentive scholars, most industrious at work, and of the best moral character. In conclusion, we hope the

great industrial display in 1851, this firm exhibited carpets of Kidderminster fabric, cumber and point styles, and Dutch fabric carpets, warp made from silk noils.

An extensive manufacture of shoe thread is carried on by Messrs. Ullathorne and Longstaff, at the Bridge End and in Marwood. Messrs. Steele, tanners and curriers, have also a large establishment. Barnard Castle contains a number of smiths, machine-makers, joiners, braziers, and other mechanics. There are several corn-mills in the town and vicinity. The principal streets contain many good shops, belonging to grocers, flour-dealers, drapers, &c.; and there are three printing offices. The newspaper now called *The Darlington and Stockton Times* was commenced at this town in 1847, and removed to Darlington in 1848. There are in the township several wine, spirit, and porter merchants, a brewery, 28 licensed inns and public-houses, four beer-shops, and a spirit-bar.*

The bank of Messrs. Backhouse and Co., of Darlington, Mr. J. C. Monkhouse, manager; the Darlington District Banking Company, Mr. Thomas Caldwell, manager; and the National Provincial Bank of England, Mr. George Pippet, manager, have each a branch in the Market Place, Barnard Castle. There are branches of several fire and life insurance companies in the town.

A *Savings Bank* was established April 13, 1816. In 1832, the total amount deposited was between £9,000 and £10,000. Since that time, the number of depositors and the sums deposited have gradually increased. In the report for 1854, T. Richardson, Esq., actuary, there were 530 depositors, and four charitable societies; the amount being £15,080 11s. 5d., with a surplus fund of £250, making a total of £15,330 11s. 5d. The depositors were—

8 under £1	24 above £40 and under £50
84 above £1 and under £5	39 „ 50 „ 75
82 „ 5 „ 10	39 „ 75 „ 100
64 „ 10 „ 15	10 „ 100 „ 125
33 „ 15 „ 20	6 „ 125 „ 150
85 „ 20 „ 30	6 „ 150 „ 200
54 „ 30 „ 40	1 „ 200

above statements and suggestions will not be considered by you intrusive, coming as they do from operative carpet-weavers, to one engaged in the inquiry into the condition of the working classes.

(Signed)

“H. MACKAY.

“To W. Ranger.

“W. BAKER.”

* It was assumed by Mr. Ranger, superintending inspector of the Board of Health, that the average expenditure of the licensed public

DARLINGTON AND BARNARD CASTLE RAILWAY.

SINCE the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and more especially since the success of that undertaking has been established, the want of a similar means of access to the town of Barnard Castle has been severely felt; and between the years 1833 and 1845, efforts were made by the inhabitants of that town to attain the desired object. In the latter year, the Duke of Cleveland consented to the formation of the Northern Counties Union Railway, which included a line from Barnard Castle to Bishop Auckland; but the act of parliament which was obtained for that undertaking was never carried out, partly owing to the state of the money market, and partly to dissensions in the directory. Early in 1852, this act being about to expire by effluxion of time, another effort was made to obtain a branch railway from some of the leading trunk lines. A company for a railway between Barnard Castle and Darlington was organized, and registered provisionally pursuant to 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110, with a capital of £80,000, in £4,000 shares of £20 each. The original provisional directors were, the Rev. Thomas Witham, Lartington Hall; Owen Longstaff, Richard Dunn, Joshua C. Monkhouse, John Steele, Isaac Cape Cust, and John Dickenson Holmes, Esqrs., Barnard Castle; Henry Pease, Joseph Whitwell Pease, Alfred Kitchinge, Robert Thompson, John H. Bowman, Thomas MacNay, and John Buckton, Esqrs., Darlington; Morley Headlam, Esq., Wycliffe; and Mark Sherlock, Esq., Middleton. Mr. George Brown acted as secretary. The objects and nature of the undertaking were thus described in the prospectus issued:—

“The railway is intended to commence by a junction with the Stockton and Darlington Railway, a short distance to the west of that company's passenger station at Darlington, passing near to Pierce-bridge, Gainford, Alwent, Winston, and Newsham, to the north side of Galgate Street, Barnard Castle.

“The line will be sixteen miles in length, with very favourable curves and gradients, admitting of the traffic being wrought with the greatest economy and dispatch by locomotive power. It will be a single line, constructed on economical principles, and remarkably free from heavy works.

“The cost of construction, including rails, sidings, stations, land, engineering, parliamentary and law expenses, and a liberal allowance

houses amounts to £4 per week, and at the beer-houses £2; and omitting the spirit-shop, and allowing a moiety of the above sums to be expended by non-resident parties attending the market, it follows that the annual expenditure in the above-named houses, by the inhabitants alone, amounts to about £3,328. It has also been stated that the average consumption of tobacco in the town alone amounts to 6,729 lb. per annum. Estimating this quantity at 3s. 8d. per lb., a further annual expenditure for stimulants of £1,233 is given.

for contingencies, has been estimated by the engineer at £77,191; and there is every reason to believe, from the configuration of the country, that this sum will be ample.

"The proposed railway will pass from Darlington up a rich and fertile country, and will afford every facility to the important villages on the route, is within a short distance of Staindrop, and terminates in the town of Barnard Castle, which contains important manufactories, and is one of the best market towns in the North of England. It will extend to the borders of upper Teesdale, receiving the traffic from its numerous lead mines, together with ironstone, freestone, limestone, slates and flags, which abound, and require only railway communication to convey them to market, and augment the production of this extensive district. A large coal traffic may be expected, not only from the population upon and contiguous to the line, but from the inhabitants of the eastern part of Westmoreland, who now have recourse to cart conveyance to obtain a supply of the Durham coal, and who will then be able to resort for this article to the depots at Barnard Castle."

Resolutions in approval of the scheme were adopted at a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and district, held in the Witham Testimonial, November 3, 1852; and a bill for the construction of the railway was introduced into parliament in 1853. But the scheme not having met with the approval of the Duke of Cleveland, one of the greatest landholders in the district, it was opposed before a committee of the House of Commons, H. Baillie, Esq., chairman, during a prolonged sitting of ten days; one of the objections being that the width upon which it was proposed to make the formation level of the railway was only 15 feet, and consequently unsafe.* The bill was ultimately rejected.

In the mean time, the project of a railway from Barnard Castle to Bishop Auckland was revived (see vol. i., p. 565). The York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, and the Sunderland Dock Company, though having distinct interests, united in giving their support to this line, and each took powers to subscribe £30,000 towards carrying out the undertaking, which was further supported by petitions from Durham, Newcastle, Sunderland, and Hartlepool, from the bishop and the dean and chapter, and from numerous persons on the line; and it was also urged in its favour that it rendered probable an extension of the line westward,

* A petition from the trustees of turnpike roads and the surveyors of public highways, in the district, showed that the proposed railway would cross the several turnpikes and roads at the places following, on a level, namely—the public highway from Cockerton to Harrogate, in the township of Cockerton; the turnpike from Darlington to West Auckland, in the said township of Cockerton (by the same road being raised 10 feet by an embankment); the turnpike from Cockerton to Staindrop, in the township of High Coniscliffe; the turnpike from Piercebridge to West Auckland, partly in the township or hamlet of Carlbury, and partly in the township of Piercebridge; the turnpike from Stockton to Barnard Castle, in the said township of

so as to form a direct communication between Sunderland on the east and Liverpool on the west coasts.

On the other hand, in the opinion of the promoters of the original measure, as expressed in a memorial to the Duke of Cleveland from the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, such a railway as that from Barnard Castle to Darlington "would confer great benefits upon the port of Stockton; whilst a line of railway from Barnard Castle to Auckland by Haggerleazes would tend to divert the traffic from the ports of the Tees (the natural sources and outlets of the commerce of the Tees valley, and much of the southern division of the county of Durham) to the ports of the Wear and the Tyne." A committee was also formed in Barnard Castle, November 8, 1853, to oppose the Auckland line, which was described as "unlikely to remunerate shareholders, and inconvenient and circuitous in its route to the main line of communication (viz., the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway), and to the natural ports of the district, and for these and other reasons is not only not adapted to meet the wants of this town, but likely to prove injurious to its interests." At the meeting at which this proceeding took place, it was announced that the opposition of the Duke of Cleveland had been withdrawn.

Both projects came before a select committee of the House of Commons, consisting of Mr. T. Egerton, Lord Lovaine, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Lockhart, and Mr. A'Court. After hearing evidence on the Barnard Castle and Auckland line, they proceeded with that on the Darlington and Barnard Castle railway on the 30th of March, 1854. Their sittings were continued on the following day, and on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th of April, during which the witnesses examined were, T. E. Headlam, Esq., M.P. for Newcastle; the Rev. T. Witham; Joshua C. Monkhouse, Esq.; William Ullathorne, Esq., of London; Mr. Tarn, of London; Mr. John Badcock, and Mr. Joseph Dixon, of Barnard Castle; Mr. John Wrightson, coach proprietor, Darlington; Mr. Thomas Harrison, carrier, Barnard Castle; Mr. John Anderson, of Middlesborough, contractor; Isaac Wilson, Esq., of the firm of Gilkes, Wilson, and Co., of the same place;

Piercebridge (by the same road being raised 7 feet by an embankment); and also twice in the township of Gainford, which said last-mentioned turnpike road and proposed railway run alongside of and near to for a considerable distance, and intersects four times within a space of 4 miles, the public highway from Gainford to Ingleton, in the said township of Gainford, and the Bowes and Sunderland Bridge Turnpike Road; and the public highway from Barnard Castle to Egglestone, in the township of Barnard Castle. Also, that the said crossings and proximity of the proposed railway will be highly dangerous, inconvenient, and injurious to the public passing along the said several turnpike roads and public highways.

Messrs. George and James Graham and Mr. Edward Potter, colliery viewers; Mr. Christopher Hartley, quarryman, Staindrop; Mr. Mark Sherlock, Middleton-in-Teesdale; Mr. Isaac Cape Cust, surgeon, Barnard Castle; Thomas Bouch, Esq., engineer of the line; Messrs. Blythe and Hawkshaw, civil engineers; Mr. Brown, under steward of the Earl of Harewood; Mr. John Outhwaite, of Bainesse, near Catterick; Mr. G. P. Harrison, solicitor, Forcett; Mr. Thompson Richardson, solicitor, Barnard Castle; Mr. MacNay, secretary of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company; and Joseph Pease, Esq. On behalf of the Auckland line, Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq.; John Vaughan, Esq., of the firm of Bolckow and Vaughan; Mr. Lax; W. T. Scarth, Esq.; and Mr. Booth, were examined. Evidence was also heard on the Stockton and Darlington Railway (Haggerleazes Branch) Bill; and the opinion of the committee was, that the preamble of the Stockton and Darlington bill was proved; that the preamble of the Barnard Castle and Bishop Auckland bill was not proved; and that the preamble of the Darlington and Barnard Castle bill was proved; thus deciding the subject on the merits of the respective schemes, and not on a point of the standing orders, as stated at page 566 of vol. i.

The intelligence of this decision was telegraphed, on the same day, to Darlington; and a great number of the inhabitants of Barnard Castle assembled on the road to meet the expected messenger from the former place. The wished-for tidings at length arrived; and a procession was formed, with banners and music; a ceremony which was repeated on the following evening, when the directors of the successful railway arrived from London.

The select committee of the House of Lords on the Darlington and Barnard Castle railway bill met on the 19th June, 1854; it consisted of Lord Panmure (chairman), the Earl of Ilchester, the Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Wynford, and Lord Hamilton. The petitioning land-owners against the measure were W. Surtees Raine, Esq., Messrs. Smurthwaite, Hunter, Topham, and others. The principal arguments of their counsel were directed to show the fallacious character of the company's traffic case; but as the opinion of the committee appeared to be made up on that subject, the opposition was withdrawn; and the preamble of the bill was declared to be proved. It received the royal assent on the 3rd July, 1854, and is intituled "An Act to make a Railway from the Stockton and Darlington Railway, near Darlington, to or near to Barnard Castle,

both in the county of Durham, and to make arrangements with the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, and for other purposes."—17 and 18 Vic., c. 115.

The ceremony of cutting the first sod of the railway took place, amidst great rejoicings, on the 27th July, 1854. A procession was formed, consisting of the Grand United Order and the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Free Gift Club, the chairman and officers of the company, and a large assemblage of the inhabitants of Barnard Castle, Darlington, Stockton, and other towns. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. Witham, chairman of the committee, and repeated by Henry Pease, Esq., vice-chairman, by both of whom appropriate addresses were delivered.

It is anticipated that the railway will be opened in November, 1855. The present directors are, the Rev. Thomas Witham, Lartington Hall; H. Pease, J. Bowman, J. Buckton, T. MacNay, and R. Thompson, Esqrs., Darlington; Owen Longstaff, Isaac C. Cust, J. C. Monkhouse, and J. D. Holmes, Esqrs., Barnard Castle. Treasurers, Messrs. J. and J. W. Pease; solicitors, Messrs. Mewburn and Co., Darlington, and Mr. Richardson, Barnard Castle; secretary, Mr. George Brown, Barnard Castle; contractor, Mr. Anderson. The capital of the company is £100,000, with the usual borrowing powers. The length of the line, which passes from Darlington, by Piercebridge, Gainford, Winston, Staindrop, and Newsham, to Barnard Castle, is 15½ miles; and the estimated cost of construction, &c., including law expenses, is only about £7,000 per mile. The Barnard Castle terminus is near Galgate.

The district west of Barnard Castle is an immense grazing territory of several miles area, extending far into Westmoreland. The corn-growing district has its boundary a little east of Barnard Castle. The railway will be of great advantage in conveying cattle from the west to the great consuming districts of the iron-fields, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and London, and facilitate the transmission of grain to the grazing districts, where it is wanted. It will give an impetus to the manufactures of Barnard Castle, and open out to tourists the splendid scenery of Teesdale, as well as the mineral resources of that lovely dale in lead, iron-stone, and mountain limestone; conveying the latter to Middlesbro' as a flux. It will also take the celebrated magnesian building lime westward, cheapen the transit of coal to Barnard Castle and westward, and generally open to the great highways of the land, and to commercial

enterprise, a wide and rich district hitherto entirely locked up.

The people of Westmoreland and Cumberland are now actively engaged in promoting a line from the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, near Penrith, to the Barnard Castle terminus of the Darlington and Barnard Castle Railway, thus uniting the German Ocean and the Irish Sea. There is every reason to believe that this new project will succeed. If it does, the Darlington and Barnard Castle Railway will become one of the most important lines in the kingdom.

SANITARY CONDITION.

IN the year 1847, when alarming accounts of Asiatic cholera reached England, a committee of the guardians of the Teesdale Union was appointed, under the Nuisances Removal Act, to visit Barnard Castle. They found it abounding in nuisances of a very unwholesome kind; but, though some temporary remedies were adopted, the powers of the act were found insufficient for the sanitary requirements of the place. The Public Health Act, 11 and 12 Vic., c. 63, having been passed in 1848, a petition, duly signed by more than one-tenth of the rated inhabitants of the town, was presented to the General Board of Health; and W. Ranger, Esq., superintending inspector, was appointed to make the necessary preliminary inquiry as to the necessity for an application of the act to the town. In the mean while, in August, 1849, the cholera visited Barnard Castle, where its effects were appalling. Mr. Ranger's first sitting took place on the 17th of October, in the Witham Testimonial, and was continued on four following days, during which he received much information from the Ven. Archdeacon Headlam; the Rev. G. Dugard, A.M., perpetual curate; Rev. T. Jones, sub-curate; Dr. Edger, and Messrs. Benning, Kipling, Slader, and Cust, surgeons; Messrs. Watson, W. Watson, Richardson, Charlton, and Holmes, solicitors; Messrs. Longstaff and J. C. Monkhouse, manufacturers; Messrs. J. Steele, G. Brownless, George Brown, clerk to the Union, and acting secretary to the Sanitary Committee, and other inhabitants. Mr. Ranger also personally visited numerous courts, yards, and streets, and extended his inspection to the sleeping and lodging places

of the working classes, particularly in those parts where the epidemic had been most rife.

It was shewn that, in 1841, the proportion of deaths to the population was 1 to 46, and of births 1 in 27; whilst the proportion of deaths from epidemics to the population was 1 in 197. The average age of all who had died in the district was 27 years and 6 months, being one-fourth less than that attained in more healthy localities. The proportion of deaths to 1,000 of population, on an average of 7 years, amounted to 26, being 3 in excess of the average calculation of the Public Health Act. The cases of fully developed cholera in the town, in 1849, were 159 males, of whom 65 died; and 218 females, of whom 80 died. There were, besides, 1,297 cases of premonitory diarrhœa, from the 24th of August to the 18th of October. The charge of the union during that time amounted to £530; and a further sum of £400 was raised, in relief of the distressed, by a subscription among the neighbouring gentry and inhabitants; whilst the members of five sick and burial clubs expended, in a period of about six weeks, among sick members, £235 19s. 10½d., making a total of £1,165 19s. 10½d, exclusive of private donations.

Mr. Ranger having recommended "that the Public Health Act, 1848, except the sections numbered 50 and 96 in the copies of that Act printed by her majesty's printers, should be applied to the township of Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham," an order in council to that effect was issued. Mr. Ranger, however, visited Barnard Castle a second time on the 25th of April, 1851, to determine the boundary of the district for the purposes of the act; and after hearing evidence for and against the extension of the limits of the township, recommended that the district should consist of those parts of the townships of Barnard Castle, Marwood, and Startforth,* comprised "within the area of the watershed," together with the hall, out-buildings, and gardens, occupied by the Misses Hutchinson in Startforth, the woods on the banks of Percy Brook, and of the Tees as far as the spring called the Spa, which are sometimes called Flatts Wood, Percy Beck Wood, and Marwood Banks or Wood. Also, "that the Local Board of Health for Barnard Castle consist of fifteen persons, three of whom shall be chosen

* Startforth is a small but pleasant village and township adjoining Barnard Castle bridge, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees. The parish, which includes the township of Boldron, comprises 3,060 acres, and contained, in 1851, 165 inhabited houses and 6 uninhabited, with a population of 823 persons, of whom 350 were males and 438 females.

It is included in the Teesdale Union. The church is situated in the village; and the living is a vicarage. There were formerly several first-class schools in Startforth; but these have been latterly discontinued. The ruins of Eggleston Abbey, noticed hereafter, are in the township of Startforth.

by the persons entitled to vote in that part of the district which is within the township of Startforth, and the remaining twelve by the persons entitled to vote in the other parts of the district; and that any person at the time of his election, and as long as he continue in office by virtue of the same, be seised or possessed of real or personal estate, or both, to the value of £600, or shall be resident and rated to the relief of the poor of some parish, township, or place, of which some part is within the said district, upon an annual value of not less than £20."

Under the powers of the Act, the Local Board appointed Mr. Ranger their engineer, and have made considerable progress in cleansing the town from the filthy state in which the inspector had described it. Besides providing an abundant supply of water, the drainage of the town has been considerably improved. The Board are now engaged in completing the connection of the house drains with the public sewers; their attention is also directed to the removal of nuisances, providing convenient receptacles for house-refuse, and adopting means of effecting its quick removal, and its profitable application to agricultural purposes. The narrow courts and yards in the lower part of the town are kept purified by water, and the houses are regularly whitewashed. On the appearance of cholera in various places, in 1853, every preventive means was found to have been taken at Barnard Castle, and the epidemic did not appear there.

The cost of the application of the Public Health Act, including the necessary legal powers for the execution of the works, and the expenses of the second inquiry for altering the boundaries of the district (by which house property is relieved from a large portion of the burthen of the outlying highways, and the land from contribution to the general district rate), was £116; whereas the cost for an act of parliament would not have been less than £2,000: a sum more than sufficient for the drainage of the district.

SUPPLY OF GAS AND WATER.

A JOINT stock company, for supplying the town with gas, was established some years ago, under a deed of co-partnership. The works are situated on the Flatts, near the Castle. The streets are lighted by means of 82 public lamps, at a charge of £90 per annum. Of these lights, 64 are allowed to burn till eleven o'clock every night except Saturday, when they are kept open till twelve; and the remaining 18 burn till daylight.

The price charged to private consumers was originally 10s. per 1,000 cubic feet; but in 1845, it was reduced to 6s., subject to a discount of 1s. to large consumers. In the ten years ending 1849, 3,052 tons of coals had been consumed, and 38,913 bushels of coke sold. Some improvements in the working department were introduced in 1845, the value of which was proved by the circumstance that, in the preceding year, 222 tons 2 cwt. of coals were required to produce 372,200 cubic feet of gas; whilst, in 1845, 188 tons 18 cwt. of coals produced 541,253 cubic feet.

The supply of water for the town was formerly derived from five pumps, from a well called the Demesne Well, from a few private wells, from roofage, and from the Tees; but the quantity, particularly in summer, was frequently insufficient. That derived from the few wells was hard, varying from 40 to 49 degrees, besides being liable to adulteration from the percolation into the wells of the matters of sewers and cesspools, so that much of the water from this source was absolutely poisoned. The supply from the Demesne Well was very scanty; and numbers of persons might be seen around it, in the summer months, waiting for a supply. The rain water collected in butts soon became putrid; whilst, in numerous places, particularly in the majority of yards, there were neither pumps nor wells of any description. The river water was generally much discoloured, often thick and muddy, and always involving great labour and cost in carrying by hand or horse to the houses. Thus, it was necessary for many persons to bring their supply from a distance of nearly a fifth of a mile.

In 1849, the various sources of supply in and around the town were examined, with a view to the erection of water-works on a scale of sufficient magnitude for the town; and the results of Professor Playfair's analyses of those submitted to him induced his recommending that of Stainton Hill. In addition to the superiority of this water, the configuration of the ground intervening between it and the town was considered well adapted for the formation of reservoirs, both with reference to position and cost. The water of the Tees was disapproved by the General Board of Health; and it was ultimately determined, on the advice of Mr. Ranger, engineer to the Local Board of Health, to adopt the springs called *Stoneykeld*, near Strandforth, in the parish of Bowes.

Works for drainage and water supply have been executed simultaneously in Barnard Castle, and of water supply alone in Startforth, the drainage of which still remains to be done. The water at *Stoneykeld* is of 3 degrees of hardness, and rises vertically

from the ground in two or three places. These have been surrounded by puddle dykes, and formed into two covered wells, with stone work set in cement, and communicating with each other. From the lower well (after providing for the supply of two farms) an education pipe of earthenware, of 9 inches diameter, has been laid for 3 miles and 1,533 yards, to an eminence called Westwood, about a mile from Barnard Castle, where it is discharged into a covered reservoir, and from thence brought into the town in iron pipes of 7 inches internal diameter. The total length of iron pipes, which vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches in diameter, is 5 miles and 469 yards; making, altogether, 9 miles and 242 yards of earthenware and iron pipes for the water supply. The mains and submains of the sewerage works are of tubular impermeable stone ware, of diameters varying from 6 to 15 inches, joined with cement, and imbedded in puddle. Their total extent is 3 miles and 239 yards. The cost of the combined works, as nearly as can at present be ascertained, is £6,000; being £4,100 for water supply, including land-owners' charges; and £1,900 for drainage, including damages, &c.*

The supply of water, though sometimes insufficient in drouthy summer weather for the manufacturing purposes of the town, is generally very plentiful. It is beautifully clear, soft, and pleasant to the taste, and well adapted for drinking, washing, and culinary uses. It is never exposed to the light from its source at the spring till it issues from the tap of the consumer. The unusual operation of cutting up the streets, with the occasional bursting of pipes, and other inconveniences incidental to such proceedings, were regarded by some of the primitive inhabitants with alarm, which was only dispelled by the successful completion of the undertaking. The highest pressure of the water is about 250 feet, and the lowest about 90 feet.

* The cost of draining the town with brick sewers, upon the old system, would not have been less than £4,000, taken at the very lowest estimate.

† So early as 1824, a member of the working classes (a dyer at Barnard Castle), in an essay read to the 'Mechanics' Institution, said, "Those manufacturers who are in the habit of using the water as drawn from the river Tees in dyeing must be aware of the variable results which are obtained in delicate colours, or in dyeing to pattern; for by following exactly the same process, the same shade is only obtained at certain periods; thus creating vexation and disappointment to the operative, and certain loss to the manufacturer."

‡ THE WITHAM FAMILY.—The Withams of Cliffe, now living at Lartington are descended from a Lincolnshire family, who are supposed to have derived their name from Witham Common, in the neighbourhood of Grantham, or from the river Witham, in the same county. Robert Wytham, of Grantham, whose will bears date December

The total cost for a cottage tenement, for the whole of the works of water service, drainage, and water closet, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per week; but the rates have been so arranged that only about $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per week will be paid by the tenant. The advantages of this supply have been fully appreciated; and it is now introduced into almost every house and cottage; 542 tenants being supplied from 555 service pipes. The works were inspected, in January, 1853, by Edwin Chadwick, Esq., and Dr. Southwood Smith, two of the commissioners of the General Board of Health. On the 14th February, 1854, Mr. Commissioner Lewis visited Barnard Castle, and, amongst other suggestions, recommended the formation of an additional reservoir in connection with the water supply.

The water thus brought into the town has been found very valuable for the dyeing purposes of the carpet manufacturers. Specimens of the dyes obtained by the use of the waters of the Tees, even when subjected to a purifying process, have been compared with those obtained from the new water supply as it issued unfiltered from the service pipe, and the result has proved the superiority of the latter in producing intensity and brightness of colour; a circumstance which, it is hoped, will have a favourable effect on the welfare of the town.† The profits from the sale of water for manufacturing purposes, will also tend to lower the rates to private consumers.

THE WITHAM TESTIMONIAL.

A SUBSCRIPTION library, with about 100 members, was established in 1824, but has been long extinct. The Mechanics' Institution was commenced in 1832, chiefly through the exertions of H. T. M. Witham, Esq., of Lartington,‡ and other gentlemen of the district. "The

30, 1440, was grandson of Sir Robert Wytham; he married Margaret, daughter of Richard Skeldenby, and had six sons, the second of whom, Thomas, was Chancellor of the Exchequer; the third, William, Dean of Wells; and the fourth and sixth, Sir Henry and Sir Richard, Knights of Rhodes. John, the fifth son, married Margaret, daughter of — Barton, of Whembie, and had issue two sons (from the youngest of whom descended the Withams of Bretonby and Ledstone) and two daughters. George, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of John Wawton, of Cliffe, and by her (who died in 1479, and is buried at Mansfield) had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, John Witham, Esq., of Cliffe and Corneburg, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas Goyer, of Stytnam, Yorkshire, and had a son and two daughters. Thomas, the son, married Cicely, daughter of John Conyers, of Hutton-upon-Wysk, Yorkshire; and his son, John, married Eleanor, daughter of James Fox, Esq., of Thorpe-under-Willow. Their daughter, Margaret, became the wife of Anthony Chater, Esq., of Butterby; and their son,

objects that these early patrons of the society had in view," it was observed in the first report, "were, first, to afford to the working classes of Barnard Castle access to a good library at an easy rate, and to give to all members of the community an opportunity of improving themselves in those sciences more immediately connected with the different arts they respectively practise; and, secondly, to induce them to pursue knowledge as an amusement, rather than those low and debasing pleasures that tend only to debilitate the body and vitiate the mind. Another object of this Institution was to afford the town and neighbourhood an opportunity to keep pace with the other parts of the kingdom in their prodigious advancement in literature and science; which you must either do or be left behind, as a gazing-stock to those who have profited more by their opportunities."

From the commencement of its existence, this Institution, notwithstanding the efforts of a few zealous members, had to struggle against great discouragements. The working classes generally did not appreciate the importance of such institutions; religious prejudices, at that time, prevailed strongly against them; and the middle classes gave very partial encouragement, many keeping altogether aloof. The lectures and meetings were very thinly attended; and the income scarcely met the current expenditure, exclusive of books or

teachers. From 1839 to 1844, strenuous efforts were made, by reducing the working outlay and other reforms, to impart stability to the society. In the latter year, the president, H. T. M. Witham, Esq., expressed a wish that some appropriate building should be erected for the purposes of the society. His death, in November of that year, suggested to Messrs. Cust, Monkhouse, and Brown, three of the members of the Institution, the propriety of erecting a testimonial to his memory, which should consist, not of an idle column, but of a building devoted to some of those benevolent purposes which he had patronized during his life. They therefore convened a meeting of the committee and a few respectable inhabitants of the town; and a subscription was immediately set on foot for the proposed object. In a short time, £750 was thus raised; the directors of the Dispensary (in which Mr. Witham had taken a great interest) gave £240, on condition of having accommodation in the building; and a ladies' bazaar realized £240 more, which completed the subscription.

The building is situated in the Market Place, and presents an elegant stone front, two stories in height, in the Italian style of Grecian architecture. The lower story is rusticated, with a handsome central door-case, ornamented with Ionic columns, supporting an entablature and pediment, and having on each side a circular arched window. The upper story consists of two Ionic

Anthony, who married Anne, daughter of John Middleton, Esq., of Stokeld, Yorkshire, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who married, 1st, Dorothy, daughter and coheir of William Wycliffe, Esq., of Wycliffe; 2nd, Mary Rudd; and 3rd, Jane, daughter of Cuthbert Radcliffe, Esq., of Blanchland, Northumberland. By his first wife he had three sons (one of whom became a monk in Germany) and two daughters. William, the eldest son and heir, married Anne, daughter of George Collingwood, Esq., of Eslington, Northumberland, and had four sons and three daughters.

During these successive eras in the family history, the Reformation, which had gathered proselytes amongst many of the families of landed gentry in the kingdom, passed lightly over the Withams, who steadily adhered to the ancient faith. George Witham, Esq., of Cliffe, who succeeded William, just mentioned, had, by his wife, Grace, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvile, Bart., of Constable Purton, Yorkshire, seven sons and two daughters. George, the second son, became a Roman Catholic bishop and vicar apostolic of the northern district; Christopher, fourth son, was a priest; Robert, fifth son, was president of the English College at Douay; and one of the daughters, Dorothy, became a nun. Mr. Witham died in 1648, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who married, 1st, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Edward Standish, Esq., of Standish, Lancashire; and 2nd, Troth, daughter of — Nicholas Tempest, Esq., of Halliwell. William Witham, Esq., his eldest son, whose will is dated July 8, 1723, married, in 1707, Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Lawson, Bart., of Brough, Yorkshire, by whom he had five sons, the second of whom, Thomas, was an M.D. in Durham, and was buried in St. Oswald's church in 1786. Henry, eldest son and heir of William, had, by his wife, Catherine, daughter and coheir of Anthony Meaburne, Esq., of Pontop, two sons and

six daughters. He died in 1771, and was succeeded by his elder son, William, who married Winifred, daughter of Nicholas Stapleton, Esq., of Carlton; but dying without issue, August 2, 1802, he devised the estate of Cliffe (since sold to — Wilson, Esq.) to Eliza, daughter of his brother Thomas, of Headlam, by his wife, Mary, daughter of James Thornton, Esq., of Netherwitton, Northumberland.

Eliza Witham was married to Henry Silvertop, Esq., born 28th May, 1779, (younger son of John Silvertop, Esq., of Minster Acres), who assumed the surname of Witham, and had issue, 1. Henry-John, born July 17, 1802, died August 20, 1835; 2. William Lawrence, born September 18, 1804, married Anne Maria, daughter of William Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale, and died without issue in 1841; 3. George, died Sept. 8, 1847; 4. Thomas-Edward, in holy orders of the church of Rome, born December 6, 1806, now of Lartington; 5. 6. Charles-James and Alfred-Oswin, died young; 7. Catherine, married, in 1823, to H. Englefield, Esq.; 8. Maria, died in infancy; 9. Emma-Seraphina-Mary, married, in 1841, to William Dunn, Esq., of Hedgefield; 10. Elizabeth-Mary, a nun, deceased; and, 11. Winifred-Mary-Anne, married, September 23, 1834, to Gerald Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale. Mr. Witham, who served as high sheriff of the county of Durham in 1844, died on the 28th November in that year, and was succeeded by his son, the late George Witham, Esq., of Lartington Hall, Yorkshire, who was captain in the 68th Light Infantry; born October 9, 1805. Captain Witham was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the counties of Durham and York.

Arms—Or, a bandlet, gu., between three eaglets, sa. *Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet, or, a demi-woman, her hair dishevelled, ppr., in her dexter hand a gem ring, or. *Motto*—Optime Merentur.

Seat—Lartington Hall.

columns, and pilasters at the angles, the full height of the story, with a rich entablature, in which is carved the name of the gentleman in whose honour the building is erected; the same breaking over the two centre columns, and terminating with a pediment, flanked by a low and well-proportioned attic. Between the centre columns is a rich Venetian window, with two Ionic columns supporting a plain head only, which, though somewhat singular, is yet simple and consistent in effect. The interior contains a spacious lecture room, library room, and librarian's residence; with a dispensary, a surgery, and out-offices.

During the erection of the building, the subscription to those members of the Institution who were mechanics and artizans, was reduced from 8s. to 5s. per annum. In accordance with a suggestion from the Rev. T. E. Witham, president, an evening school is carried on during the winter months, in which, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history are taught. The number of volumes in the library exceeds 2,500, exclusive of periodicals. The present number of members is 150, and the income about £70 per annum. The anniversaries of the Institution are enlivened by soirees; and occasional excursions are made during the summer months, which the objects in the surrounding country tend to render highly attractive, as, in addition to the historical associations connected with the district, its botanical, mineralogical, and geological features are peculiarly interesting.

At the annual soiree held on the 22nd of September, 1854, it appeared from the report, read by the secretary, Mr. Brown, that the Institution, though not in a declining state, was capable of more extended usefulness, as many of its members did not show the disposition for acquiring useful knowledge, or for scientific attainments, that its supporters might have expected, nor such as the means of the Institution provide.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

DISPENSARY.—A dispensary was established in January, 1835, which is supported by donations and subscriptions. During the year ending October, 1848, 116 cases were attended in the town alone; and in the following year, there were 125 cases. In the year ending January 2, 1854, the number of patients cured was 169; relieved, 8; remaining on the book, 15; had extra tickets, 17; died, 9; total, 218. The subscriptions, during the twelve months, amounted to £47 17s.; and the expenditure for drugs was £23 1s.; for instru-

ments, 4s. 3d.; for stationery and printing, £2 4s. 6d.; for carriage, postage, and sundries, 9s.; and one year's salary of medical officers, £25. There is a deposit of upwards of £70, belonging to this institution, in the savings bank. A benefaction of £5 and upwards constitutes the donor a governor for life. In consideration of a donation of £240 to the building fund of the Witham Testimonial, the institution is held in apartments provided for the purpose in that erection. The present officers are—*President*, His grace the Duke of Cleveland; *Vice-presidents*, the Revds. G. Macfarlan, G. Price, and G. Dugard, and John Bowes and William Maude, Esqrs.; *Consulting Physician*, Dr. T. S. Edger; *Surgeons and Apothecaries*, Messrs. Benning and Slater; and *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. Richardson.

INDIGENT SICK SOCIETY.—This society is also supported by voluntary contributions; and its objects are effected by searching out persons in distress, to whom relief is afforded at their own homes. Upwards of 200 cases have been annually attended to.

THE CHURCH CLOTHING SOCIETY is supported principally by members of the Established Church; and, in connection with the schools, there is a clothing fund for boys and girls, to which each contributes one penny per week. There is also a general **CLOTHING SOCIETY**, unconnected with any religious party. **THE FEMALE CHARITY FOR THE BENEFIT OF POOR LYING-IN WOMEN** is supported by public contributions.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE has a branch at Barnard Castle. The branch of the **Darlington AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY**, during the year ending Midsummer, 1853, transmitted £37 10s. 11d. on the purchase account, and £15 3s. 5d. free; total, £52 14s. 4d. In the same period, 142 Bibles and 178 Testaments were distributed.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—The Ancient Order of Foresters have a lodge in Barnard Castle. Their allowance to a member's family, on his death, is £10; and to a member, on his wife's death, £7. The Victoria Free Gift Society allow to a member's wife, &c., on his death, £5; and to a member, on his wife's death, £3. The Manchester Unity, and the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, have each a lodge in the town; and there are a few other clubs, for mutual support during sickness, &c. The benefits afforded by *Building Societies* have also been appreciated and acted upon.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This society, which has been established some years for the improvement of the breed of cattle, resolved, at the general meeting held on the 30th August, 1854, that persons at any distance, whether members or not, should be at liberty to exhibit and compete for the society's premiums; the rules having hitherto admitted, for this purpose, those only who resided within 10 miles of Barnard Castle. The public exhibitions of the society are considered to have been the earliest in the kingdom; and at the annual show held in the Castle Garth, on the 11th October, 1854, the cattle on the ground were pronounced to be superior to any hitherto exhibited. On that occasion, the principal landowners and agriculturists of the society were present; and at the dinner of the society, held on the same day, his grace the Duke of Cleveland presided. John Michell, Esq., is president of the society; and Christopher Cradock, Esq., and the Rev. W. F. Wharton, are the vice-presidents. Secretary, Mr. W. Watson.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The exhibitions of this society are held in the Castle Garth; and prizes are awarded for the best specimens of flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c. At the exhibition held on the 8th September, 1854, the allotment and cottage gardeners took the prizes in the vegetable class.

CO-OPERATIVE CORN MILL SOCIETY.—This is a society recently formed in Barnard Castle, having for its object the supply of flour, meal, &c., on favourable terms, and is managed by a body of directors.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—The National School for boys was founded in 1814, by subscription, towards which Bishop Barrington contributed £100. The school-room is situated on the south side of the church-yard. The girls' school, established in 1850, and to which the Duke of Cleveland subscribed £50, is on the north-west side of the church-yard. On the government inspector's visit, June 17, 1853, 191 boys were present at examination. During the preceding twelve months, 45 had left, and 46 had been admitted; average attendance, 170. The inspector's general observations were—

"Buildings, a large room; no class room; a wooden floor has been substituted for a stone one. Eight loose desks. Furniture, clock, stove. Playground, no freehold. The school stands on the edge of 'The Mains.' Books, methods, discipline, and instruction, fair. Organization; standard of classification: reading and arithmetic. Eight classes for all subjects, under master, with certificate of merit, and four pupil-teachers; one division (1st and 2nd class) for scripture. Every class is in three groups for arithmetic. Each pupil-teacher is confined to one class for two months."

At the girls' school, visited on the same day, 102 were present at examination; 38 had left during the year; 40 had been admitted; and the average attendance was 95. General observations:—

"Buildings, a fair-sized room; no class-room. Four loose desks. Furniture, clock. No playground. Apparatus, six black-boards, five easels. Organization; standard of classification: reading. Six classes for all subjects; two divisions for scripture, geography, and object lessons. Each pupil-teacher is confined for one month to two classes."

OTHER SCHOOLS.—There are several boarding and day schools in Barnard Castle.* The Roman Catholics have a school in Queen Street, attended by about 30 boys and 20 girls. There is a school belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists on the Demesnes, at which about 80 boys and girls attend. At the infant school, also on the Demesnes, about 64 boys and 50 girls are at present instructed.

The Sunday schools connected with the various places of worship have been already noticed. The first in Barnard Castle was commenced in the workhouse by a poor man named William Emmerson, who, observing the want of education amongst the children employed in the manufactories, assembled as many as he could for instruction on Sundays. His efforts were at first regarded with contempt, and he struggled on for some time amidst the derision of those around him. Happily, he persevered in his useful enterprise; and the result was, that in a few years, Sunday schools acquired the popularity they still possess in the town.

INHABITANTS.

THE town of Barnard Castle has produced some individuals whose talents and virtues would have graced a

* Mr. George Layton, author of "Castle Barnard, a Poem," published in 1823, was for some time teacher of a school at Bowes. He was born in or near Baldersdale in 1790 or 1791, and, after quitting Bowes, kept a school at Heworth Shore, on the Tyne. Whilst employed in a chemical manufactory at that place, he became a member of the Northern Political Union, and was one of the speakers at the

great public meeting held on the Town Moor of Newcastle, on the 11th of October, 1819, to deliberate on the "Manchester massacre." In various situations in life, he energetically advocated the popular principles of annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot. Some of the notes to "Castle Barnard" are piquant, and are illustrative of circumstances connected with the history of the town.

wider sphere of action.* Amongst those who have acquired more than a local fame may be mentioned the late Baron Hullock; William Hutchinson, Esq., F.A.S. historian of the county (see vol. i., p. 10);† and George Edwards, Esq., M.D.‡ The gradual progress of refinement has, of course, extended itself into this, as well as into other and more remote districts of the country; and the courtesies of life are as well understood, and as gracefully practised in and around this town, as they are generally amongst the educated classes of society. Peculiar circumstances, however, though sometimes isolated in themselves, have occasionally been taken advantage of for the purpose of throwing discredit on the character of its population. The following remarks by Mr. Justice Cresswell, at the county assizes, March 6, 1851, in passing sentence of two years' imprisonment on Edward Harper, for an assault on Elizabeth Aarday at Barnard Castle, produced a considerable sensation at that place. His lordship read over a list of the culprit's offences, including one conviction at the sessions, and numerous summary convictions before the magistrates, and observed that it was right the public should know what sort of a character he was. Indeed, he was a fair specimen of the men belonging to Barnard Castle, and who reflected such disgrace upon the county. It was a sink of vice and profligacy, for there was more

crime committed in Barnard Castle than all the places of the county put together. That, indeed, had always been its character ever since he (his lordship) had known it, and it was a great disgrace to the county that it should continue in such a state.§

This sweeping charge called forth several indignant replies, through the medium of the press, from inhabitants of the town, one of whom says, "That there have been, and perhaps still are, vicious and worthless characters in Barnard Castle, I readily admit; but that the party alluded to is a fair sample of the inhabitants, I most emphatically deny. The learned judge seems to have forgotten that Barnard Castle has produced men eminent alike for their learning and piety, and, amongst others, the late Baron Hullock, whose calm dignity, and placid, even temper, under the most trying circumstances, Mr. Justice Cresswell would do well to imitate."

General charges against whole communities are too indiscriminate to be just; and it is but fair to state that a subsequent report of the chaplain of the county prison proved that the learned judge's observations had been hasty and inaccurate.

The Rev. George Dugard, incumbent of the chapelry, and a magistrate of the county, in a report delivered to the superintending inspector of the Board of Health,

* The ancestors of Sir Roderick Murchison, the eminent geologist, resided at Barnard Castle. Mr. Kipling, a celebrated mathematician of the last century, was born here; Mr. Ewbank, the well-known writer on Hydraulic Engineering, is also a native of this place.

† Several letters in the possession of R. H. Allan, Esq., F.S.A., Blackwall Hall, relate to the authorship of Hutchinson's invaluable History of Durham. Mr. Hutchinson himself says, in one of his letters, "Mr. Allan's (the antiquary) indefatigable labour has accumulated most of the materials from which this work is compiled, and from whose unexampled bounty and generosity they are submitted to the author's arrangement for the public eye."

In a letter dated April 30, 1786, poor Hutchinson thus bemoans himself to his kind and worthy friend, Allan:—"I am still to endure very insolent and impertinent reprimands from Hodgson the printer, who complains so much of the length of the work, that, with your leave, I am determined to strike out every thing possible, and withdraw the appendix touching Holderness, Norham and Bedlington-shires, and reserve them all, with notes already withheld, for a volume of addenda after the work has passed his hand. I was so pleased at what you said that he appeared better satisfied with the work, that I congratulated him thereon, and was replied to, 'that the judicious readers condemned the method, and he was heartily sick of it.' These are painful things after my laborious journey through so many volumes. Please therefore, sir, to expunge all you can."

‡ DR. EDWARDS.—George Edwards, Esq., M.D., was the representative of a respectable and wealthy family, established for some descents in Barnard Castle, but said to be originally from Wales. Dr. Edwards graduated at Edinburgh, but never practised except

gratuitously, and spent the greater part of a handsome estate in philanthropic projects. He was the author of several books and pamphlets on political, medical, and agricultural subjects, the first of which, "The Aggrandisement and National Perfection of Great Britain," in 2 vols. 4to, was published in 1787; and the last, "The National Improvement of the British Empire, or an Attempt to rectify Public Affairs," in 2 vols. 8vo, appeared in 1808. During the latter part of his life, Dr. Edwards resided in Suffolk Street, Charing Cross, London; and he died at Hammersmith, on the 17th of January, 1823, in the 72nd year of his age. Many of the improvements in and around Barnard Castle were projected by him.

§ In his charge to the grand jury at the same assizes, Mr Justice Cresswell, with reference to the county at large, remarked that "in looking through the calendar he was struck with two circumstances—one was, that the amount of education amongst the criminals appeared to be very small, and the other, that the amount of drunkenness appeared to be very great. In this county, these two prolific sources of crime—ignorance and intemperance—seemed greatly to prevail. He therefore trusted in their respective stations, they would apply themselves in such a manner as to remedy these evils; and that, from the spread of education, and the greater caution that would be exercised in granting and renewing licenses for public-houses, they would be the means of improving the morals and habits of the population of the county." With respect to the alleged want of education, the learned judge ought to have remembered that the county should not justly be held responsible for the united ignorance of the multitudes of Irish, Scotch, and other labourers, who have been for some years back, and are still attracted by the prospect of employment at the public works in progress.



gave an appalling picture of the moral depravity of the working classes in Barnard Castle, which he attributed, amongst other causes, to the apprentice system, whereby youths and girls are allowed to receive their own earnings, and are thus placed beyond the control of their parents or friends. He states that at the age of 15 or 16, boys and girls quit the paternal roof, and reside with each other; and a long list was furnished to the inspector of parties thus living, under the term of *going tally*, some with children varying from one to eight in number. That the picture is overcharged, however, may be safely presumed; as, were such the general state of society, the evil would be so intolerable in its consequences to tradesmen and ratepayers as to work its own cure.

ENVIRONS OF BARNARD CASTLE.

Few towns in England can compete, for beauty of scenery, with Barnard Castle. The country around is richly wooded, fertile, and highly cultivated; and the banks of the winding Tees, descending in gentle slopes, or projecting in overhanging precipices, form picturesque and graceful combinations with the rocky bed over which its foaming waters force their way.

The Flatts, a beautiful woodland scene, on the west of the Castle, and which commands several delightful views of that venerable ruin, the church and town, the village of Startforth, and the fields and pastures on the Yorkshire side of the river, has been already alluded to (see page 15). The walks were formerly almost impassible, until the late Dr. Edwards, having obtained permission from the Earl of Darlington, planned and carried out, at his own expense, a series of meandering footpaths, adapted to the surrounding scenery, and leading to a sulphureous spring, about 2 miles north-west from the town. "The walks through wild Marwood," says Surtees, "were planned with admirable simplicity—threading the thicket, crossing the ravine, scaling the cliff, and again descending to the shelving margin of the river, with all the effect of natural forest-tracks." "A small expense," says the author of "A Tour in Teesdale," "might protect the spring from the floods; and a well-built, though not a large inn, would afford sufficient accommodation to establish its credit."

The Mains is a fine level pasture close to the Tees, bounded on the west by the houses in Thorngate, and on the north by a steep green hill, on the ridge of which stand the church, the National School, and the houses of one side of Newgate Street, stretching towards the east.

At the eastern extremity of the Mains is the *Abbey Bridge*, a beautiful structure of one bold arch, with embattled parapets, over which the ivy has thrown its dark green tapestry. It was erected at the sole expense of John Sawrey Morritt, Esq., of Rokeby Park; and opened with an imposing Masonic procession and ceremony on the 19th of June, 1773. In a little dell near the south end of the bridge, and on the west side of the road leading from it to Rokeby, stand the romantic ruins of Egliston Abbey, from which the bridge derives its appellation. Part of the east window still remains, and crumbling fragments of walls and arches remain to attest its former architectural splendour; the whole scene softened down by time since the period when its demolition was recent:—

"The reverend pile lay wild and waste,
Profaned, dishonoured, and defaced.
Through storied lattices no more
In softened light the sunbeams pour,
Gilding the Gothic sculpture rich
Of shrine, and monument, and niche.
The Civil fury of the time
Made sport of sacrilegious crime;
For dark Fanaticism rent
Alter, and screen, and ornament,
And peasant hands the tombs o'erthrew
Of Bowes, of Rokeby, and Fitz-Hugh."

Rokeby.

Of the objects above noticed, a writer already quoted says, "Walk over the Mains, a large pasture on the contrary side of the town to the Flatts; cross it towards the mill, and follow the Tees to the Abbey Bridge. A segment of the arch is seen, deeply shaded by the hanging woods on each side of the river, which, considerably below, presents an unbroken lake-like surface, but within a hundred yards resumes its rough impetuous character, and foams over opposing rocks towards the bridge. Endeavour to get on the rocks, and pass under the bridge, to the distance of about a hundred and fifty yards, till you are opposite to a large mass of rock in the mid-stream. Turn round, and through the majestic arch the ruins of Egliston Abbey appear like a framed picture. Climb the hill, and return by the fields to the high road. As you approach, you have another and perhaps the best view of the abbey, and an extensive and diversified country. Go down to the bridge, which looks on two fine avenues of wood and rock, both up and down the river; one terminated by the town of Barnard Castle, and taking in the ruins and a rude bridge over a small rivulet; the other closed by the house at Rokeby." In returning to the town by the Yorkshire side of the river, the writer says, "The town, the castle, the bridge, appear spread

before the eye like a map in a fine sunset, so inimitable are the variety and richness of tint afforded from so many different objects, and from five distinct ranges of hills which form the lofty back-ground." The environs of the river Greta, which flows into the Tees from the south, are admirably described in the notes to Sir Walter Scott's poem of Rokeby.

KINNINVIE.—This hamlet, which is partly in the township of Barnard Castle and partly in that of Marwood, is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from the town, and contains a school, a public house, and the shops of a cartwright and a blacksmith.

MARWOOD.

THIS township forms the north-western part of the chapelry of Barnard Castle, and adjoins the town on the west, part of which, with the Flatts, are included in it. Its extent is 3,675 acres; and the population, at the successive returns, was 156, 177, 212, 200, 224, and 205. Of the latter number, 108 were males and 97 females; and there were, at that date, 35 inhabited houses. The annual value of property, assessed for the county-rate in 1853, was £2,457 14s. 11d.

The contributions of the township of Marwood to the Teesdale Union, for the year ended March, 1854, were, for in-maintenance, clothing, and funerals, £9 1s. 5d.; out-relief and lunatics, £15; irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges, £9 18s. 3d.; constable and costs before magistrates, 14s. 6d.; law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists, 10s.; journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c., £1 0s. 1d.; total of expenditure, £36 4s. 3d., being £5 19s. 7d. less than that of the preceding year. The vaccination fees amounted to 12s., and registration to 11s. 6d. The overseers paid to the county rate £41 10s. 2d.

Marwood anciently contained a town of its own name; but the erection of the castle and town of Barnard Castle, and the successive grants of land made to the burgesses and freeholders, gradually induced its decay and final disappearance. Marwood Chase or Park extended along the north bank of the Tees, and bordered on the southern verge of Langley. It was purchased from the grantees of the crown, with Barnard Castle and Raby, by Sir Henry Vane, and was disparked in 1628. It is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland. *Woolhouse* was, in the 17th century, held by the Thoresbys. *High Shipley*, or *Marwood Hag*, was the property of the Raynes;

and Cuthbert Rayne, who died unmarried before 1715, with Emma his sister, sold it to George Bowes, Esq., of Streatlam, for £2,100. *Low Shipley*, which belonged to the Simpsons, was, with *Roger Moor*, sold, in 1709, to Lady Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Bowes, for £1,500. *Robert Knott*, with *West Roger Moor*, passed from the Traynes to William Robinson, of Rokeby, Gent., whose descendant, Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart., conveyed them, in 1742, to George Bowes, Esq. *Holehouse* was part of the estates of the Raynes. *Hullerbush*, one of the old estates of the Boweses, was repurchased from the Hodshon and Bell families, in 1692, by Mrs. Ann Bowes, for £210. It is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland. *Parrock Mire* was the estate of Sir John Hullock, who left a life interest in it to Lady Hullock.* On her decease, it passed to J. Lamb, Esq., solicitor, son of Sir John Hullock's sister.

STREATLAM AND STANTON.

This township contains the village of Stainton, the castle and park of Streatlam, and a number of scattered houses. It comprises an area of 2,907 acres. The population, in 1801, was 272; in 1811, 232; in 1821, 251; in 1831, 324; in 1841, in consequence of several workmen being temporarily employed at the castle, it had increased to 373; and in 1851, it was 344, of whom 177 were males and 167 females. There were, at that time, 69 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited; and the property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £2,450 16s. 10d.

During the year ended March, 1854, Streatlam and Stainton contributed to the Teesdale Union, for in-maintenance, clothing, and funerals, £1 13s. 7d.; out-relief and lunatics, £28 13s. 6d.; irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges, £31 19s. 7d.; constable and costs before magistrates, 8s. 6d.; law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists, 10s.; journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c., £1 10s. 6d.; total of expenditure, £64 15s. 8d. The repayments of relief by relations and other receipts were £1 4s. 6d., leaving a net total of £63 11s. being £11 8s. 8d. less than that of the preceding year. The vaccination fees were £1, and for registration, £1 1s. 8d. The county-rate paid by the overseers was £41 19s. 10d.

* A mural tablet of marble, to the memory of Lady Hullock, has been erected in the chancel of Barnard Castle church, on the opposite side to that on which Baron Hullock's is placed.

STREATLAM.

WARIN TRAYNE is the first named lord of Stretlam and Staynton. With his son Hugh, he endowed a chapel for their men there, with the consent of Guy de Laci, vicar of Gainford, in 1210. John, great grandson of Hugh, married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Ralph de la Haye, of Staynton-in-the-Street, said to be a niece of Hugh Baliol; and their sole daughter and heiress, Alice, about 1310, married Adam de Bowes, Knt., who thus became lord of Streatlam in right of his wife.

THE BOWES FAMILY.

THE descent of the Bowes is traced from a cousin of Alanus Niger (the Black), Earl of Richmond, who appointed him captain of the tower of Bowes, and leader of 500 archers. Sir Adam Bowes, above named, sometimes styled of Richmond, was "learned in the lawes," chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, by patent, 5 Edw. III., 1331; steward of Richmondshire, and seneschal to Bishop Kellaw. In 1333, he settled Osmondcroft and Stubhous on his son Robert, reserving to himself an annuity of £9 out of the former and 40s. out of the latter. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, whose son, also named Robert, released all right in Helton, Barford on the Moor, Whorleton, Osmondcroft, and Cockfield, to his father's trustees, 12th December, 1356, and died without issue. Thomas, his eldest brother, was succeeded in the Streatlam estates by William, a third son of the elder Robert. He is said to have been created a knight banneret at Poitiers in 1346; and, in 1384, became heir to his mother, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Lilburne, of Lilburne, Northumberland. He married Maude, daughter and sole heiress of Richard de Dalden, lord of Dalden, Pallion, Hamildon, and Clowcroft. His will is dated January 17, 1420. Sir Robert Bowes, his eldest son, was created a banneret at the siege of Rouen in 1419; and was slain, with Thomas Duke of Clarence, at Baugy Bridge, in 1421. His widow, Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Conyers, of Ormesby, Cleveland, married Thomas Bromflete.

Sir William Bowes, son of Sir Robert, and only surviving heir of the whole family, had livery as heir to his grandfather, Sir William, in 1410, and became heir to his mother, Joan Bromflete in 1438. He married Jane, daughter of Ralph Lord Greystock, on whose death in the first year of their marriage, and before she had reached the age of twenty, he "toke much thoght, and passed into France," where he was engaged in the wars, and knighted at Vernoyle in 1424. Leland says of him,

"One of this house, caulled Syr Gul. Bowes, was Chamberlayne with the Duke of Bedeforde, brother to Henry the 5, and uncle to the 6, and Protector and Governour in Fraunce, by whos favor Bowes, caullid in Frenche *Mounseir de Arches*, being in Fraunce with hym a xvii yeres, waxid riche, and comming home augmented his lande and fame."—"Syr William Bowes, that was in France with the Duke of Bedford, did build a *fundamentis* the manor place of Stretlam in the Bishoprik of Dirham, not far from Barnardes Castelle." Having retired to his hereditary mansion, which he had caused to be rebuilt from a model sent from France, he continued, for the sake of his beloved wife, a widower till his death in 1465, at the age of at least 86. He is distinguished in the family roll as "old Sir William Bowes," and was warden of the Middle Marches and governor of Berwick.

Sir William Bowes, only son of the last-named Sir William and Jane Greystock, was sheriff of Northumberland 6 Edw. IV., and warden of the Middle Marches under John, Marquis of Montacute, and Richard, Duke of Gloucester. By his wife, Maude, daughter of Henry Lord Fitzhugh, of Ravensworth, he had issue five sons and seven daughters. Six of the latter married respectively into the families of Hilton of Hilton Castle, Bulmer of Wilton, Conyers, Lisle, Swinnow, and Wycliffe.

William, eldest son of Sir William, married Isabel Clifton, a neice to Bishop Booth, but died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Ralph Bowes, of Streatlam and Dalden Tower. He became entitled to considerable property in Richmondshire, by his marriage with Margery, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Conyers, Esq., of South Cowton. His son, Sir Ralph Bowes, of Streatlam, Dalden, and South Cowton, was appointed high sheriff of Durham on the 4th of October, 1482, and served that office 30 years under Bishops Sherwood, Fox, Sinews, Bainbrigg, and Ruthall. He was at Flodden Field in 1516. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Lord Clifford, and sister of Henry, first Earl of Cumberland, he had issue two daughters and a posthumous son, George, born in 1517, and in ward of Sir William Bulmer 10th February, 2 Wolsey. He married Muriel, daughter of William Lord Eure, of Witton, and sister of Sir Ralph Eure. The latter married Margery, sister of Sir George Bowes, thus doubly cementing the union of the families. Sir George died in 1546; and his only son, Ralph, having died young, the estates and representation of the family passed to his uncle, Sir Robert Bowes. He was of the

Privy Council to Henry VIII., the Council of the North, Master of the Rolls, warden of the Middle Marches, and escheator of Durham by patent from 1529 to 1543. He married Jane, daughter of Sir James Metcalfe, of Nappa; but his four sons died young; and he was succeeded by his nephew, George, son of Richard Bowes, Esq., of Aske, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Roger Aske, Esq.

Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, was heir male of the whole family, and was styled of Aske, 7th April, 1 Eliz.; of South Cowton, 1st July, 4 Eliz.; and was sheriff of Yorkshire in the same year. Like most of his ancestors, he was early trained to the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the Border wars. The Earl of Shrewsbury, marshal of Berwick, conferred on him the honour of knighthood in 1558, in which year, in conjunction with Sir Henry Percy, he invaded the Merse, burnt Dunse and Langton, and repulsed the Scotch and French at Swinton. He married, first, Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Mallory, of Studley Royal, Yorkshire; and, secondly, Jane, daughter of Sir John Talbot, of Grafton, Worcestershire, by Frances, daughter of Sir John Guildford, only sister of John Talbot, Esq., and aunt of George, Earl of Shrewsbury. Supported by powerful family connexions, and endowed with splendid talents, Sir George Bowes continued to occupy an honourable position in the North, where he was distinguished for his loyalty to Queen Elizabeth, and attachment to the Protestant faith.

He was induced by principle to resist the Northern Rebellion, on its outburst in 1569. The first muttered thunder of that event is contained in Sir George's diary, which commences, "I met the Earl of Westmerland of Saturday next after St. Matthew's day (21st September), or there about, as our ways crossed, his to Branspeth, and mine to the Isle: and appointed

then to meet the said Earl of Westmerland of Wednesday next, after our hawking; which appointment I kept, but he came not, nor sent, though he were not far thence." Assured of his fidelity, the Earl of Sussex and the Privy Council kept up an unintermitting correspondence with Sir George,* who says, "Seeing I have a charge of the Quene's Majestie's Castle of Barnard Castle, wherein I have bestowed my small portion of armor and weapon, and meaneth yf there be any further assembly, to draw thither." The Earl of Sussex, in one of his letters, says, "Suérly you deserve grete thanks for your dylygence in advertysments, which the quene shall well understand; and I pray you to contynue them, for I wyll grownd moste upon that [which] cometh from you."

Thus trusted and complimented, Sir George devoted all his political tact and military skill to the circumvention of the insurgents. On the 15th of November, he writes, "I thought yt good to begin th' assemblye here (at Barnard Castle), where ys alredeye comed unto me, with greate haste, and well appoynted, to serve as light horsemen, the whole gentlemen dwellinge upon the ryver of Teyse of both syds, whose names I thoughte good to advertyse your lordship of. And as I judge, they brought with them ny abowt a hundred lighte horsemen, well mounted, and armed with playte coys and speares, and I have of my owne verye nye an hundred light horsemen. And there ys also assembled hether of the countrethes next adjoynng, two hundred able men, armed and weaponed with playte coyt, jack, bowes and arrows, and bylles, and twenty corslets of my owne, and thirtie arquebusses; the effect of which number ys a choyse of my owne tenants and others under my rewle, of the quene's majestie's tennants of Barnard Castell lordship.† And most dewtyfullie and obedyntlye the people nye these parts assemblythe

* This correspondence, with other memoranda on the same subject, which have been called "the Bowes papers," consist of a large collection of original letters, copies of letters, and other documents. Some fragments were discovered in a closet in the library at Gidside, which had been long shut up; and the remainder were found on the 6th of October, 1833, after a most laborious search by W. Hutt, Esq., M.P., and Sir Cuthbert Sharp, in an old deal box, thrown carelessly aside, in the room used as an armoury by the Derwent and Gidside yeomanry. They were in very bad condition; but by dint of industrious patching and pasting, with great care and labour, they now form eighteen folio volumes, with perfect indexes to the whole, and are deposited at Streatlam Castle.

† "A note made the xxiiith of Nov. Eliz. xii, of all the horsemen at Barnard Castle to serve the Queenes Majestie. Spears, Bow, and Harquebusses:—

	SP.	BO.	H.		SP.	BO.	H.
Sir George Bowes..	50	40	0	Ninyan Girlington..	1	1	0
John Conyers	6	8	0	Raphe Taylboise ..	2	1	1
Robert Bowes	12	8	4	Thomas Calverley..	2	0	0
Christ. Rokeby	4	2	0	Richard Clarvax ..	2	2	0
Marmad. Vincent ..	4	4	0	John Laysenbye ..	1	1	2
Christ. Wyvell	1	1	0	Roger Burghes	1	1	0
John Sayre.....	1	5	0	John Daddesworthe	1	1	0
William Wycliffe ..	1	1	0	John Daddesworthe	1	0	0
Anth. Kattericke ..	1	1	0	William Grant	1	0	0
John Wytham	1	1	0	Robert Byerley	1	0	0
Christ. Wandisford	1	1	0	Christ. Askwithe ..	1	0	0
John Blaixton	4	0	0	Robert Askwithe ..	1	0	0
Robert Bowes	1	0	0	Raphe Croft	0	1	0
Bertram Anderson	1	0	0	Edward Toppam ..	0	1	0
John Hedworth ...	0	1	0				
Nich. Girlington ..	1	3	0	Total.....	104	85	7"

styll, whereof the best lyke, in person and furnytüre, I staye, and the reste with thanks, and good words, I returne home." Speaking of the depredations committed by the rebels, he says, "They soght for my children, where they were at scole, but yesterdaye I brought them hyther."

On the 29th November, this sturdy loyalist writes, "They mean to holde me shett with ther horsemen, cuttinge me from my vyttales, and to break my mylls, all which lyethe a good waye from me, save one, which ys beyond the ryver, but lyethe nye the Castell, and, therefore, I truste gardable; but I am indifferentlye well provyded, thoo they tooke from me thirtie quarters of malte and a good portyon of wheate, by good intelligens then had (as I feare). They everye day come and offer scrymyshinge, and beareth in our scoute and scowryers; but we take noo layrom, but kepethe close, for cawses [which] shall after be tolde to your lordship. Sewer hayste ys requyred; for their ys moo made wormes than ys yett copen owte of the shelles, which, by a spedye wynter, may have their horns holden in.—The whole number here lyeth to be vyttled of my provysions onelye (for lacke of moneye), and yet moste of them verye well satysfied, and plentye; and the soldyers vyttelled for three pence the male."

Having, with his little troop,* fortified himself in the Castle, "Even now," says he, "the rebels, with the two Erlles, hath plantyd to me, butt not rownde: ther fotmen ys butt comynge. They offerde somons, which I, by shetynge (shooting) a gunne over hys head, refused, and wold suffre no man to speake to theyme. Your L. knowythe the stayt of this howsse; but yff I had the 300 shotte, to come frome Berwyck, hear, I shuld beat theym owtt of the toun which they have taken. We vewe theyr horsmen to be abowt 1,200, all whyche standythe within fawcone shotte, which we lacke, and kepethe that we have choysse (carefully), for feare of ferther lacke. We loke for releaffe at your

* A document containing the following particulars, but without a date, appears to apply to this period:—

WATCH AND WAIR, BARNARD CASTLE.

Over part of the many Gates—Mr. Wyvill, Christopher Wandisford, Mr. Dodsworth, 21.

The West Gate House—Robert Wycliffe, 4; Mr. Blakiston, 11; 15.

The Stable joining the Lords Stable—John Conyers, 4; Christopher Wandisford, 4; Byran Smithson, 2; 10.

The Stable within Brackenbury Tower—The Constable, 5; Henry Wandesford, 2; Leonard Bennes, 1; Francis Parkinson, 1; 9.

Lords Stable, Bowes Tower, Stable in the South Wall—Sir George Bowes, 13; his servants, 16; his servants, 3; 32.

The House within many Gates, the west end of Constable Tower—Robert Bowes, 34; Mr. Blakiston, 4; 38.

Lordship, whoes setting forthe butt one dayes jorney owtt of Yorke, I trust wold feare (frighten) theyme, and Yorkshire ys now clene swepyd of theyme. Notwithstanding many of those that came home from them receyving theyr vyttayles, and gettinge such money as they cold, ar returned to them agayn; but yf some soldyers were shewen, I fully hope yt wold do much good. Fynally, I have, and shall serve dewtyfully; and so long as I shall leve, I shall keep my faythe and treuthe to our good Quene Elizabeth unspotted.—It were conveyant that some of good credytt were sent into Cumberland, without which, Symon Musgrave (who ys very forward and willing in thys service, and so ys the L. Scrope, but not so well inclyned as the other ys) lytle will be done for the servyce; and, therefore, the said Symon ys mete to serve.—Thus having myne eares full of ther shoting, and informed that ther fyve peces of ordynance now in sight, which I think they meane this nyght to plant, I humbly take my leave. From the Quenes Majesties Castell of Barnard Castell, in haste, the first of December, 1569.—Yt is necessary that we be hastely releved."

On the 6th of December, a sally was made by 200 horsemen, two of whom were slain and 30 taken by the rebels. An immense mass of depositions occur in the Bowes Papers respecting the skirmish, to prove the damage done, and to implicate those who took a part in it. Sir George sent forth a party of horse, with cattle, from the west gate, to be placed in the park. Some of the horsemen were taken, and stripped to their "dublets and hose;" and their horses were sold by the captain, and the money distributed to the men. Captains Robynson, Tatam, and Metcalfe are named; and Sampson Norton appears to have held a high command.†

The difficulties experienced by Sir George during the siege, and the manner of its termination, are narrated in a note from Lords Sussex, Hunsdon, and Sir R. Sadler, to the privy council:—"It may please your

The Constable Tower—Mr. Tailboys, 6; Griffith Kenyston, 1; *my mother*, 3; Mr. Tonge, 4; 14.

In the Hall end—Mr. Vincent, 6; of mine own, 6; 12.

The Hall head—Mr. John Conyers, 15; Mr. Robert Bowes men, 3; Mr. Bainbridge, 3; Little Robert Bowes, 4; Mr. Robert Askwith, 2; Mr. Christopher Askwith, 2; Mr. Gurlington, 5; Mr. Nicholas Gurlington, 22; 33.

West Side, hard to the many Gates—Mr. Sayer, 11; Mr. Metcalf, 1; 12.

The East side of many Gates—Mr. Rookby, 7; Mr. Hall, 3; Mr. Clerke, 2; 12.

† In the siege of Barnard Castle, the rebels killed five men, three within and two without. On the night of the skirmish, they wounded, with arquebus shot, 67 within the castle.

good LL. This day Sir George Bowes, Robert Bowes his brother, and diverse of the gentlemen that were with him in Barnay Castell, came hether to us; by whom we understand that the soldiers that were in the Castell did daily, by great numbers, leape over the walls to go to the rebells.* And on Friday last, ther leaped over the walls, at one tyme, abowt the number of fourscore; since which tyme, they have growen to such mutenies, as, upon Saturday, vii or viii score of them, that were appointed to garde the gates, and had alwaies ben of the best disposed, did sodenly sett open the gats, and went to the rebells; wherupon Sir George Bowes, seing the falshode of his men, was driven to composicon, and is, with all his men, horses, and armor that remayned there, come away in saultie. He hath had longe lacke of drink, and was scanted of bread; and yet, if his men had ben trewe, he mighte and wold have kepte it untill he had ben releved. He hath served very faithfully and stoutly, and the rebells have spoiled him of all he hathe, so as his losse is very greate; and yet it semeth the delivery of the Castell, by the falshode of his men, doth greve him more than all his losses, although, considering he and the gentlemen be in saulty, we finde the rebells have smale comoditie by the Castell. We have made the greater haste forwards upon hope that when we sholde come towards the river of Teise, the rebells wold levy the seege; and that being now at an ende, we will marche forwards more easely. We thinke it will be two dayes longer before we come where the rebells be. Cesame, by Toplif, 12 Dec., 1569."

Whilst Sir George Bowes was closely besieged in Barnard Castle, the rebels took possession of his castle of Streatlam, and destroyed, or carried away, the whole of his goods, after having committed every possible excess. On this subject, he says, "At my comyng abrode, my storers and kepers off my houses repayed to me with the sayme speache that Jobes servants to him (save only for my children); for I am utterly spoylled off all my goodes, bothe within and without my housses; and all my corn and cattle karried away;

and my housses fully defaced, by pulling away off the dores, wyndowes, irons off the windows, syling, and all my brewe vessels and other vessels, and chymnees apperteyning my kytchyn; so that I now possess nothing but my horse, armor, and weapon, brought out from Barnard Castle, which I more esteem than twenty times so much off other things; for that by yt I am enabld to serve my good quene, whom God preserve, and I wey not all my losses." To repair those losses, the Earl of Sussex gave him the household goods of the Earl of Northumberland, remaining at Brackenborough and Topcliff, by grant, dated the 16th of December, 1569, and confirmed by the commanders of the southern army, the Earl of Warwick and Edward Lord Clinton, on the 27th.

On the suppression of the rebellion, Sir George was created, by special patent, Provost Marshal North of the Trent; an office which gave him an opportunity of wreaking his vengeance on the enemies of the queen and himself, and which he is said to have exercised with great severity. There can be no doubt that he executed this duty with the same stern fidelity with which he had perilled life and property on behalf of the queen; and the usual warrant of execution was an order from him, to persons in the immediate neighbourhood of the prisoners, on whom he could rely. The notices were brief, as will appear from the following example:—

"xxij die Jan.

"Men of Craven to be executed nyhe the townes where they dwelled.—*Throgfeld*—Robert Araye. *Rylleston*—Richard Kaley. *Hanlyth*—Wm. Scranston.

"I will that you, Henry Girlington, Thomas Rolandson, George Unes, and Richard Garthe, do see the execution of these above naymed, in some place nyghe the towns where they dwelled.

"*Hanlyth*—Wm. Lawson to be hangman, and so discharged.

(Signed) "GEORGE BOWES."

Then follows an order for the discovery of their property:—"I will that you, George Unes, do inventorye the goods of these men, within named to be executed; promysing the wyffes and children, that I will be good with theyme.—Inquer for leases.

(Signed) "GEORGE BOWES."

But it must be remembered that the instructions under which Sir George Bowes acted were of the most

* Sir George himself thus describes his difficulties:—"I was beseged by the rebells, and conteneuing there in straye seage, wythe very hard dyett and great want of bread, drynck, and water, which was our onely dryneke, save I myxed yt with some wyne. I founde the people in the Castle in continuall mutenyes, seakyng not only, by greatt numbers, to leape the walles and run to the rebells. but also by all menes to betraye the pece (a fortified place), and with open force to deliver yt, and all in yt, to the rebells. So far, as in one daye and nyght, two hundred and twenty six men leapyd over the walles, and opened the gaytes, and went to the enemy; of which

number, thirty five broke their necks, legges, or armes in the leaping. Upon which especyall extremityes, and that day our water that we had, by the intelligens off them that fled from us, being strait, or taken away, and by other great occasyons, I was forced, by composytion offered, to leve the pece; takyng with me all the men, armor, weapons, and horses; levyng my household stuffe, which I made no account off, in this tyme of servyce, tho the valewe wer greatt, so as the enemyes receyved only the bare pece and stuff aforesaid, which, by the causes aforesayd, I could holde no longer." It would appear, from the above, that the enemy had cut off the water-pipes from the Flatts.

positive nature, and extremely sanguinary character. On the 4th of January, 1569 (70), the Earl of Sussex, in a note to Cecil, says, "300 and odd be appointed in the county of Duresme to be exequuted by marciall lawe:—

Of the cite of Duresme, the aldermen and townsmen	XXX.
Of constables	XL.
Of servinge men, of the meaner sorte and worst disposition, taken prysoners	XXX.
Of townsmen of Darneton	XVI.
Of the country men appointed to be exequited in every towne where they dwell	CLXXII.
Of those that did leape over the walles at Barny Castle . .	XX.
	XX.
Whereof, at Duresme	III.
At Darneton	XLI.
At Barny Castle	XX.
In towns and villages in the contrey	CLXXII."

In the execution of his dreadful duty, Sir George says, "I have taken such order with thes that dealeth with the goods of thos executed, that they should deale favorable with the wyfes and children, so as they might [not] onely not have cause to complaine, but be satisfied; and, so far as I knowe, so they are; for in all Darneton, by this composicon, I caused [to] make for me an agrement with the wyfes, cometh but to £viii; for wher I fynde them, and hathe many children, I take nothing at all. And for the more faving of them, I have committed the doyeng hereof to the worshipful neighbours, with instructions to favor the poor, and to deal favorable with all."

On the 10th of January, the Earl of Sussex writes to Sir George, "I have sett the numbers to be executed in every towne, under the name of every towne, as I did in your other book, which draweth nere to two hundred; wheryn you may use your dyscretyon in takyng more or lesse in every towne as you shall see juste cause for the offences and fitness for example, so as in the hole you passe not of all kynde of such, the number of two hundred; amongst whom you may not execute eny that hathe freholds, or noted welthye; for so is the Quenes Majesties plesior, by her speciall comandment."

Though thus armed with an almost discretionary power to put to death or save alive, it appears that Sir George's measures, energetic as they were, were not sufficiently prompt to satisfy the vengeance of his royal mistress and her ministers. On the 14th of January,

the Earl of Sussex writes to him, "It is thought that the executyons be very longe in doynge, and I fere the Quenes Majestie wyll fynde cause of offence with her charge contynued so longe for that purpose; and, therefore, I praye you make all the haste you can, to avoyde offence, for a lyttell matter wyll styrrre offence where charge growethe by it." And on the 19th, Sir George was again admonished, "I receyved, yesternight, letters from the corte, wherby I perceyve the Quenes Majestie doth much marvell, that she dothe not here from me that the execution is yet ended; and that she is disburdened of her charges, that was consydered for that respect; and, therefore, I hartely praye you to use expedyton, for I fere this lyngeryng wyll brede dysplesor to us bothe."

The minutes of the courts which Sir George held for the trial of the parties implicated, are not preserved; and the proceedings must have been brief and expeditious, as the queen was so impatient to be relieved from further expense. Sir George states that he executed none but such as confessed that they had been in actual rebellion two days, at least, after the expiration of the first pardon, or who took an active part in exciting their neighbours.*

In the mean while, Sir George's private resources were crippled by the exertions he had made; and he laid his case before her majesty as follows:—

"The humble Petition of Sir George Bowes.

"To the Queene's Most Excellent Matie.

"In moste humble wise besechith y^r Highnes. Yo^r obedient subject and faithfull s'unte George Bowes, of Stretlam, in the countie palatine of Duresme, Knight, that whereas y^r Matie saide subject in testificac'on of his dewtifull good harte towards yo^r Highnes, and to advance yo^r Matie against the late rebelle in the North, hath truly s'ved your Matie against the ungodly and unnaturall attempt of the said rebelle; and in all that late s'vice sustayned such great charge in the furnytur and execuc'on of the same, and suche extreme losses by the spoyles of his goodes and houses defaced, as w'out y^r Marie gracious relief and goodness to be extended towards him, he shall neither be hable to recover and hold his former estate, nor yet be hable to s've y^r Matie in suche callinge and sorte as before he hath done, and as he is most desyrous during his whole life to doe, being fullie resolved and redye therein to bestowe his life, landes, and all that he possesses. Maie it therefore please yo^r most excellent Matie, of your bountifull goodness towards yo^r said subject, to graunt to him and his heires in fee simple landes and ten'ts of the yearly value of one hundred markes of the possessions of the late rebells in the North attaynted; and also lands and ten'ts of the yearly rent of eleven pounds of the possessions of the late dissolved monastarye of Fountaine, in the countie of Yorke, now in th' occupac'on of yo^r saide subject, lying undevydeable together with other landes in Cowton, a

number of juries of such as be untouched in this rebellion, unto thei be auther quited by law, or pardoned bi the Q. Majestie. The number off offenders is so grete, that few innocent are left to trie the guilt."

* The deplorable state of the bishopric is thus described by Bishop Pilkington, in a letter dated January 4:—"The cuntry is in grete mysere; and, as the shireff writes, he can not doe justice bi anie

manor of yor said subjecte, gevinge to your Highnes for the same ninetene hundreth marks, to be paid in fower yeares by equall porcions; or ells to graunte to yor said subject and his heires in fee ferme, one hundred pounds by yeare, p'cell of yor Matie crowne possessions, givinge to yor Highnes for the same fourtene hundreth pounds, to be paid in fower yeares by equal porcions; and also to paie to yor Matie, yor heires and successors, th'acustomed rent and ffarme. And yor Highnes saide subject shall, is he is most bounden, gladly employe himself and all that he hath in yor Matie s'vice, and continually praye unto God to grant unto yor Matie a long and most prosperous reigne over us y^r most humble and faithfull subjects."

At length, on the 4th of November, 1572, Sir George received, as the reward of his loyalty, some portions of the forfeited estates, amongst which were Bradbury and the Isle, Bradley, and Markenfield in Yorkshire; but these, in each case, were burthened with a heavy reserved rent. The letters patent state that the queen had granted to him and to John Hutton and David James, the lordship of Bradley, being part of Robert and Michael Tempest's estate, attainted; the lordship of Scruton, and Markington, in co. York, part of the estate of Thomas Markenfield, attainted; with all the privileges and customs in Bradley, Rogerley, Frosterley, Sonneyside, Blackbank, Dayborne-syde, Newlandside, Rucopp, and Wolsingham, in co. Durham; and in Scruton and Markington, in co. York; also, four messuages and 120 acres of land in Colierly, with the messuage in Vyhurst (alias Ivyhurst), and Lince; and three mess. in Murdon als Morden; and one mess. in Brusplatte, part of the said Tempest's estate, in co. Durham; two mess. in Sunderland, part of John Swinborne's estate, attainted; one mess. called Carter House, in Fishbourne, part of Tempest's estate; one mess.,

five closes, and two copices of wood, called Dalbank-spring and Middleton-spring, co. York, out of Markenfield's estate; and three mess. in Unthank, in parish of Romykirk; and the mess. in Ellerton with Bolton, Laverton, Grantley with Hungate, and Kirk Staynley, the said Markenfield's estate. Bradley, Scruton, &c., to be held, *in capite*, by the service of the fortieth part of a knight's fee; paying various charges.

The constant engagements of Sir George Bowes in public life prevented his frequent residence at Streatlam. He was elected M.P. for Knaresborough in the short parliament of 1571; and, in 1572, he represented the borough of Morpeth. On the 27th July, 1576, he was appointed high sheriff of the county palatine by the queen; and in 1579 he was governor of Berwick. He died at Streatlam on the 1st of August, 1580, aged 53, and was buried in the family vault at Barnard Castle. His character for loyalty is summed up by Christopher Rokeby, Esq., of Mortham Tower—"He was the sureste pyllore the Quens Majestie had in thes partes."

The children of Sir George Bowes by his first wife, Dorothy Mallory, were, Sir William, who succeeded him (see BRADLEY, vol. i., p. 643); Robert, bred to the profession of the law, but killed in the Keswick mines, 1600; George, of Biddie Waterville; Henry, married Anne Carnaby, of Kelso, and died without issue in 1603; Elizabeth, married to Sir Christopher Wandesford, of Kirklington, Yorkshire; Agnes, married to Sir John Conyers, of Sockburn; and Jane, died unmarried.

By his second wife, Jane Talbot, the Knight Marshal had five sons, Francis, Talbot, Richard,*

* The will of this gentleman, who died unmarried in 1599, is preserved in the Consistory Court of York. As a description of the wardrobe of a fine gentleman of that period, its insertion may furnish a relief to the important, but somewhat gloomy history of his predecessor:—

"In the name of God, Amen. The foure and twentieth day of June, in the xlist year of the raigne of our Soveraigne Ladie Quene Elizabeth, I Richard Bowes, of Richmond, within the countie of Yorke, Esquier, sicke in bodie, but of perfect remembrance, &c., declare this my last will and testament. I commit my soule unto Almighty God my Creator, and my body to be buried in the church of Richmond. Item, I give unto my brother, Talbot Bowes, my two stoned horses, my two gray nagges, and my dainty pasing black nagge. Item, I give more unto my brother Talbot a paire of britches of haire colored velvet, thicke laid over with silver lace, a white satan dublet, and a paire of silver colored silke stockings. Item, to my brother Thomas my lease of the tythes of Gaynforth. Item, to my sayd brother a sewte of haire colored satann, a black taffatie cloke, lined with sarcenet, and laced about the skirtes and down the bodie with a large blacke silke lace. Item, I give further to my said brother a paire of purple silke stockinges. Item, I give to my brother

John threescore and six poundes ten shillings and eight pence. Item, unto my said brother John my seute of plain blacke satann, a large blacke cloake, and a long pheson (pheasant) colored cloake laid about the skirts and color (collar) with goulde lace, my two fether beddes with the furniture, a canopie, a pair of hollin shittes (Holland sheets), and a paire of hollin pillow biers. Item, to my sister Hilton my gould ringe set with diamond: Item, I will that my executor make two like unto it, the one whereof I give to my sister Agnes Bowes, the other to my sister Hutton. Item, to my sister Jane vii^l. vis. viii^l. Item, to Ambrose Barnes, x^ls. Item, to Mrs. Anne Warcop a brood (? a brooch, or a broad piece) and plaine goulde ringe, and my scarfe and a cammericke handkerchef, laid about with gould lace and wrought with silke. Item, to my cousin Johnson, parson of Richmond, xxs. and one goulde ring set with a Cornish diamond; to Arthur Hallewell, xxs.; to Humphrie Claxton, xxs.; to Christopher Mickleton, xxxs. Item, to my man Kirton, x^ls. and a seute of russet fustain and a Scottes sworde. Item, to Annas Blenkinsop, iii^l. vis. viii^l. and all my ruffes and shertes. Item, to Thomas Caldwell, my boy, my blacke grogeram seute and a paire of taunye sattan britches, laid thicke with blacke silke lace. The rest of all my goods, moveable and immoveable, I give to my brother Talbot Bowes, whom I

Thomas,* and John; and three daughters, Anne, married, first, to Thomas Hilton, Esq., of Hilton Castle, and, secondly, to John Delaval, Esq., of Dissington, Northumberland; Elizabeth (to whom the queen was god-mother), married to Sir Timothy Hutton, Knt., of Marske; and Jane, married, first, to — Chatterton, of Ireland, and, secondly, to — Peacock. Margery Bowes, fourth sister of the Knight Marshal, was the first wife of John Knox, the Scottish Reformer.†

On the death of Sir William Bowes, eldest son of Sir George, in 1611, an entail, created by the latter in 1569, came into operation; and Sir Talbot Bowes, eldest surviving son of the Knight Marshal's second marriage, entered on Streatlam and the other principal estates. It was afterwards arranged by Sir Talbot, with his brother Thomas, that the half of Streatlam, Stainton, Cleatlam, and Barford, should be enjoyed by Sir George Bowes of Biddick, representative of the elder line; but he sold his right in the two first-named places, for a perpetual rent-charge of £100 per annum, to Matthew Hutton, Esq., of Marske, from whom it was subsequently purchased by the widow of Thomas Bowes, Esq. Cleatlam also, after passing through intermediate proprietors, was eventually united to the principal family estate.

Sir Talbot Bowes was elected M.P. for the borough of Richmond eight times. He entertained James I. at Aske, and was knighted by him on the 24th of April, 1617; being also master and keeper of the chases, &c., within the lordship of Barnard Castle, and steward of the castle. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas

online the full and sole executor of this my last will and testament, to see my debts paid, funerall charges, legacies, and bequests performed. In witness, &c. RICHARD BOWES.

"I am to receive of my cosin Jenison, of Cleasbie, at Martinmas Eve next, x/s.; cousin Rokeby, vi. I owe cousin Blakiston the merce, ix/4."

* Thomas Powes was of Gray's Inn, and of Chelsea, and afterwards of Streatlam. He was sometime a gentleman pensioner. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Warcop, Esq., of Tanfield, Yorkshire, by whom he had three sons and a daughter.

† The acquaintance of Knox with the daughter of Richard Bowes, commenced at Berwick, in 1551. Her father and uncle, Sir Robert, were decidedly adverse to the union; but her mother was constant in her inclination to the connection, and tried every means to obtain her husband's consent. "On the 6th November, 1553," Knox says, "I spake with Sir Robert Bowes on the matter ye know, whose disdainful, yea despightful words have so pierced my heart, that my life is bitter to me." They were married in 1553. She accompanied her husband to France in 1556, as well as her mother; and they are mentioned as being at Geneva, 13 Sept., 1556. Many of the letters of Knox are addressed to Mrs. Bowes, whom he always designated by the appellation of *mother*. Mrs. Knox died in 1560, and Mrs. Bowes

Warcop, of Smardale, Westmoreland, and died without issue in February, 1637-8.

Talbot Bowes, Esq., (who succeeded,) was the eldest son of Thomas, fourth son of Sir George's second marriage. He died in December, 1654, and was succeeded by his next brother, Thomas. Being imbued with the hereditary loyalty of the family, a heavy fine was imposed upon him as a delinquent, on payment of which he received a certificate from the committee sitting at Newcastle, dated September 27, 1649. He married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Anthony Maxton, chaplain to Charles I., rector of Wolsingham, and prebendary of Durham. He died in February, 1706; and, to the prudence of his widow, during a period of 30 years after his death, the family are indebted for the re-annexation of much of their original property. By this lady, Thomas Bowes had six sons‡ and five daughters.

The three first-born sons died in infancy; and the fourth, William, became successor to the estates. He was born in 1656; admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, May 26, 1672; and entered of Gray's Inn, June 4 of the same year. He was employed abroad under Sir Leoline Jenkins; and, after the peace of Nimeguen, travelled into France and other European countries. He was elected M.P. for the county of Durham in August, 1679, and also in 1680, 1695, 1702, and 1705. On the 13th of April, 1684, he was knighted by Charles II. at Whitehall; and on July 15, 1685, he received the appointment of master forester and chief warden of all the king's forests and chases in 1672. Letters are extant addressed by Mrs. Bowes to Knox, and couched in the most affectionate language. The circumstances of this connection place the domestic character of Knox in a favourable light. By this marriage he had two sons, Nathaniel and Eleazar, both educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, where the elder proceeded A.B. and A.M., and died Fellow of the Society in 1580. Eleazar was B.D., vicar of Clacton Magna, Essex, and preacher of the University. He was buried in St. John's chapel in 1591. Both died without issue. The only notice of the family in the Bowes papers is in a letter from Thomas Appleby, Sir George's servant, to his master, dated London, May 29, 1580:—"The seneor Knox, your nephewe, who proceedid Mr. of Arte sence Easter, was buryed at Cambridge yesterday, and disseasid uppon Frydaye in the afternoone. His sickness was, they write, a tertiane ague, and he hath had it aboute xiiii. dayes before God toke him to his merceye."

‡ John, the fifth son, born 1658, was of Trinity College, A.M., 1684; S.T.P., 1698; rector of Elwick, 1701; of Bishopwearmouth, 1715; prebendary of the 5th stall, 1696; of the first stall, 1712; died unmarried on the 14th of January, 1721-2, and was buried in Durham Cathedral. George, the sixth son, born 1659, was solicitor-general to Bishop Crewe, and recorder of the city of Durham. He married Anne, daughter of Anthony Salvin, Esq., of Sunderland Bridge, and widow of Gilbert Machon, Esq.; and he died without issue on May 14, 1724.

the lordship of Barnard Castle, Teesdale, and Marwood. In 1688, he raised a troop of horse, which were reviewed on the Palace Green, Durham, by Bishop Crewe, as Lord Lieutenant of the county; and it is said that higher honours were proffered to Sir William, had he been disposed to accept them. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and at length sole heiress of Sir Francis Blakiston, Bart., of Gibside, by Anne, daughter of Sir George Bowes, of Biddic, and thus united the two lines of Bowes, besides adding to the family estates those of Gibside. Sir William died in London, and was buried at Barnard Castle on the 11th of February, 1706, leaving four sons and five daughters.

William Blakiston Bowes, eldest son of Sir William, was born January 1, 1697, and admitted a fellow commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, September 25, 1707. He died intestate on the 7th of October, 1721. Thomas, his next brother, having also died on the 18th of May, 1700, the estates descended to George, third son of Sir William, born August 21, 1701. He was a captain in a regular regiment of horse in 1722, but retired from the service, and was a candidate for the representation of Berwick in the following year. On the 21st of August, 1727, he contested the representation of Morpeth; and, two days afterwards, he was elected M.P. for the county of Durham, which he continued to represent in the successive parliaments of 1734, 1741, 1747, and 1754. He was chairman of the grand jury in the years 1730, 1736, 1741, 1746, 1747, 1750, 1753, and 1757, and was an active and able magistrate. In 1745, he took an active part in raising forces to repel the Pretender; being appointed deputy

lieutenant on the 14th of September, a captain of the first troop of horse militia on the 21st, and colonel of the armed association on the 15th of October. Mr. Bowes's first wife, to whom he was united on the 10th of October, 1724, was Eleanor, the beautiful daughter and sole heiress of the Hon. Thomas Verney, eldest son of George Lord Willoughby de Broke, by Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh. She died on the 14th of December following the marriage; and her husband remained a widower until June, 1743, when he married Mary, only daughter and heiress of Edward Gilbert, Esq., of Paul's Walden, Hertfordshire, by whom he had issue, a daughter, named, after both his wives, Mary-Eleanor. He died on the 17th of September, 1760, and was buried at Whickham.

Mary-Eleanor, daughter and sole heiress of George Bowes, Esq., was born on the 24th of February, 1749, and married on her birth-day, in 1767, John Lyon, Earl of Strathmore, son of Thomas, eighth earl, by his wife, Jane, daughter and co-heiress of James Nicholson, Esq., of West Rainton, M.P. for the city of Durham in 1708. In compliance with the will of his wife's father, the earl, by act of parliament, took the name of Bowes. The issue of this marriage were three sons and two daughters. Lady Maria-Jane, the eldest daughter, was born April 2, 1768; married at Hallgarth, May 11, 1789, Col. Barrington Price; and died at Cerney, Gloucestershire, April 22, 1806. Lady Anna-Maria, younger daughter, was married at London, January 28, 1758, to Henry-James Jessup, and died March 29, 1832. The earl died on a voyage to Lisbon, March 7, 1776, aged 39.*

John Bowes, tenth Earl of Strathmore, born April

and his schemes too deeply laid for the competition of ordinary characters.

This was Andrew Robinson Stoney, Esq., a younger son of a respectable Irish family, born in 1745. He became a lieutenant in the 30th regiment, which was quartered at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he contrived to win the hand of Hannah, daughter and heiress of William Newton, Esq., of Burnopfield, who possessed about £30,000. His regiment being shortly after disbanded, he took up his residence at Cold-Pig Hill, the seat of his wife's ancestors. Mrs. Stoney was an amiable woman, but was hastened out of the world by the cruelty of her husband, by such ingenious processes as pitching her headlong down a flight of stairs, shutting her up in a closet in her chemise (some say without it) for three days, and feeding her on an egg a day, and by other modes of torture, mental and physical, of which he was an eminent master. Having thus disposed of his first wife, he began, whilst carrying on a system of gaming, cock-fighting, and horse-racing, and visiting watering-places and the petty clubs in St. James's, to look out for another. His attention was caught by the gay widow of Grosvenor Square, and he determined to make a bold stroke for so tempting a prize. The mode by which he set about this was one of the most remarkable and inspired efforts of diabolical genius. There

‡ ANDREW ROBINSON STONEY BOWES.—On the death of the Earl, the Countess of Strathmore, then 27 years of age, was not only a pretty, lively, and very accomplished woman, but was considered the best female botanist of the time, and had the character of being literary, having written a dramatic piece, called "The Siege of Jerusalem," in five acts. She was, moreover, in possession of immense wealth, with the splendid adjuncts of a fine house in Grosvenor Square, a house and extensive gardens and conservatories at Chelsea, the seats of Paul's Walden, Gibside, Barnard Castle, and the castles of Streatlam and Hilton, besides lands in Middlesex. "She possessed a very pleasing *en bon point*. Her bust was uncommonly fine. Her stature was rather under the middle class; her hair brown; her eyes light, small, and she was near-sighted. Her face was round; her neck and shoulders graceful; her lower jaw rather underhanging, and which, whenever she was agitated, was moved very uncommonly, as if convulsively, from side to side. Her fingers were small, and her hands exceedingly delicate." Her house in Grosvenor Square was the resort of many literary and scientific men, and in particular of naturalists. Soon after her husband's death, a Mr. Grey, who had made a fortune in India, aimed at her hand, and became an accepted suitor; but a new candidate appeared, whose arts were too powerful,

11, 1769, was a cornet in the "Blues," November 15, 1786, and captain in the 65th foot, May 15, 1789, but retired from the army, February 2, 1791. He was elected a representative peer of Scotland in 1796, 1802,

were, of course, characters about the countess adapted to the promotion of his object; and the acquaintance of these he cultivated, corrupted them, and engaged them in his cause. Thus, by flattery, by gallantry, by every possible means, he made his way to the countess through her creatures. His connection in the county of Durham through his first marriage, afforded a plea of introduction; and, that effected, he made his attack by every stratagem that man or woman could devise. He soon perceived that the countess was of a romantic and visionary turn of mind; and he therefore got a conjuror tutored to his wishes, and with a female emissary, planned a party in which the countess was to be included, to have their fortunes told. He caused letters to be sent to her, with the Durham postmark on them, purporting to be from a lady, who complained that for the sake of the countess he had forsaken her. In these letters suspicions were thrown out that Mr. Grey, the accepted lover, was in the interest, and supported in his wishes by the relatives of the late Lord Strathmore; a thing which, above all, was calculated to alarm the countess, and excite a jealousy of their interference. These schemes succeeded; but the grand stroke was to come.

Whilst he was thus cultivating the acquaintance of the countess, a sweeping attack was made on her character, pursuits, and associates in the "Morning Post." Vindications were made by her friends; and replications ensued. The attention of the public was attracted; and the aspersions on the countess became so intolerable, that she declared that whoever would avenge her, by challenging and fighting the editor of that paper, should be rewarded with her heart and hand. Stoney, who had himself been the secret assailant, immediately challenged the unwary editor (the Rev. Henry Bate, afterwards Sir Henry Bate Dudley), fought him, and contrived both to wound and be wounded in the affair; and on the 17th January, 1777, only four days after the duel, he was rewarded with the hand of the grateful countess. He soon after assumed the name of Bowes, by his majesty's pleasure.

Having thus stepped into the possession of a most splendid fortune, this adventurer, the month following his marriage, offered himself as a candidate to succeed Sir Walter Blackett as one of the representatives for Newcastle. His opponent, Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., polled 1,163, and Bowes 1,068 votes. The latter lodged a petition, which accused Sir J. Trevelyan of bribery; but no sufficient proof having been produced, the election was declared valid by a committee of the House of Commons.

Bowes now took the house at Hammersmith, which the Margravine of Anspach had just left, and which was afterwards the residence of Queen Caroline, the unfortunate consort of George IV. He cut down much of the valuable timber on the Gibside estate; but the public were afraid to purchase it, and it lay on his hands. From the Shaftoe family he purchased the Benwell estate, and, in 1780, served the office of high sheriff of the county of Northumberland. This year, he was more successful in his electioneering attempts, being, on September 21, returned member for Newcastle by 1,135 votes. Mr. Delaval petitioned against him; but nothing was done in the business. At this time, Gibside was the scene of feasting and extravagance; but the expenses of Bowes's shrievalty, his election contests, his horse-racing, his insurances, and his purchase of Benwell, compelled him to retreat, in 1793, to Paul's Walden, the seat of Mrs. Bowes, his mother-in-law. The countess, about this time, was delivered of a son; and Mr. Bowes affected much solicitude for her health. Having taken a furnished house in Grosvenor Square, they returned to Lon-

and 1807; and on the 7th of August, 1815, was created an English peer, by the title of Baron Bowes, of Streatham Castle, in the county palatine of Durham, and of Lunedale, in the county of York. The Der-

don, where this arch-tormentor continued his malignant practices. While pretending great tenderness to his unhappy wife, it is easier to imagine than describe all the secret villainies and degradations by which such a tyrant can make every moment of a woman of feeling and refinement bitter as death. In the first place, Bowes carried on the most licentious intercourse with women of all kinds. He seduced almost every maid-servant, and all the farmers' daughters that he could. He expended on other women great sums in jewellery and other extravagances; and he cared not how much of all this came to the knowledge of his wife. Amongst others was a beautiful young woman, one of his farmers' daughters, whom he had seduced, and for whom he had at one time purchased £50 worth of trinkets in Cockspur Street; "her mother and sister," says his biographer, "came after dinner, and they all took tea with the countess."

In order to silence his wife, and to hold her *in terrorum*, as well as to provide himself with a weapon against her, should she be at any time driven by desperation to seek the protection of the laws against him, he resorted to one of those means which only a first-rate scoundrel could imagine or accomplish. He compelled his wife to write, or wrote for her, "*The Confessions of the Countess of Strathmore*," in which he made her to draw the strangest picture of herself, and her life before her marriage with him, imaginable. That any woman of education would voluntarily thus sketch out a confession of the grossest infamy against herself, is beyond all conception. The cruelties and indignities by which she was coerced have not been all recorded; but one means said to have been employed was to enclose her hair, which was long and very fine, in a chest, and locking it down, keep her thus confined in a lying posture till her will gave way to his diabolical wishes! Having extorted from her the "Confessions," they were "laid behind his pillow by night, and read by him in scraps for his purpose by day. He got them by heart; they formed a part of his travelling equipage to Paris, and every where else. They were a treasure which he hugged to his bosom, and over which he brooded with a rancorous rapture." Nor did he forget, at the necessary moment, to hand them into a public court of law against his wife. Meanwhile, every mental and physical suffering that ingenuity could devise was inflicted upon her. "Her person, accustomed only to distress and confinement, found no alleviation of the bitterest sorrow. Mind and body jointly submitted to receive the pressure which Bowes, like a MANGLE, daily rolled upon them, and both were grievously collapsed."

Bowes now commenced a series of stratagems to obtain possession of the countess's two daughters, who were wards in Chancery; and, under the plea that the very life of their mother depended on seeing them, he succeeded in escaping with Lady Anna-Maria, the youngest, to Paris, taking the countess with him. Though he employed the professional powers of the greatest lawyers of their time, Erskine, Law, and Scott, (afterwards respectively Lords Erskine, Ellenborough, and Eldon), the Court of Chancery compelled him, in November, 1784, to restore the young lady to her proper protectors.

The continued cruelties of Bowes at length roused the mind of the unhappy countess to a paroxysm of desperation; and she determined to escape from him, and put herself under the protection of the laws. Accompanied by a faithful waiting maid, she contrived, whilst Bowes went out to dine, on the 7th of February, 1785, to elude the vigilance of his satellites, and got undiscovered into Oxley Street, where, after

went infantry and Gibside cavalry were raised, during the late war, at his expense, and were placed under his command. On Sunday, July 30, 1820, he married Miss Mary Milner, of Staindrop, and died on the day

some torturing delay, they entered a hackney coach. Scarcely was this effected, when they saw Bowes in pursuit, looking out of the window of another coach, without his hat, and driving very fast. Fortunately, he did not see them; but the escape was so narrow, that the countess, in her low state of health, fell into hysterics, and could with difficulty be persuaded that she was out of danger. She was conducted to the house of Mr Shuter, barrister, in Cursiter Street, and exhibited articles of the peace against her husband in the Court of King's Bench. Bowes took lodgings in the same street, and watched her as a cat would a mouse; whilst he appealed, as an injured man, to the Courts of Chancery, of King's Bench, and even of Doctors' Commons. He had, however, employment enough of itself to bribe all the maid servants and others whom he had seduced, to silence the cries of their distressed children and to keep hunger and ruin out of the way of any honest justification and strong temptation; but in spite of all this, there were sufficient who found their way to Doctors' Commons to answer the countess's purpose.

The proofs exhibited in court were of the most horrid kind: and to feel the force of them, the rank and sensitive mind of the countess must be taken into consideration, with what she had done for Bowes, and that these inflictions had been the ordinary treatment of long years. They consisted in "beating, scratching, biting, pinching, whipping, kicking, imprisoning, insulting, provoking, tormenting, mortifying, degrading, tyrannizing, cajoling, deceiving, lying, starving, forcing, compelling, and a new torment, wringing of the heart." To all these allegations Bowes had little to oppose, except those *Confessions* which he had had manufactured expressly for such an emergency; and the trial terminated most decisively in favour of the countess.

Bowes was, however, determined not to be foiled; and he kept a constant watch upon the motions of the countess. Aware of her danger, she took into her weekly pay a constable named Lucas, a highly respectable man, in whom the court had great confidence, but whose honesty was not proof against the temptations of Bowes. This man, on the 10th of November, 1786, inquired of the coachmen, as his custom was, if his lady went out that day, and was answered in the affirmative, receiving orders to attend between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. About that time, her ladyship had business at a Mr. Foster's, in Oxford Street; and for company, took Mr. Farrer, brother to her solicitor, and her maid, in the coach with her. In their way they met with no interruption; but they had scarcely been five minutes in the house of Mr. Foster, before some persons known to be emissaries of Bowes came into the shop. Alarmed at their appearance, the countess withdrew to an inner room and locked the door, requesting Mr. Foster, at the same time, to go privately and procure assistance, to be in readiness for her protection, in case any violence should be offered. He had scarcely left the house when Lucas tapped at the room door, and, on being admitted, informed her ladyship that she was his prisoner, that a warrant had been put into his hands, that he must do his duty, but that it was rather fortunate for her ladyship, as he would take her before Lord Mansfield at Caen Wood, who, no doubt, would frustrate all the wicked purposes of her enemies, and take her under his own immediate protection. With this artful tale, in the then state of her mind, she was easily prevailed upon to step again into her coach, as Mr. Farrer was permitted to accompany her. The moment she was seated, her servants were all discharged by a pretended order from her ladyship, a confederate coachman mounted the box, and a new set of attendants, all armed, surrounded the coach. In this manner they proceeded, with-

after the nuptial ceremony, in the 52nd year of his age. His estates were not entailed; and he made a full settlement of his property previous to his death. The English barony expired with him; and a doubt arose

out noise or interruption, till they reached Highgate Hill, at the bottom of which stood Mr. Bowes, who, addressing himself to Mr. Farrer, very civilly requested to change places with him, and then seated himself at the right hand of his lady, who was no longer in doubt as to his design. The coachman was now ordered to proceed, and to quicken his pace.

Mr. Farrer, being now at liberty, made all possible haste to London, and application was made immediately to the Court of King's Bench, in order to effect a rescue. Two days afterwards, two of Lord Mansfield's tipstiffs set off for that purpose to the North. In the mean time, Bowes continued his journey. At Barnet, fresh horses were ready to put in; and a post-chaise and four, with some accomplices, were in waiting to attend. Though the windows of the coach were broken, and the lady appeared in great distress, yet not the least effort was made to interrupt their progress; and it was not till the next day at noon, when a servant of Bowes arrived at the Angel inn, at Doncaster, 195 miles from London, that there is any account of their further proceedings. In half an hour, the coach stopped in the street; and while the horses were being changed, Mr. Woodcock, the master of the inn, handed some cakes to Bowes, which the latter presented to the lady; but whether she accepted them or not, the landlord could not positively assert. The moment the horses were in harness, they pursued their course northward; and the next place where they were noticed was Bransby Moor, where the lady was shown into a room, attended by a chambermaid, and guarded by Bowes, who hastened her return, and seemed all impatience till she was again seated in the coach. At Ferry Bridge, she had leave to go into the garden; but Bowes waited at the door.

What further passed till they arrived at Streatham Castle remained a secret till her ladyship's arrival, in the evening of the 21st of November, at the house of Messrs. Farrer and Lacy, on Bread Street Hill. The detail she then gave of her sufferings, during the eleven days of absence, was truly pitiable. She stated that, at the time of taking her away, the confederates were all armed; that, as they drove along, Bowes endeavoured to persuade her to sign a paper, to stop proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court, and to consent to live under the name and character of his wife, both which she positively refused to do; that he then beat her on the face and body with his clenched fists; that, when she attempted to cry out, he thrust a handkerchief into her mouth; that, on the most trifling contradiction, while on the road, he beat her with the chain and seals of his watch on the naked breast; and that, at last, provoked by her firmness, he presented a loaded pistol to her head, and threatened her life if she did not instantly sign the paper, but this she was determined never to do. On arriving at Streatham, he endeavoured to persuade her to take the government of the family, and to act in every respect as his wife, which she still most solemnly refused to do; on which, in a glow of passion, he pulled out a pistol, bid her say her prayers, and, with a trembling hand, presented it to her head. This, too, failing of effect, he violently beat her, then left her, and she saw no more of him for a whole day, when coming up to the room rather more calm than usual, he asked her if she was not yet reconciled to a dutiful domestic life; and being answered with some asperity, he flew into a more violent passion than she had ever yet seen him, pulled out the pistol, and bid her say her last prayers—she did say her prayers, and then bid him fire!

By this time, the whole country began to be alarmed for her, and he for his own safety. He, therefore, in order to cover his escape,

whether a marriage in England, subsequent to the birth of a child, would legitimize that child in Scotland. The question was determined in the negative; and the Scottish peerage devolved upon his lordship's youngest brother, the Hon. Thomas-Lyon Bowes, who became Earl of Strathmore, Viscount Lyon, and Baron Glamis,

and keep her still in his power, ordered two of his domestics to be dressed up so as to personate himself and her ladyship, and to shew themselves occasionally before the windows to appease the populace, and to deceive his pursuers. This stratagem had its full effect; the people were quiet while they thought her ladyship was safe; and the sheriff's officers, who were sent to execute the attachment, actually served it on the wrong persons; while, in the mean time, Bowes took her out a back way; dragged her, between ten and eleven o'clock, in the dark, to a little cottage in the neighbourhood, where they spent the remainder of the night, and where he behaved to her in a manner shocking to the delicacy of civilized life, by reiterating his threatenings, and, finding threats in vain, throwing her on the bed, and flogging her with rods. On leaving the cottage in the morning, he had her set on horseback behind him, without a pillion, and took her over a dismal and trackless course, covered with snow, to Darlington, where, in the house of an attorney, which occupied the site of the present Joint Stock Bank, she was shut up in a dark room, and threatened (a red-hot poker being held to her breast) with a mad doctor and strait-waistcoat; but all in vain.

The hour of deliverance drew near. Here they had been tracked; the house was beleaguered by the tipstuffs from London; and it was no longer safe for Bowes to remain. He therefore skulked out the back way, through the Sun inn yard, and set out with her before day, in the same manner that he brought her, taking her over hedges and ploughed fields, till, being seen by the husbandmen at work, he was so closely hemmed in, that an old countryman caught hold of his horse's bridle. Bowes presented his pistol to frighten him, but was knocked down by Christopher Smith, a constable of Neasham, who was in pursuit of him, and felled to the ground with the butt-end of one of his own pistols. He had previously endeavoured to cajole the countrymen by offering to reward them if they would conduct him across the Tees. The countess having slipped off the horse, and made herself known, Smith bade the men get sticks, set upon him, and take him at all events. "Anthony Claxton," says he, "put off his hat, and went near Bowes, which I perceiving, bid him put on his hat and be upon his guard; and seeing Bowes rest his pistol upon the other in the belt, I rushed upon him and seized them both, and called for assistance, when John Walton came and took hold of the horse and led him past me. While Bowes struggled with me, one of the pistol handles broke in my hand; and by pulling them away, the guard of the trigger cut a piece out of the foremost finger of my right hand. I threw that pistol away, and with the other gave Bowes a blow upon the right side of his head, which knocked him from the horse. Fearing he had more pistols about him, and that he might shoot some of us, I gave him another blow upon the back part of his head, and cut it about two inches. Lady Strathmore asked if he was killed, and desired we would not strike him again; and several times bade us search his pockets for pistols, and take care he did not shoot some of us. Her ladyship, being then upon her horse before Gabriel Thornton, bade us farewell. I sent John Gunson away for a surgeon to dress the wound, and took him to Eliza Stubbs's till Tho. Bowes, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Rudd's man came and dressed the wound, and then carried Bowes away to Mr. Tho. Bowes's house at Darlington. And on the Wednesday, he was conducted to London by three men from Lord Mansfield's and Bow Street offices." The countess,

Tanadyer, Scidlaw, and Stradichtie. His grandson, Thomas-George Bowes, born September 28, 1822, is the present inheritor of the Scottish titles and estates.

The Hon. George Bowes, of Paul's Walden, eldest brother of the tenth Earl of Strathmore, was born November 10, 1771; married, June 14, 1805, Mary,

meanwhile, made the best of her way to London, attended by some of her deliverers.

On the 22d of the month, she appeared in the Court of King's Bench; but the court being up, no proceedings could that day be had on her case. The next day, she was again presented to the court; and as soon as the judges were seated, Mr. Law, her council, moved, "That she might exhibit articles of the peace against her husband, A. R. Bowes." The articles were read, and being sworn to and signed, an attachment was immediately granted against Bowes. On the 27th, he was produced at court, to answer the articles. He was dressed in a drab-coloured great coat, with a red silk handkerchief about his head. He was supported by two men, yet nearly bent double with weakness, in consequence of his wounds. He frequently appeared on the point of fainting; and his appearance, on the whole, was the most squalid and emaciated that can possibly be imagined. The result of his desperate undertaking was, that he was sentenced to pay a fine of £300 to his majesty; to be imprisoned in the King's Bench for three years; and at the end of that term to find security for fourteen years, himself in £10,000, and two sureties of £5,000 each. Lucas, the constable, was very justly sentenced to a fine of £50, and three years imprisonment in Newgate; and the other accomplices received proportionate punishments. The countess obtained a sentence of divorce from Doctors' Commons, and in her exultation at her liberation, wrote the following epitaph on the fallen villain, and sent it by Lady Strathmore to Bowes in the King's Bench prison:—

"HERE RESTS,

Who never rested before,

The most ambitious of men; for he sought not

Virtue, wisdom, nor science,

Yet rose by deep hypocrisy, by the

Folly of some, and the vice of others,

To honours which nature had forbade, and

Riches he wanted taste to enjoy.

He saw no faults in himself, nor any worth in others.

He was the enemy of mankind;

Deceitful to his friends, ungrateful to his benefactors, cringing

To his superiors, and tyrannical to his dependants.

If interest obliged him to assist any fellow creature, he regretted the Effect, and thought every day lost in which he made none wretched.

His life was a continual series of injuries to society,

Disobedience to his Maker; and he only lamented in despair

That he could offend them no longer.

He rose by mean arts

To unmerited honours, which expire before himself.

Passenger! examine thy heart,

If in aught thou resemblest him;

And if thou dost—

Read, tremble, and reform!

So shall he, who living was the pest of society,

When dead, be, against his will, once useful to mankind."

The remainder of Bowes's life, which continued for 22 years after his trial, was spent in prison, or within the rules of one; first, in the State Rooms; then, within the walls of the Bench; and about

daughter of Edward Thornhill, Esq., of Kingston Lisle, Berkshire; and died without issue, December 3, 1806. His widow, in December, 1811, married Col. Barrington Price, widower of Lady Maria-Jane Bowes (see page 54).

the last 12 years, within the rules in St. George's Fields. But he was by no means idle during this period. Law and intrigue still continued to be his favourite pursuits. Soon after his marriage with the countess, he discovered that she had contrived and signed a deed, reserving to herself the estates left by her father whether she married or remained single. This deed he had induced her to revoke. She had also been considerably in debt, and joined Bowes in a deed, granting annuities to the yearly amount of £3,000 for the countess's life, by which measure £24,000 was raised. In order to secure the payment of these annuities, certain parts of the estates, in which the countess had a life interest, were vested in trustees, who were to pay the surplus, if any, to Bowes and the countess. By the decision of the Court of Chancery in 1785, the deed of revocation, which he had forced the countess to sign, was declared a nullity; and it was referred to a Master in Chancery to take an account of the rents received by Bowes since the commencement of the suit; a large sum was reported to be due from him; and a receiver of the rents and profits was appointed. A long train of litigation followed, during which, on the 20th of April, 1800, the countess died; when Bowes moved from the Bench to St. George's Fields. In June, 1807, the deed of revocation was brought before Sir James Mansfield, and a verdict was found in favour of the Earl of Strathmore, which terminated Bowes's legal transactions. During this time, his tricks and contrivances were innumerable. He could beil at pleasure—asthmatic—spitting blood from the rupture of a vessel, but in reality having swallowed calves' blood for the purpose—and sick to death in a coach, when called to appear before the Court, having provided himself with a dose of ipecacuanha in readiness for such an occasion. He laid all manner of schemes to cheat all whom he had any thing to do with, even the husbands of his sisters, on pretence of leaving them his Benwell estate, provided they guaranteed him an annuity; and what shewed his extreme cunning was, that he contrived to fleece a whole series of attorneys, one after another, making them advance money to him while he employed them in his lawsuits, till they each in turn refused to advance any more. These exploits gave him the highest delight.

Amongst the catalogue of his villanies in seduction, the most strange is that of a respectable young woman, whom he used to see as she went to visit her father in prison, who had been a man of large landed property, but had ruined himself by keeping a pack of hounds. This young lady had five children by him, which were ties of such strong affection to her, that they made her undergo all the cruelties she suffered at Bowes' hands rather than be separated from them. Indeed, he kept her locked up in a room by herself, and she was literally a prisoner in his house from 1787 to the day of his death. He watched her, notwithstanding, with the most vigilant and inquisitive jealousy. On one occasion, a gentleman had chambers in the King's Bench which happened to face those of the apartment in which he kept this young lady. The gentleman could not look out of his window without Bowes imagining instantly that he was in love with the fair captive. He therefore dressed himself up in her clothes, and flirted with this gentleman at the window. This he repeated for many successive mornings, and had satisfactorily engaged the gentleman's attention. When he had worked up his plot, and brought his deception to the proper pitch, Bowes threw open the window, shook off his female dress, and displayed his own proper

The dowager Countess of Strathmore, widow of the tenth earl, was married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, on the 16th March, 1831, to William Hutt, Esq., then M.P. for Kingston-upon-Hull, and now for Gateshead. Her son, John Bowes, Esq., of

person, laughing, insulting, and jeering by breaths, as he could do in a manner to confound those whom he had caught in his toils. The poor man was so disconcerted, that he was not visible for a long time after.

His amusements and habits of life became lower as he grew older; and they were the more demonstrable, as he not only drank his wine selfishly, but also took to spirituous liquor. He kept no servant; and would buy neither brushes nor brooms, but the two daughters—daughters of the locked-up lady—went down upon their knees, and gathered up the dirt with their hands. To induce new and unwary attorneys to bite, and advance money, he would pretend that he would sell his estates—Benwell, deeply mortgaged, and a property which had fallen to him in Ireland, with about three hundred a-year; and would make a grand display of this property; would produce the reports of surveyors who had valued it, at the same time that he pleaded his great necessities, his own tattered appearance, and the state of his children, whom he contrived should be seen without shoes or stockings. He would even name the day of sale; yet he never sold, always having in the mean time effected his purpose of spunging his dupe.

At the last extremity, this extraordinary man made his will, leaving something to each of his children by the captive lady, but not even mentioning her in it who had so long suffered all his tyrannies, capricious cruelties, and asperities of temper, with the most exemplary patience, and with every endeavour to the last moment to contribute to his comfort. It was not without the earnest entreaties and tears of his and her own children, and by the persuasions of Mr. Foote, that he was at the last moment prevailed on to name her with £100 per annum. His death took place on the 16th of January, 1810.

Mr. Jesse Foote, surgeon, who concludes his biography of Bowes with the pithy sentence, "He was a villain to the back-bone!" thus describes him:—"His speech was soft, his height more than five feet ten, his eyes were bright and small, he had a perfect command over them, his eyebrows were low, large and sandy, his hair light, and his complexion muddy; his smile was agreeable, his wit ready, but he was always the first to laugh at what he said, which forced others to laugh also. His conversation was shallow, his education was bare, and his utterance was in a low tone and lisping. There was something uncommon in the connexion of his nose with his upper lip; he never could talk without the nose, which was long and curved downwards, being also moved ridiculously with the upper lip." Another writer describes Bowes as possessing the most fascinating manners, and as being witty, hospitable, and convivial, and a most pleasant table companion. He lived on terms of great intimacy and friendship with the late Duke of Norfolk, and Mr. Lee, the celebrated lawyer, for some time attorney-general; and, in early life, he was respected by both the Scotts, afterwards Lords Stowell and Eldon. That Bowes, even in later times, retained some opulent friends is certain, or he never could have obtained security to the amount of £14,000 for the privilege of the Rules of the King's Bench prison. He had a sister, who married the Hon. Arthur Moore, judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland. The issue of Bowes by his marriage with the Countess of Strathmore, were, 1, William Johnstone Bowes, born May 8, 1782, at Paul's Walden, lieut. R.N., lost in the *Blenheim*, with Sir Thomas Trowbridge, 1807; 2, Mary, resided for some time at Bath, unmarried.

Streatlam Castle, is proprietor of the English estates of the junior branch of the ancient family of Bowes. He was elected M.P. for the Southern Division of the county of Durham in July, 1837, in July, 1841, and in January, 1847.

ARMS OF BOWES OF STREATLAM—1. Ermine, three long bows Gules. 2. Argent, a cross flory inter four martlets Vert, *Dalden*. 3. Azure, a maunch Or, *Conyers*. 4. Azure, a maunch Or, an annulet for difference, *Conyers of Cowton*. 5. Barry of Or and Azure, *Aske*. 6. Azure, five fusils in fesse. CREST—On a wreath, a sheaf of six arrows, salterwise Or, banded Gules.

STREATLAM CASTLE.

THE original castle of Streatlam is supposed to have been built by the Baliols, and was the residence of the ancient family of Trayne, predecessors of the Boweses. Sir William Bowes, as has been seen, rebuilt the castle from the ground about 1450. That it was a place of considerable strength may be inferred from the fact, that though Sir George Bowes threw himself into Barnard Castle on the 27th of November, 1569, yet Streatlam was not taken by the rebels till the 4th December. They evacuated it on the 16th of the same month; but during the brief period of its occupation by them, every species of wanton excess and depredation had been committed. The glass windows and iron stancheons had been torn out, and every thing carried away which could be removed; so that the loss sustained by Sir George was estimated, at Streatlam alone, at £1,200. Amongst the articles plundered on this occasion were, a "gilded" suit of armour, which stood in the gallery; "40 fether beds; the hangings of tapestry, for ij chambers; the hangings of say, for iij chambers; a gowne of plaine black velvat, a gowne of tawnye velvat, and one of black wrought velvat; a fore parte of blacke velvat, laide all over with lace of goulde; one of black velvat, laid all over with bonne lace of silver and goulde; a kyrtle of crimisin damaske, and overbodie of blacke velvat, all imbroderyd; a dobblet of white satten; as much long frence and narrow frence as would dresse a saddle and a pillion; a littell gilted cofer, with half a dosen peaces of goldesmithe worke; a dosen great pearle; a blew sayfer and an amytas; one paire of crymisin velvat bretches, laid all over with silver lace; ij tunes of gascoigne wine, one firkin of sacke; iiij tents, with their furniture," &c. The work of destruction was so complete, that Sir George was obliged to take up his residence at the Isle for several months afterwards; and he was unable to

receive the Earl of Sussex at Streatlam until the 10th of September following.

Some portions of the old walls, &c., have been retained in the present building, which was new fronted and modernized by Sir William Bowes, great grandson to the Knight Marshal, in 1708, 9, and 10, when the stone was won from the quarries of Stainton and Lingbury. Its front elevation, which is towards the south, consists of a centre and projecting wings, on each of which there is a cupola; the walls being surmounted by a handsome balustrade, from whence a rich and undulating prospect may be enjoyed. The castle is three lofty stories in height, and 152 feet in length, which is less by 12 feet than the front of the former castle. Near the western extremity, the remains of a square tower are visible in the wall. At this end of the castle, and below the level of the present passage, there was formerly an iron "grille," which separated the portion called the dungeon from the more habitable part; and rings, with chains attached, were fixed in the walls. In 1580, after the death of Sir George Bowes, four vaults are mentioned in the inventory of his household furniture; one of which was called the "great vault" beside "Haddox hole," which was the lower dungeon. The great hall was above the dungeons; and the chapel was on the next floor above. Two pointed arches, now built up, are supposed to have been lights to the ancient chapel. Two antique sculptures of the arms of Sir William Bowes, builder of the previous castle, impaling those of Greystock, are built up in the north wall of the present edifice; as is also a representation of the seal of Sir William, with the arms of Baliol, Dalden, Greystock, and De la Haye. Towards the north-east end of the building there were formerly a gateway, a moat, and a drawbridge; and the remains of ancient buildings still exist beneath the adjacent ground, which also contained a pond, called the "moat." To the north of the western wing there was a sort of walled and deep tank, in which articles of value were secreted in times of danger and alarm. Several human skeletons, skulls, &c., have, from time to time, been found to the north and north-east of the castle.

The principal family portraits at Streatlam are—Sir George Bowes, Knight Marshal, 1572, aged 45; Sir George Bowes, his grandson, in the dress of a gentleman pensioner, 1628, aged 32; a portrait unknown, dressed in a buff jerkin; Mrs. Bowes, widow of Thomas (Miss Maxton), 1688, aged 65; Sir William Bowes and Lady Bowes, with their daughters and sons,

William Blakiston and Thomas; George Bowes, Esq., in his favourite blue frock coat, and several portraits of his first wife, the beautiful Miss Verney; Mary-Eleanor Bowes, afterwards Countess of Strathmore, in crayons; John Lyon, ninth Earl of Strathmore, painted in 1762; "John, Earl of Strathmore, given to his son, by Thomas, Lord Camelford;" John Bowes, tenth Earl of Strathmore, in the uniform of the "Blues;" John Bowes, Esq., in a Spanish dress, by Jackson; and Sir Martin Bowes (not of the Streatlam line), "The gift of the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons." There are also several pictures by eminent masters, amongst which are, a portrait of the Archduke Albert, by Rubens; a Fruit Stall, a Boar Hunt, and a Game Stall, by Snyders; the Holy Family, by Annibal Caracci, after Raphael; and several smaller paintings. A heavy cuirass and a helmet, reputed to have been worn by Sir George Bowes, are preserved at Streatlam; and the room in which he died has still the reputation of being subject to his occasional visitations.

Hutchinson and others have designated the situation of Streatlam Castle as "gloomy and confined;" whilst Sir Cuthbert Sharp says that its general features are "quiet grandeur and solemnity," though he admits that "it has evidently been chosen and retained from more imperious considerations than the smiling and picturesque beauty of the landscape." The castle, indeed, occupies the bottom of a deep valley, of no great width, through which flows, immediately in front of the building, a little rivulet, here called Streatlam Beck, but which higher up is known as the Forth Burn, and lower down as the Alwent Burn. The rising ground, on the south side of the stream, cuts off the prospect in that direction. The park, which surrounds the castle, contains about 400 acres, nearly one-fourth of which is planted with ash and sycamore.

STANTON.

THIS village has been variously termed *Stainton Law*—*Black Stainton*, from the moorish character of its situation—*Stainton en les Craggs*, from its extensive quarries of freestone, from which the stone for the castle and town of Barnard Castle has been dug—and *Stainton in le Kerris*, or Carrs, from a tract of bog land, nearly a mile in extent, on the south side of the road from Barnard Castle to Staindrop, called Broomielaw Stell, or Blackbeck Bog. The village contains a public house; but no business of importance is carried on.

There is a school for boys and girls, at which, on the visit of the government inspector on the 15th of June, 1853, 38 children were present at examination, 17 had left, and 12 had been admitted during the preceding twelve months. The following are the inspector's general observations:—

"Buildings, fair-sized room, floor half of wood and half of stone; no class-room. Desks, four loose. Furniture, clock. Playground, good-sized yard. Books, fair. Apparatus, black-board. Organization, methods, discipline, and instruction, fair."

The minister of the Independent chapel in Barnard Castle formerly held a service in the school-room every Sunday afternoon; but this duty has, for the last few years, been performed alternately by the Rev. George Dugard, incumbent of the chapelry, and the Rev. Thomas Evan Jones, curate. There was anciently a chapel of ease at Stainton; but no traces of it now remain. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the village.

The highway through the village of Stainton runs close by the front of the dwelling-houses; and on the opposite side of the road there is a large space of ground, which has always been used as a village green. On the 26th of November, 1851, Mr. John Dent, agent to John Bowes, Esq., appeared before the magistrates at the Barnard Castle petty sessions, on the information of Mr. Thomas Cruddas, of Stainton, charging him with having caused an obstruction and encroachment on the highway, by building a stone wall between the outer side of the road and the village green, so as to inclose the latter, and lay it to the adjoining lands belonging to Mr. Bowes. The magistrates decided, that as the wall was built in some places within 15 feet of the centre of the road, it was an encroachment, and fined the defendant 40s. and costs; the surveyor being ordered to pull down the wall. A countercharge was then made by Mr. Dent against Mr. Thomas Cruddas and Mr. Martin Atkinson, of wilfully injuring the surface and highway, by tearing up the stones and soil thereof. It appeared that there was an ancient well and spring of water upon the village green, and within a few feet of the road, at which the inhabitants had been accustomed to draw water for upwards of 50 years, but which had been enclosed by the wall above alluded to. The charge arose from the defendants having pulled down a part of the wall near this well, which they admitted, but contended that Mr. Bowes had no exclusive right to inclose an ancient accustomed well in his grounds. The information was dismissed.

The Traynes, lords of Streatlam, were early proprie-

tors of Stainton, which they originally obtained by grants from the Baliols. Margaret, daughter of Hugh Trayne, became the wife of John Norays, of Dalton, when her father granted to her two oxgangs in Stainton, consisting of twenty-four acres lying separately at Applebrewall, Blakelawe, Milnstanside, Pikelawe, Normanlawe and Hermire, and Sengelawe. In 1262, after the death of her husband, she released the same lands to her brother, Robert Trayne. Adam the Smith, of Midleton, for the service which the said Robert had rendered to him at his great need, surrendered to him his land in Staynton. Robert Trayne granted to Harold de Stainton a messuage and nine portions of land lying at Greenwellflat, Lucewell Chestres, at the Lady Cross, *ad Crucem Dominae*, on the east of the road to Cletlam, at Stainton Law, and at the Old Assart betwixt the thickets on the north and the brook on the south, at Suthenesflatt, at Blakelawe, and the portion called the Rood, between the grantor's lands and the road to the castle. Other small properties are named in ancient charters.

Geoffrey, son of Jordan Russell, seneschal to Bishop Stichill, acquired a considerable estate in Stainton by various purchases. Amongst these were the lands of Sir William de Hamildon, who, in 1300, released them to Sir John de L'Isle, by whom they were transferred to Russell. The latter also acquired Methestres, Dolfinrydding, and Quarinangyll, from Theophania, daughter of John; and Robert Mustel, of Kendale, and his wife, Amabil of Burnhousehead, granted a messuage and lands to him. These estates, together with the lands released to Geoffrey by Eudo Trayne, passed to Peter Russell, brother to Geoffrey, and from him to a third brother, Simon, who had assumed the surname of Headlam. John, great-grandson of Simon, granted a lease of the Bailzie Haule of Stainton to the widow of his father, of which transaction the following testimony is preserved at Streatlam:—

“For alsomuch as it is meritore and needfull to soe trew Christen-men to profis and testifie the trewth of enie doubtfull mater standyng in variance, y'rfor be it knowne to all Crysten peple to gwom ys present wrytys shall com to here or see, yatt wee Hery Johnson, of Hedlam, and Willm Pereles, of Wynston, witnesseth, that John Hedlem, of Hedlem, after the decease of Henry Hedlem, suted pesably to the Bailzyhaul of Staynton, and sone after lete to ferme the said haule wth the appurtenances y'rto belongyng to Elisabeth

Hedlem, wyfe of the said Hery, for y^e terme of hyr lyfe; and after hyr decease the sayd John Hedlem, fadyr of Gyffray Hedlem, entred pesably to the said haulle, wth th' appurten'ts, &c., and yen sone after y^e sayd John lete to ferme the same haulle, wth th' appurten'ts, &c., to oon Coke of Changyll; the guych paid ferme for it the space of thre yer. In witness, &c. Yeven at Hedlem, y^e fyrst day of May, y^e yer of our Lorde 1476. Wytnes to y^e seylling, Thomas Garth and John Syngylton.”

John Hedlam, Esq., in 1526, conveyed all his lands in Stainton to Sir William Bowes. A part of the estate was mortgaged, about 1630, by Sir George Bowes, of Biddick, to Matthew Hutton, Esq., of Marske, from whose descendant it was purchased, in 1801, for £27,895, by the late Earl of Strathmore, and thus again re-united to the Bowes' possessions.

WESTWICK.

THE township of Westwick adjoins that of Barnard Castle on the east, and is bordered by the Tees on the south. It contains an area of 1,445 acres. The number of inhabitants, at each respective return, was 93, 95, 97, 98, 67, and 63; the latter number consisting of 33 males and 30 females, inhabiting 12 houses. The value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £1,506 16s. 3d.

During the year ended March, 1854, the township of Westwick contributed to the Teesdale Union, for out-relief and lunatics, £26 15s.; for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges, £8 6s.; for constable and costs before magistrates, &c., 10s. 6d.; for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists, 10s.; for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c., 2d.; total of expenditure, £36 1s. 8d., being £6 more than that of the preceding year. The registration cost 3s. 10d.; and the county-rate paid by the overseers was £25 14s. 11d.

There is no village in this township, the population of which is chiefly agricultural. Westwick Moor, containing 824 acres, was inclosed about 1765. The estate was part of the forfeited possessions of the Earl of Westmoreland. It is at present the property of — Webb, Esq., whose family have held it for several generations. The tithes of Westwick belong to the rector of Winston.

PARISH OF MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE.

THE extensive parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale forms the south-western extremity of the county of Durham. It is separated from the county of Cumberland by an undefined line* and the Crook Burn; below which the Tees divides it, on the south-west, down to the Cauldron Snout, from the county of Westmoreland. Thence the river forms the boundary between this parish and that of Romaldkirk, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, until it reaches the western extremity of Marwood, in the chapelry of Barnard Castle, which forms the south-eastern boundary of this parish. On the east, it is bounded by Langley Dale, in the parish of Staindrop, and by Woodland, in the parish of Cockfield; on the north-east by the chapelry of Lynesack; and on the north by the parish of Stanhope. Middleton-in-Teesdale is divided into four townships, viz., 1, Middleton; 2, Eggleston; 3, Newbiggin; and, 4, Forest and Frith. Eggleston Common, now a stinted pasture, forms the eastern portion of the parish. Middleton Common (now inclosed), Newbiggin Common (partially inclosed and the remainder stinted), Ettersgill Common, and Langdon Beck Common, extend along its northern boundary; and West and Back Commons are situated in the west and south-west.

THE whole of the extensive territory included in the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale, which anciently consisted of a large forest and chase, was held, with the lordship of Barnard Castle, by the Baliols and their successors in that princely domain. Like the other estates forfeited by the Earl of Westmoreland in 1569, it has become, with the exception of Eggleston and a few smaller portions, the property of the Duke of Cleveland.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE.

THE township of Middleton-in-Teesdale, extending from the river Tees on the south to Bollihope and Westenhope Commons, in the parish of Stanhope, on the north, contains 10,434 acres. The property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was valued at £3,037 18s. 6d. The population, in 1801, was 796; in 1811, 988; in 1821, 1,263; in 1831, 1,824; in 1841, 1,770; and in 1851, 1,849, of whom 932 were males and 917 females. There were, at that time, 357 inhabited houses, 3 uninhabited, and 5 building.

This township, during the year ended March, 1854, contributed to the Teesdale Union, for in-maintenance, clothing, and funerals, £12 8s. 8d.; for out-relief and

lunatics, £244 1s. 8d.; for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges, £102 5s. 6d.; for constable and costs before magistrates, &c., £1 8s. 9d.; for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists, 6s.; for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c., £13 17s. 7½d.; total of expenditure, £374 8s. 2½d., from which were deducted repayments of relief by relations and other receipts, £12 12s. 6d., leaving a net total of £361 15s. 8½d., which was an increase of £44 19s. 2½d. over that of the preceding year. There was paid for vaccination, £6 17s.; registration, £7 8s. 2d.; and the county-rate paid by the overseers was £52 12s.

The town of Middleton is situated on the north bank of the Tees, 10 miles north-west from Barnard Castle, 12 south-west from Stanhope, and 253 (by road) north-north-west from London. There is no regular street, the houses being scattered in rows or singly along the sides of the hills on which the town is built. The most regular and ornamental part is called *Masterman Place*, situated in the south-east portion of the town. It was erected in 1823 by the London Lead Company, under the direction of their managing agent, Robert Stagg, Esq., from designs by I. Bonomi, Esq., architect, of Durham. The cottages of which it consists are arranged in uniform rows, and are surrounded

* ORDNANCE SURVEY.—The boundary between the county of Durham and parts of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, is an undefined straight line, running from stone to stone, mound to mound, or post to post. It has recently been surveyed under the directions of the Board of Ordnance (see page 169). In the first instance, it was arranged that the scale of the plans for

the county of Durham should be six inches to the mile; but, in consequence of the importance of the mining and engineering operations of the district, the scale adopted is 25·344 inches to the mile, being 1-2500th of the actual lineal dimensions of the ground. It is intended to execute the plans of the towns on a scale five times the size of the other portions of the county.

by a spacious garden, a suitable portion of which is appropriated to each dwelling. The first occupants of those cottages took possession in May, 1824, accompanied by bands of music, &c.; and as vacancies occur, they are filled up by the Company from amongst their most deserving workmen, each of whom pays a rent of £3 per annum for his cottage and 10s. for his garden. Additional cottages have recently been erected, which are also intended for meritorious workmen. *Middleton House*, at the west end of the town, was the residence of Robert Staggs, Esq., above noticed, by whom both it and the adjoining grounds were considerably improved and beautified: the mansion is now the residence of the present superintendent, R. W. Bainbridge, Esq.

A *market* is held in Middleton every Saturday, at which a few samples of corn are sold; but Barnard Castle is the principal corn-market of the district. The general market is not very well supported: it is most numerous attended on those alternate weeks in which the miners, as in Weardale, receive their monthly pay. On the third Thursday in April, and the second Thursday in September, fairs are held; but the cattle, sheep, and horse fair has been discontinued since the establishment of that at High Force.

There are six inns and public houses in Middleton, with several shopkeepers, tradesmen, and mechanics, a post office, a rural police station, and two corn-mills, worked by the Hudshope Beck, which flows through the town from the north.

Middleton is one of the polling places at parliamentary elections for the southern division of the county; and the revising barrister's district is identical with the parish.

The *Town Hall* is situated at the west end of the town, and was built by the late Duke of Cleveland, for the convenience of the markets. A railing around the lower story encloses the stalls of the butchers; and the upper story contains offices for the accommodation of the duke's agents, for the savings bank, the mechanics' institution, and a room in which public meetings are held.

The *Bridge* across the Tees was erected by public subscription, and is a handsome structure of one arch, 80 feet in span. During the floods in the winter of

1853, it received some trivial damage, which was speedily repaired.*

There is an excellent road from Middleton to Alston, constructed under the superintendence of the celebrated M'Adam: the parliamentary powers for its formation were obtained in 1824. The road leading from Middleton towards Westmoreland passes north-west along the banks of the Tees. An excellent road has also been recently formed from Middleton to Stanhope.

The *supply of water* to the town is neither sufficiently abundant nor of good quality. Means, however, are about to be taken to remedy this inconvenience. It is proposed to lay pipes to a fine spring a short distance from Middleton, the cost of which, including the erection of public fountains, is estimated at about £500. Towards the undertaking the Duke of Cleveland has promised £100; the London Lead Company, £100; J. Hill, Esq., Appleby, £20; the Rev. J. Brown, £10; R. W. Bainbridge, Esq., £10.

THE CHURCH.

MIDDLETON church is situated on a rising ground, on the north side of the town, and near the eastern bank of the Hudshope Beck. There are several traces of antiquity in the main building. It is entered by a porch on the south, above which there is a pointed arch. The body of the church consists of a nave with a south aisle, and a chancel; the latter separated from the nave by an elliptical arch. An oblong and a cylindrical pillar form the aisle, and support an elliptical and two circular arches. The font is an upright cylinder of stone. The piscina remains in the wall near the north door of the chancel; and there is a pointed niche in the south wall, near the altar-table. The windows of the chancel are pointed; but the rest are irregular and modern. Sepulchral reliefs of crosses are placed above the vestry door and the principal entrance to the church.

At a few yards distant, to the north of the church, there is a small square structure, called the *bell house*; and here the three bells belonging to the church are hung. At the entrance to the church-yard stands an ancient cross, consisting of a small round stone pillar, surmounted by a sun dial, and rising from the centre

* A previous bridge, built in 1811, fell when nearly completed. Richard Attee, a butcher, who was in the habit of crossing between Middleton and Mickleton in Yorkshire, had frequently predicted its fall, and, at the time of this catastrophe, happened to be on the spot with his wife. Full of his favourite theme, he ventured beneath it to

point out its imperfections; when his wife perceived the structure moving, and instinctively rushed forward to drag him from his perilous situation. At that instant the bridge fell and destroyed them both, in the presence of numerous persons who had assembled at the time.

of a square base, on each side of which are three or four steps. The preservation of this neat and interesting relic is much endangered by the mouldering of the lime or cement used in joining the steps; but this may easily be remedied by a little timely attention.

The second Barnard Baliol confirmed to the abbey of St. Mary's of York the church of Middleton, with two oxgangs of land, a toft, and a croft in the town; and the abbot presented to the living, at the nomination of the Baliols, for the Bishop of Durham's institution. On the forfeiture by the Earl of Westmoreland, the right of presentation was vested in the crown.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 6 contain baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1578 to 1812.

Middleton-in-Teesdale rectory is in the deanery of Darlington; the queen, patron. King's books, £25 17s. 1d.; Tenths, £2 11s. 8½d.; Episc. proc., 16s.; Archid. proc. 3s.; Syn., 3s. Dedication to St. Mary.

RECTORS.—Walter de Langchester; Roger de Kirkeby, 1378, p. res. Langchester; John Bromley, 1416; John Bower, 1432, p. m. Bromley; Stephen Wilberfos, 1434, p. res. Bower; John Palswell, 1501; Edward Natres, S.T.P.; William Bell, 1549, p. m. Natres; Leonard Pilkington, S.T.P., 1559; Anthony Maxton, 1619; Timothy Tullie, A.M., 1660; John Allason, S.T.P., 1700, p. m. Tullie; John Emerson, A.M., 1728, p. m. Allason; Thomas Dade, A.M., 1774, p. m. Emerson; Robert Lascelles, A.M., 1778, p. res. Dade; Charles Bailey, A.M., p. m. Lascelles; John James Thornhill, A.M. (rector of Cockfield and vicar of Staindrop), p. m. Bailey; John Henry Brown, A.M., 1829, p. m. Thornhill.

The rectory-house stands on an elevated site to the north of the church, and was nearly rebuilt by the present incumbent. The glebe, containing about 50 acres of land, is situated to the west of the town. The rector is entitled to all tithes except lead. On the inquiries instituted by the ecclesiastical commissioners in 1835, as to the nature and amount of income belonging to the various rectories, &c., no return was made by the rector of Middleton; nor, since that time, has any official statement appeared. The living, however, is said to be worth about £600 per annum.

CHAPELS.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.—This chapel, a neat stone building, with a dwelling house for the minister, was erected at the expense of Robert Stagg, Esq., and his family. It is registered for the solemnization of marriages. The register of births, kept by the minister and deacon, contains 18 entries, extending from 1829 to 1836. The

chapel was opened for public worship on the 21st June, 1827.

The WESLEYAN METHODISTS and PRIMITIVE METHODISTS have substantial stone buildings, as places for public worship, each capable of holding from 300 to 400 hearers.

The Independents had at one time a place of worship in Middleton; but it has been discontinued for the last 30 years.

CHARITIES.

School.—By indentures of lease and release, dated March 18 and 19, 1729, Christopher Stephenson and Mary his wife, Robert Hoggart and Elizabeth his wife, and Margaret and Grace Robinson, which said Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Grace, were the sisters and co-heiresses of William Robinson deceased, conveyed to Edward Oxned and Joseph Bainbridge, and their heirs, a messuage and three closes, called Jacob Croft, Lenny Croft, and Kirk Close, all in Middleton, in trust, after the decease of the first named parties, to apply the rents and profits for the endowment of a free school at Middleton. The schedule annexed to the deed contains rules or statutes, by which it is ordered, that the master of the school shall be appointed by the rectors of Middleton, Stanhope, and Wolsingham, who shall also have power to suspend or remove him for any default, neglect, immorality, or crime; that the messuage above mentioned should be fitted up for the school, the future repairs of which were to be paid for out of the rents and profits of the other premises, after which the surplus was to go to the master; that 16 poor children of the constabulary, or, in default thereof, of the parish of Middleton, should be taught gratis; that they should not be admitted under the age of six, nor continue after the age of twelve; that they should be taught to read and write, and should learn arithmetic, and that care should be taken that they were duly catechised; that, on vacancies occurring, the rector of Middleton should nominate to the first, and the overseers of the town to the two next, and so on in succession; but that if any person should neglect to nominate for a month, he should lose his turn; that the visitors should have power to alter the statutes, and that the curate of Middleton should not be schoolmaster unless the rector should pay him such reasonable stipend as should be approved of by the rectors of Stanhope and Wolsingham, and such as the said curate might have reasonably expected or deserved in case he was not

schoolmaster, it being intended that the endowment should not be made use of to ease the rector of Middleton in the stipend to be paid to his curate. No new trustees were ever appointed; and the Kirk Close, containing about 3 acres, was given up by a former schoolmaster, on a suit being instituted against him by the heir of William Robinson, by whose posterity it is still held. The property now belonging to the school consists of two closes, containing about 3 acres, let to a yearly tenant at £13 10s. rent; about 5 acres inclosed from the Fell, and allotted to the school under an inclosure act, let at 30s. a year, the landlord paying the poor-rates; and about 5 or 6 acres of Fell, let at 6s. The school and house of the master, having become much dilapidated, were repaired about the year 1833, partly with a sum of money obtained by the rector from the National School Society, and partly from his own resources; the buildings continued a long time unfinished, but were at length completed. The gross amount of the master's income, besides the use of the school-house and a small garden, is £15 6s. per annum, for which 16 boys (eight in respect of what remains of the original endowment, and eight in respect of money laid out on the school-house), appointed by the rector and overseers, are instructed in reading, writing, accounts, and the church catechism, without any charge except for coals. He has also about 30 pay scholars; and the free children, if desired, are instructed with the others in drawing, geography, and mensuration.

Parish Land.—A parcel of land, containing 6 A. 1 R. 6 P., belongs to the parish, though it is not known how acquired. A building, formerly used as a workhouse, stands upon it, and is now let in tenements; the rents being paid to the parish, and divided amongst the townships.

Perkin's Charity.—Thomas Perkin, of Hudgill, by will, February 9, 1711-12, charged his house and close, called Hudgill Close, containing about 3 acres, with a yearly payment of 5s. to the poor of Middleton township, 10s. to those of Newbiggin, and 10s. to those of Forest. On the Commissioners' Inquiry in 1828, no payment had been made for 14 or 15 years; and they wrote on the subject to the then proprietor, Mr. Thomas Robinson, who declared his intention to resume payment when called upon by the parish officers. The money, however, is still unpaid.

TOWNSHIP OF MIDDLETON.—Poor's Stock.—Under date of April 15, 1719, in one of the parish books, there is an account of poor stock, belonging to this township, amounting to £28 15s. 4d., to which is

added, "Left by Cuthbert Lind (de Poortree), £10, for which Dr. Allanson (the then rector), John Lind, and John Johnson, are trustees." In 1729, the stock at interest was £54, which, in 1764, was put out to interest in the hands of the trustees of the turnpike road between Appleby and Kendal. The interest, £2 14s. per annum, has been improperly carried to the general account of the poor's rate.

The charities belonging exclusively to the townships of Eggleston, Newbiggin, and Forest and Frith, will be noticed under their respective heads.

EDUCATION, INSTITUTIONS, &c.

BESIDES the parish school, and that belonging to the London Lead Company (noticed below), Middleton contains several day-schools, for the education of those who are disinclined or ineligible for admission into those two establishments.

A *Mechanics' Institute* was established in Middleton in 1847. Its meetings are held fortnightly in the Town Hall, which is granted for the purpose gratuitously. It consists of about 25 members, who pay one shilling per quarter subscription. There are about 400 volumes belonging to the institution, towards the support of which the Duke of Cleveland contributes £5 annually.

A *Subscription Library*, supported by the monthly payments of the members, aided by occasional donations from the friends of such institutions, has been for some time established in the town.

There is a branch of the *Darlington Auxiliary Bible Society*, which, in the year ending Midsummer, 1853, contributed £39 0s. 4d. on the purchase account and £15 as free, and distributed 181 Bibles and 100 Testaments.

A *Floral and Horticultural Society* has been established six years. An annual exhibition takes place in the Lead Company's school-room, when various prizes are awarded for the best specimens of flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c.

The *Parochial Clothing Society* is under the management of Miss Stagg and a committee of ladies. It consists of about 140 members, who contribute a trifle monthly, and have a proportionate addition allowed from the funds, for the purchase of clothing. The annual expenditure is about £150.

The *Fuel Society* is supported by the Duke of Cleveland, the Lead Company, and a few resident subscribers. During the winter months, about 50 cart loads of coals are distributed to the poor in the township.

There are also two *Miners' Refuge Clubs*, a *Benefit Club*, and a *Foresters' Society*, established in the town.

Savings Bank.—The Middleton-in-Teesdale savings bank was established in May, 1838; and the report of the institution for November, 1854, shews the following details:—

13 depositors whose respective balances (including interest) did not exceed £1 each	£6	12	1½
27 do. were above £1 and not exceeding £5	67	2	8
18 " 5 "	10	14	4½
41 " 10 "	472	2	0
20 " 15 "	331	9	5½
37 " 20 "	859	17	5½
37 " 30 "	40	1218	13 3½
12 " 40 "	50	514	2 8½
24 " 50 "	75	1491	16 7
11 " 75 "	100	954	5 5
10 " 100 "	125	1119	11 10½
3 " 125 "	150	422	18 7½
10 " 150 "	200	1696	9 11
263 depositors	9262	16	6
4 charitable societies	150	18	10
1 friendly society	530	7	2
268 Total balance due to depositors	£9944	2	6

FUNDS OF THE BANK.

Invested in the Bank of England, in the names of the			
Commis. for the Reduction of the National Debt	£9967	8	9
Balance in the hands of the treasurer (John Bell, Esq.)	216	10	0½
	9983	18	9½
Total balance due to depositors, brought forward	9944	2	6
Balance in favour of the bank	£39	16	3½

During the year, 38 new accounts were opened; deposits to the amount of £1,705 11s. 7½d. were received; £1,659 4s. 1d. was repaid to depositors, and £32 5s. 6d. for expenses of management.

LONDON LEAD COMPANY.

THE population of the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale is chiefly employed in lead mining, and in the smelting works connected therewith. The Duke of Cleveland is proprietor of the largest portion of the mines, and Timothy Hutchinson, Esq., of the remainder. Neither of these proprietors work the mines themselves, but let them to different mining adventurers at a render of a pecuniary composition in lieu of one-sixth of the ore raised. But in order to give encouragement to further exploration, Mr. Hutchinson has agreed to accept a reduced composition, on the basis of a render of one-eighth of the raisings from the whole of his mineral ground, with the exception of those portions of the veins under which levels had been previously driven.

"The Corporation of the Governor and Company for smelting down Lead with Pit Coal and Sea Coal" (usually styled the Lead Company, see vol. i., page 187) are the chief lessees of the lead mines, the produce of which is converted into pig lead and de-silverised at their Eggleston smelting works. The refined lead of this Company, produced from their Teesdale mines, is shipped from the Tees, and is very generally used in the manufacture of white lead, for which it is found well adapted. The produce from those mines has recently been on the increase; and in the year ending October, 1854, about 4,000 tons of pig lead were realized.

The mining operations of the Lead Company in the north of England have, for many years past, been conducted with a high regard to the promotion of the welfare of the numerous body of workmen employed; and it is a most satisfactory and pleasing fact to find, in these days of migratory labour, that the Company's present operatives are the descendants of a line of people who for generations have served the same employers. Great attention is paid to the ventilation of the mines, and to the lodgements of the men and boys when engaged at a distance from their homes; and the substantial and commodious erections the Company have fitted up for the accommodation of their workmen at Sharnberry, Lodge-syke, Manorgill, and more particularly at their newly-opened mine at Little Egglesthope, in connection with the extensive underground levels at the mines, all supported with stone arches, indicate that the operations of the Company are contemplated to be of a lasting character.

The practical mine agents of the Company are usually selected from the most intelligent and best conducted of their overmen, and these latter from those of similar character among the workmen; thus affording to the youth in the Company's employment a great inducement to their mental and moral improvement, and to the exercise of their skill and energies. The bargains to the miners are let quarterly, which gives the men a stake and interest in the places wherein they are engaged; and in arranging and fixing the bargains, the judgment and experience, not only of the local agents, but of their fellow agents engaged in the other mining districts of the Company, are put into requisition by the Company's superintendent. The agents are not allowed to engage in other business, or to supply any goods to the workmen; and the latter are left perfectly free in the disposal of their wages, except the Company's discountenance of drunkenness can be considered

an interference. The Company, many years ago, built a store shop at Nenthead, in Alston Moor, which is let to a tenant on the express condition that he shall sell exclusively for ready money; but even there, the workmen are left entirely unbiassed in the outlay of their earnings, and nothing in the shape of truck is allowed to exist. In Teesdale, the Company's workmen, in 1848, established a corn society, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of grain and other articles of consumption at moderate prices; and although the Company aided them in this enterprize, yet every one is left entirely to his own discretion as to becoming a member of the society.

The wages are paid in monthly advances on account, and the balance at the end of the year. All monies are paid direct to the workmen in the Company's own offices, and no part thereof, on any account, in a public house, or through any interested medium. Medical attendance and medicine, for the workmen and their families, are provided at the cost of the Company. In 1817, the Company established a fund throughout their works, for aiding their men in sickness and old age, and yielding other benefits. For some years after its first establishment, the payments were so much in excess of the capital as to induce a state of bankruptcy; but through judicious arrangements, and the liberal aid of the Company (who for many years contributed not less than £450 annually to it), the fund has now attained a position for meeting all its liabilities. The present yearly contribution of each member is 30s.; and the allowances are, for sickness, 7s. per week; and for pension on attaining 65 years of age, 5s. per week; with £2 for funeral expenses, and £3 to the widow or family on the death of a member. The state of the fund undergoes a septennial revision by a professional actuary; and the benefits are increased or diminished by the fund committee (composed of the Company's district agents and of men selected by and from the workmen at large) with his advice. In November, 1853, the number of fund members was 884, and the invested capital amounted to £21,221 14s. 11d.

In the promotion of education, the Company have been among the foremost; their schools for their workmen's children at Middleton-in-Teesdale, and also at Nenthead in Alston Moor, having been erected in the years 1818 and 1819, at the instance of their late superintendent, Mr. Stagg. At these schools, the Company provide and pay the masters, and find books, stationery, and every school requisite; and in return exact regularity of attendance from the age of six to that of twelve

in the case of boys, and up to fourteen in the case of girls then remaining members of their parents' family, and a contribution of one shilling per quarter from the parents of each child taught, with the exception of orphans and the children of widows, who are taught free. Admission into the Company's employment is made dependent upon a school character; and on passing a satisfactory Bible examination, each child is presented with a handsome Bible, having inscribed thereon, "The Gift of the Lead Company." By the principles upon which these schools are conducted, religious instruction is so combined with secular as to meet, probably as far as is practicable, the antagonistic views that so much abound at the present day on that important question. The rules of the week-day schools provide—

"That the school be opened with singing and prayer; and the teaching be carried on not less than six hours each day, for five days in the week.

"That the Sacred Scriptures, in the authorised version, or extracts therefrom, shall be read and taught in school.

"That no Catechism, peculiar to any religious denomination, shall be used in the school, nor any peculiar tenets of any religious sect inculcated on the scholars.

"That every child attending the Company's week-day school shall be required to attend twice every Sabbath such place of religious worship as his or her parents may think proper."

The Sunday schools are conducted on a similar system:—

"Every child attending the Company's week-day school, shall, when required, attend the Sabbath school taught in the Company's school room, on the Sabbath morning; and, twice on the Sabbath day, such place of religious worship as his or her parents may think proper.

"Every child must be present at the hour fixed for the opening of the school, and must come prepared with such portion of Catechism, Bible lesson, &c., as may have been previously appointed by the superintendent or teacher, and must conform to all the school regulations."

Exceptions from the rules are allowed in cases where parties reside at a distance from the schools, or where religious scruples are entertained by the parents; but, in either case, it is required that the children shall attend some other school for the specified period.

A free library has for many years existed, not only for the use of the scholars attending the schools, but of the whole of the Company's workmen. It now contains about 1,000 volumes; and additions thereto are from time to time being made. In 1854, the Company erected a reading room at Masterman Place, for the use of their workmen; and it is intended that this room shall be heated, lighted, and kept in order at the cost of the Company, leaving the men to provide books, periodicals, and newspapers from their own resources.

Discouragement is given to those drinking and disorderly habits which are, in too many places, so great a bane to society; and these offences incur, in the Company's works, either a pecuniary penalty payable to the workmen's fund, or dismissal from the Company's service, at the discretion of their superintendent.

Governor of the Company, John Masterman, Esq., M.P.; deputy governor, Octavius Wigram, Esq.; and superintendent, Robert Walton Bainbridge, Esq.,

The *Hope* farm, or *Hope House*, situated on the moorland, was anciently part of the possessions of Rievaulx Abbey. After the Dissolution, it was purchased of the crown by William Bitchburn and Roger Marshall, who afterwards conveyed it to Ralph Tailbois, of Thornton: his descendants sold it to Richard Clervaux of Croft, from which family it passed to the Tempests, and is now the property of Timothy Hutchinson, Esq. Another farm, called *Foggyforth*, or *Foggerthwaite*, part of the ancient possessions of the Scroops, was, in 1638, conveyed by Lady Scroop to Anthony Maxon, and afterwards became the property of Sir Nicholas Tempest. It is now, with the old mansion house and farm called *Stotley*, once the property of the Cumins, and recently of the Bowes family, in the possession of Timothy Hutchinson, Esq. *Hoodgate*, *Middleside*, *East and West Birch Closes*, *Long Lands*, *The Rigs*, *High and Low Nook Closes*, *The Crofts*, *Broadlegate*, *East and West Woolpits*, *East Friar House*, and *How Gill*, are the names of small portions of land in the township.

An act for inclosing lands in the parish of Middleton was passed 45 Geo. III., c. 13. The award of the commissioners was read at Eggleston on the 25th, and at Middleton on the 27th of April, 1815; and deposited in the Exchequer, city of Durham, on the 10th of October, 1816. The accounts were examined and passed September 16, 1830, when there was a balance in hand of £743 9s. 2d.; and in September, 1839, the balance was £398 12s. 10d.

Another act was passed June 16, 1834, by which the above act was in part repealed. Allotments were to be made for stone and lime quarries, for repairing roads and buildings, and for public watering places. The rector's allotment was to be fenced at the general expense; and he was empowered, with the consent of the ordinary and the patron, to lease his allotment for 21 years, to commence within twelve months after the passing of the act. The rights of the Duke of Cleve-

land, as lord of the manor, were secured. The whole of the commons are now allotted and enclosed.

EGGLESTON.

THIS township, which forms the eastern portion of the parish, contains 7,919 acres; and the property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £2,335 11s. 7d. The population, in 1801, was 306; in 1811, 335; in 1821, 464; in 1831, in consequence of the erection of a mill, it had increased to 623; in 1841, it was 617; and in 1851, 636, of whom 307 were males and 329 females. There were, at that time, 113 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited.

In the year ended March, 1854, the township of Eggleston contributed to the Teesdale Union £8 8s. 10d. for in-maintenance, clothing, and funerals; £77 11s. for out-relief and lunatics; £28 3s. for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges; 14s. for constable and costs before magistrates, &c.; 10s. 6d. for law charges, revising barrister, and jury lists; and £3 6s. for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c. Total of expenditure, £118 13s. 4d., from which £4 10s. 3d. was deducted for repayments of relief by relations and other receipts, leaving a net total of £114 3s. 1d. This was £3 13s. 7½d. less than the expenditure of the preceding year. The expenses of vaccination amounted to £3 1s. 6d., and the registration to £1 16s. 8d.; the county-rates paid by the treasurer being £39 4s. 9d.

The village of Eggleston is situated 4 miles south-east from Middleton, and 6 north-by-west from Barnard Castle. A small stream runs through it from the hills on the north to the Tees; and a bridge across the river forms a communication with Yorkshire. There is a public house in the village, and a few mechanics. At a short distance is a smelt mill, belonging to the London Company, at which about 40 workmen are engaged. It was erected under the direction of Robert Stagg, Esq., and is so constructed and arranged that the lead ore requires no lifting, but descends from process to process, until it is brought out as lead at the lower part of the mill. The Company have recently erected a number of cottages, with small gardens attached, which are to be occupied by their workmen here on the same terms as those in Masterman Place, Middleton.

The chapel of ease adjoins the botanic gardens of T. Hutchinson, Esq. It is a neat building, consisting of a nave and chancel, capable of accommodating 150 persons. There is a small cemetery attached to the

chapel; but it is much too crowded. The living is a curacy, not in charge nor certified, but endowed by a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty. The rector of Middleton, who presents to the living, pays an annual stipend of £6 to the curate; and by an order in council, April 17, 1844, the ecclesiastical commissioners were empowered to make an annual grant of £27 to the chapelry of Eggleston, the net income of which was to be £100. There is no glebe house. The Rev. Wilson Brown, A.B., is the present incumbent. The register book contains baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1795 to 1812.

There was a small chapel at Eggleston, built by Mr. Emerson Dowson, of London, for the use of the Independents and Wesleyans; but it is now converted into a dwelling house. The Wesleyan Methodists erected a spacious chapel in 1828, capable of seating about 150 hearers. It was built by subscription, £20 being contributed by Mr. John Parker, and £5 each from various other persons. It is a stone building, with a roof of Westmoreland slate. The school, properly divided for boys and girls, is attended by about 100 children, and is maintained by the Duke of Cleveland, the London Lead Company, and T. Hutchinson, Esq.

For an account of *Sanderson's Charity*, one of the recipients of which must be an inhabitant of the township of Eggleston, see page 29.

In the savings bank at Barnard Castle there is a sum of £20 lodged, stated to have been left many years ago by a lady, the interest to be given to the oldest poor widow at Eggleston. The interest, 17s. per annum, is disposed of accordingly.

The *Eggleston Mechanics' Institution*, established about seven years ago, is held in the school-room. There are from 50 to 60 members, and the library consists of about 700 volumes. It is supported by public contributions and a small charge for membership.

The *tolls* on the Egglestone coal road produce about £670 per annum, as follows (1853):—Eggleston gate, £295; Stotley gate, £168; and West Pits gate, £206—total, 669; this sum being above the expenses of collecting.

Eggleston Hall, the seat of Timothy Hutchinson, Esq., is situated to the south-west of the village, and is an elegant residence, surrounded by tastefully arranged pleasure grounds, contrasting happily with the bleak hilly region in its immediate vicinity. An artificial cascade of considerable height is formed by the stream which runs through the grounds; and a subterranean promenade, excavated by blasting the solid rock, winds

along the side of the Tees, which here divides itself into several channels.

An ancient monument, consisting of a circle of rough stones, with a cairn in the centre, known by the name of the *Standing Stones*, stood about a mile north from the village, and, from the proximity of a large tumulus, was supposed to be a memorial of some battle fought in early times, but was more probably a druidical remain. For many years, the stones were removed for the purpose of repairing the neighbouring roads; and no remains of the circle are now left.

The manor of Eggleston formed part of the possessions of the Earls of Westmoreland; and, on the breaking out of the Northern Rebellion in 1569, sixteen persons joined it from this place. In 1631, it was purchased from the citizens of London by John Child, of the Inner Temple, Esq., and Daniel Britain, citizen and vintner, who, in the following year, conveyed it to Tobias Ewbank, of Staindrop. It was afterwards the property of a family named Sanderson, and, about the beginning of the last century, came into the possession of an ancestor of the present proprietor, Timothy Hutchinson, Esq.

An act for dividing and inclosing certain parts of the moors, commons, and waste lands within the manor of Eggleston, was passed in 1785; and the plots were marked out on the 23rd of May in that year. The award of another act, for dividing a part of the remaining portion of the common, was deposited in the Exchequer, city of Durham, on the 18th of January, 1817. The undivided portion is now a stinted pasture. *Folly*, or *Foxgill* farm, containing about 100 acres, was purchased some time ago from — Harrison, Esq., and is the property of T. Hutchinson, Esq.

NEWBIGGIN.

THE township of Newbiggin adjoins that of Middleton on the north-west, and contains 4,627 acres. Its population, at the six periods of enumeration, was 281, 294, 416, 507, 516, and 583. Of the latter number, 307 were males and 276 females; and there were 92 inhabited houses and 1 building. The annual value of property was estimated for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,190 15s. 6d.

For in-maintenance, clothing, and funerals, the Teesdale Union received from the township of Newbiggin, in the year ended March, 1854, £4 17s.; for out-relief and lunatics, £64 12s. 3d.; for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges, £44 15s. 5d.; for

constable and costs before magistrates, £1.; for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists, 7s.; for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c., £4 3s. 6d.; total of expenditure, £119 15s. 2d., towards which £12 0s. 6d. was received as re-payments for relations and from other sources, shewing a net total for the year of £107 14s. 8d.; whilst that of the year 1852-3 was £119 18s. 6d. £3 2s. 6d. was paid for vaccination, £1 5s. for registration, and the overseers paid to the county-rate £19 16s. 11d.

The village of Newbiggin is situated on the north bank of the Tees, 2½ miles north-west from Middleton. It contains a small Wesleyan chapel, which is one of the oldest in the district, and in which the Rev. John Wesley occasionally preached. There is a smelt mill and a few tradesmen. A former public house is now converted into a private dwelling. A road from Newbiggin to Daddry-Shields, in Weardale, was constructed between 20 and 30 years ago, and affords a track over the wild and steep fells between the two places. The principal part of the township of Newbiggin is the property of the Duke of Cleveland; but some portions of it were held by the late Ven. Archdeacon Headlam.

School.—By indenture, July 18, 1799, William Tarn gave £400 three per cent. consols, upon trust, to the Drapers' Company of London, from the annual dividends of which 20s. was to be deducted for expenses, and the balance paid to the rector and churchwardens of Middleton, who were to pay 10s. 6d. annually to the curate for examining the children of Newbiggin school, on the Sunday nearest to the 2nd day of July (the birth-day of the said William Tarn), in the parish church, and preaching a sermon upon the occasion. Should there be no curate, the money was to be paid to the rector, or such other minister as should perform the duty. From the remaining money a competent supply of coals was to be provided for the school, and the balance paid to the schoolmaster. The sum of £10 9s. 6d., the net proceeds of the charity, is now paid to the master, who engages to supply the school with firing, which the churchwardens consider it a part of their duty to see fulfilled. The average attendance of children at the school is about 50, all of whom pay for their instruction. The building belongs to the township, the inhabitants of which claim the right to appoint

the schoolmaster, which has been hitherto exercised by the rector of the parish; and the subject is under judicial inquiry.*

Lind's Charity.—£1 12s. 6d. per annum, the interest of £40 left by Cuthbert Lind to the poor of this township, has been improperly carried to the account of the poor-rates.

Poor's Stock.—There is now no trace of about £20, mentioned in the parish books as poor's stock belonging to this township.

BOWLEES HOUSES.—A Primitive Methodist chapel was erected at Bowlees about three years ago. The site was given by the Duke of Cleveland, and the cost of the building defrayed by public subscription. It is understood that the promise of the site was procured from his grace by one of the members of the Primitive Methodist body, who, meeting the duke one day, made known to him personally the wants of his brethren. His grace demanding to know what good the Primitive Methodists had ever done, that they should ask such a favour, the suppliant immediately replied, that "they had made the drunkard cease to drink, the swearer cease to swear, and the *poacher to lay down his gun.*"

The Bowlees Burn flows into the Tees from the north, a short distance north-west from Newbiggin.

Winch Bridge.—The river Tees is, near Bowlees Houses, crossed by the Winch Bridge. The original structure is said to have been the earliest suspension bridge in Europe, having been certainly in existence more than a century ago, though the exact date of its erection is unknown. Its original purpose was to afford a passage for the miners residing in the village of Holwick, on the south side of the river, to and from their work in the mines in Middleton. Its dimensions were much exaggerated in the accounts given by tourists; and Hutchinson states its length at 70 feet, and its height from the river at near 60. In a description given by W. C. Trevelyan, Esq., in Brewster's *Philosophical Journal*, 1828, its real dimensions are thus stated:—

Length of bridge between the rocks, 59 feet 4 inches. Length of chain supported by the rock on the north side, 12 feet. Length of do. on the south side not visible, being covered with earth. Centre of bridge lower than the ends, about 3 feet. Height of bridge above the surface, 21 feet. Depth of the river, 8 feet 6 inches.

* An act was passed in the parliamentary session of 1853, entitled "An Act for the better Administration of Charitable Trusts," (cap. 137). A board of commissioners, inspectors, &c., has been appointed under its provisions, with powers to inquire into the condition and management of charities, to compel the production of accounts, to

examine parties on oath, &c.; but as the various clauses of the act are important, especially in the county of Durham, where charitable endowments are numerous, an epitome of the provisions of the Administration of Charitable Trusts Act will be given at the close of the account of the present division of the county (Darlington Ward).

The iron links were about 6 inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, and the bars of which they were formed, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. The chains were fixed by bolts into the rock at each end, and on them were laid wooden cross-rails $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet distant; on these were laid deals lengthwise, forming a floor 21 inches broad, with a hand-rail $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet high on each side. Smaller chains near the ends were fixed to the rocks, to prevent the bridge from swinging; a purpose which was very imperfectly attained.

From long exposure to the weather, as well as from friction, some of the iron links were latterly almost worn through, and the boarding and hand-rails were rotting and crumbling away. In August, 1820, a party of nine men and two women were passing the bridge from Holwick, most of whom being upon it at the same time, the unusual weight destroyed the balance; and one of the chains being overstrained by a previous inclination to one side, it snapped, and three men were thrown into the Tees. One of them was dashed to pieces on the rocks; the others, falling into the water, were saved. The bridge was soon after repaired by the late Earl of Strathmore; but it was subsequently taken down, and a substantial modern foot-bridge, suspended from metal posts, was erected in its place by the late Duke of Cleveland. The precipices on each side of the river at this place, and the rocks in its channel, are of basalt; their ruggedness breaks the torrent into numberless turbulent cascades, rapids, and eddies, which, especially in times of flood, render the scene wild and romantic in the extreme.

FOREST AND FRITH.

THE extensive township of Forest and Frith consists of three Parts, known as Ettersgill, Middle Forest, and Harwood Parts, containing altogether 17,270 acres, and extending from the township of Newbiggin, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Middleton, to the borders of Westmoreland. Its population has progressed, at the six periods of return, as follows:—460, 601, 723, 760, 884, and 904; the latter number consisting of 483 males and 421 females, inhabiting 119 houses. The

* THE REV. GEORGE CARPENDALE died on the 13th April, 1838, aged 73. He faithfully discharged his duties as schoolmaster and reader at Harwood chapel from the year 1789, and with equal usefulness and propriety those of his sacred office from the time of his ordination in the year 1808. The following interesting sketch of the romantic career of Carpendale is from the pen of the Rev. J. L. Low, A.M. :—

property assessed to the county-rate was valued, in 1853, at £1,366 7s.

This township contributed to the Teesdale Union, during the year ended March, 1854, 10s. 6d. for extra medical charges; £138 12s. 10d. for out-relief and lunatics; £74 4s. 4d. for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges; £1 8s. 6d. for constable and costs before magistrates, &c.; and £21 14s. 7½d. for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c.; making the total of expenditure, £236 7s. 9½d. The repayment of relief by relations and other receipts amounted to £12 1s. 3d., leaving a net total of £224 6s. 6½d., which was £19 1s. 1¾d. more than that of 1852-3. For vaccination, £11 7s. was paid; and for registration, £2 11s. 4d. The overseers paid £22 11s. 8d. to the county-rate.

Harwood district is the highest and most remote portion of the parish, and the westernmost part of the township. Within the last thirty years, considerable improvements have been made in the roads of the district. A former road, ascending steeply by the side of Harwood Beck, has been superseded by a new line, which, leaving the old one at Bowlees, near Newbiggin, passes the High Force, crosses the old road, and, winding to the north of it, ascends with a more gradual inclination, traversing the lofty moors which divide the county of Durham from Westmoreland and Cumberland. Where this road has attained its highest elevation, nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, commences the dreary and apparently boundless waste of *Yadmoss*, which in former days was all but impassable, especially in winter; and many casualties occurred during the heavy snow storms, which frequently bewildered and overwhelmed the solitary traveller. *Yadmoss*, however, is not, where it is traversed by the road, so extensive as it appears to be. A little beyond the middle of it is Crook Burn, an insignificant brook, which here forms the boundary between Cumberland and Durham. A stone with B on its front, G on one side, and H on the other, indicates the division of the township of Garragill and Harwood district.

Harwood Chapel and *School* stand by the river side, near the head of Harwood Beck, some distance from the road. The old chapel, in which Carpendale* so

“Between 50 and 60 years ago, a somewhat remarkable man became schoolmaster of Harwood. His name was George Carpendale, a person of a very respectable family; a brother of his being a clergyman at Armagh, connected, it is believed, with the cathedral there. In his early days, however, George had led a dissolute life, and had been impressed as a sailor. After having been for some years at sea, he was discharged as unfit for service, on account of his wounds. He

CAULDRON SNOT, HIGH FORCE, &c.—The course of the Tees, as it rushes along the south-western border of this district, displays a succession of natural wonders. The tour from Yadmoss to Cauldron Snout and the High Force is thus described by Mr. Sopwith:—

“Pedestrian tourists, accustomed to mountain travelling, may readily find their way from the descents of Yadmoss to Cauldron Snout; but most visitors will do well to engage a guide, who may readily be procured by inquiry at any of the farms or ‘onsteads.’ From Harwood, access may nearly at all times be had on foot; but only in dry weather by horses. In either case, it is a fatiguing journey of about three miles, chiefly over the steep and rugged sides of Harwood Fell. On gaining the summit of this lofty moor, an expansive but dreary prospect bursts upon the view. Wide and moss-covered moors extend in a gradual slope to the Tees, which here winds its way through a wilderness of the most stern and desolate aspect. In the distance, a vast amphitheatre is formed by successive ranges of mountains in Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, and which, towards the north, seem blended like waves into each other. But the bright spot and redeeming interest of this prospect is the Weel, whose waters, spread in the hollow of a vast and dreary basin, present a beautiful contrast to the dark heath of the barren moors which surround it, while its width and serpentine form give it the appearance of a broad river flowing through the midst of a desert.

“The Weel is a sullen lake, in breadth about half a mile, and three or four times that length, formed by the interception of the Tees by basaltic rocks, over which the water flows into a deep and rapidly descending gorge, and forms the waterfall of Cauldron Snout.

“On approaching the foot of the Weel, the rough road, over moss and ling, is suddenly more roughened by numerous projecting points and edges of basalt, which render either riding or walking both troublesome and somewhat dangerous. On descending the rocks, the visitor beholds the waters of the Tees rushing with impetuous force down a steep basaltic chasm of two or three hundred yards in length. Near the top is

a wooden bridge, thirty feet long, over the fall, from whence the visitor may view the swift and foaming current beneath. The fall is interesting at any time; even in very dry weather, the stream gamboling in its descent amongst the various channels which the rocks afford. But when the Tees is swoln with rains, it rushes down in one impetuous and unbroken torrent of almost resistless force, and, with its sides of frowning tower-like cliffs, forms a spectacle truly terrible and sublime.

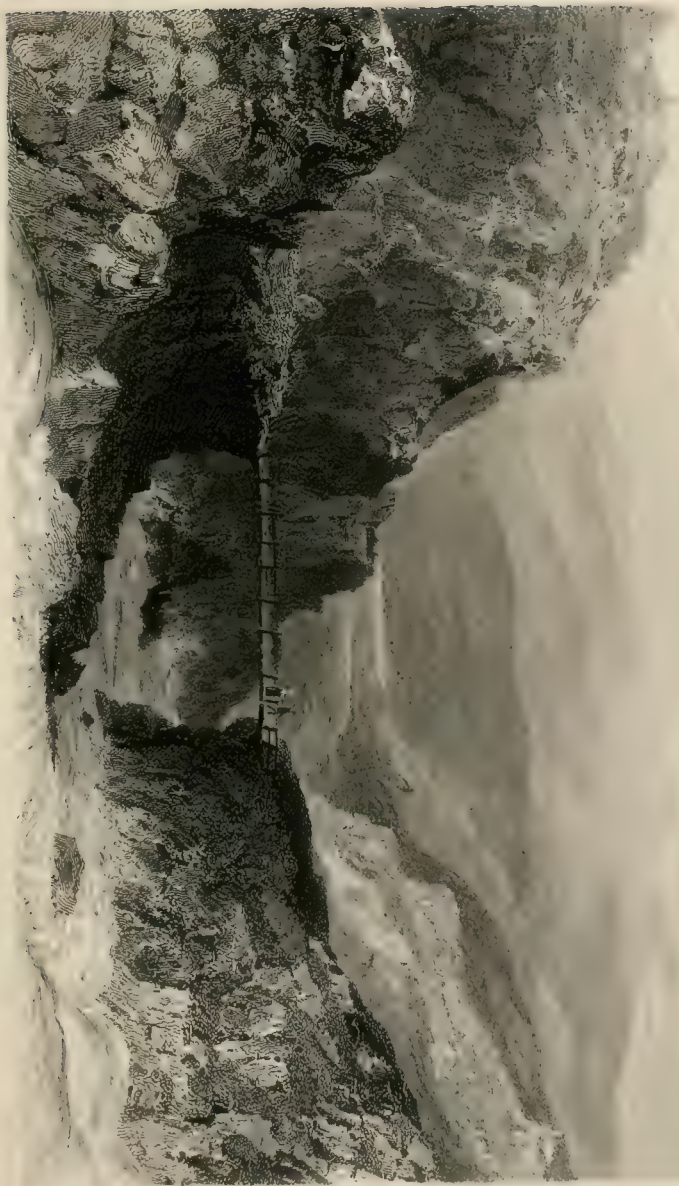
“Those who delight in the minor beauties of nature will here find them united with her boldest works. The variously-coloured lichen on the surface of the basalt is extremely beautiful, and not less so are the wild flowers which spring from the sides of the chasm. The examination of these, and viewing the fall from various situations, will, to most persons, afford much gratification. But it must be admitted that to some, and especially to ladies, the attractions of Cauldron Snout may scarcely repay the difficulties of the journey. A good horseman with a skilful guide will enjoy a ride on the rocky edges of scars, and over loose basaltic stone, deep moss-ruts, and frequent banks, both deep and stony; but it is well that the tourist should be apprised of this before he undertakes a jaunt in which such fatigues must necessarily be encountered.

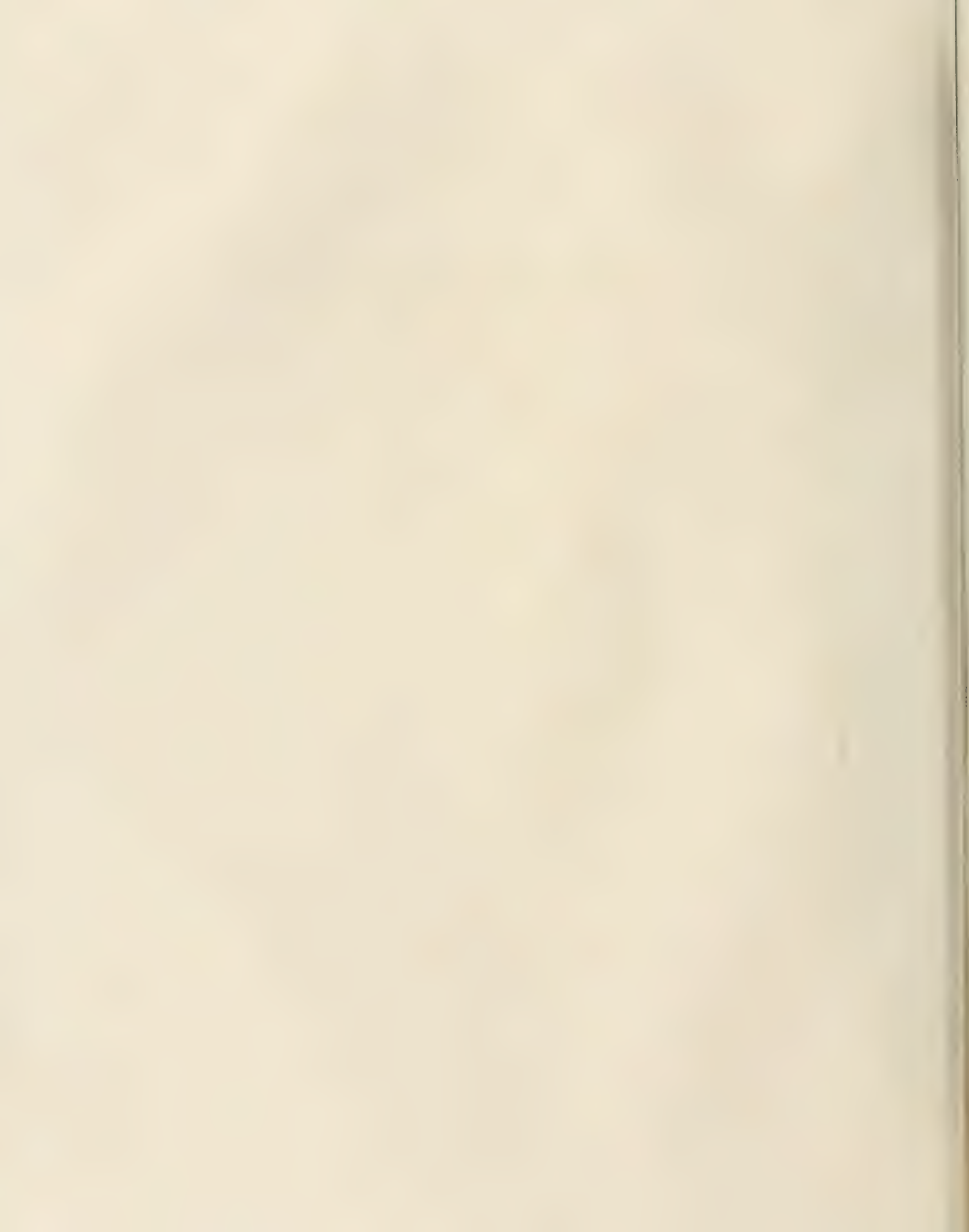
“Following the course of the Tees by rugged banks for nearly five miles, the tourist reaches the well-known cataract of High Force. The river, in traversing the mountainous country which has just been described, becomes rapidly augmented by various tributary streams, and, after its junction with Harwood Beck, assumes a wide and noble aspect. The fall of such a river, at fifteen miles from its source, over a precipice of upwards of fifty feet in height, may readily be conceived to be an object of the highest interest as regards remarkable and sublime scenery; and it is scarcely less interesting to the geologist from the clear development of the strata it displays.

“The river immediately above the fall is divided by a lofty rock into a greater and a less channel, the former of which in dry weather contains the whole

the interior, and the professor, who supposed the family to be absent, ventured to indulge in a temptation so irresistible as the sight of a good library. Great was his surprise and consternation to behold the family and a circle of friends! Explanation of so unwonted a visit in such a costume, so armed, and on a Sabbath eve, seemed beyond hope, and a speedy retreat was made. Safely returned to the inn, carrying the sturdy sapling, nearly seven feet long, he rejoiced in his escape, and declared he would keep the said sapling as a household god; but, alas! on the following morn a portion of it had

been taken to light the fire. The worthy landlady, observing that the professor did not enter the church, at once expressed her opinion to his two companions that he “surely maun be a Papist.” Professor Pillans still occupies the honourable position he then held, as Professor of Humanity, in the University of Edinburgh; and it was entirely from his suggestion that Mr. Sopwith was induced to write the “Account of Mining Districts,” from which the above and other quotations, relating to Weardale and Teesdale and to the lead mines generally, have been made.





stream, while at other times both channels are filled with impetuous torrents, which, rushing over the precipice, form a cataract on each side of the central mass of cliffs—

‘That rear their haughty head
High o’er the river’s darksome bed.’

The principal channel is worn into a rugged descent at the edge; but the greater part, probably about 40 or 50 feet, is quite perpendicular; and over this the descent of so large a body of water at all times insures a gratifying treat to the lovers of natural scenery. The less channel is considerably worn, so that, when dry, a person may without much difficulty climb up it, and examine the junction of the basalt with the adjoining strata.

“Hutchinson describes the main channel as having a perpendicular fall of 82 feet; but this is much over-rated. The height of the central rock is stated in the ‘Tour of Teesdale’ to be only 63 feet; the entire perpendicular height of the fall probably does not exceed 50 feet, and the inclining falls above may be 15 or 20 feet more. Nearly one-half of the entire depth of the adjacent rocks consists of basalt, which, in the middle of the stream, towers up into a rugged but picturesque summit. Except in high floods, this station may easily be gained, and from thence the spectator can look down and behold the rolling torrent precipitated into the abyss below. Being on the giddy verge of so lofty a rock, the rapidity of the stream, the thundering noise with which it mingles with the deep sullen waters below, and the clouds of foam which often reflect the iris’ lovely hues, altogether combine to produce mingled sensations of terror, astonishment, and delight.

“Having taken this *inverted* view of the Force, the tourist, by walking about two hundred yards along the top of the banks on the north side of the river, will find a somewhat rugged but not very difficult descent down the rocks and underwood, and from the sides of the river may command a view of the fall at various distances. Here lofty precipices on each side form a magnificent amphitheatre, on the sides of which may be traced the rapid rise of the strata in a north-west direction, and the basalt regularly ranging with the

other strata. The upper part and summit are more or less covered with brushwood and a few ash and yew trees; while, at the extremity of the vista, the ceaseless roar of the descending flood completes the majestic character of the scene.”

The wild scenery above described owes its peculiar character to the rugged outline, the great extent, and thickness of a large bed of stratiform basalt. At High Force and Cauldron Snout, the river cuts through it, and displays the beds upon which it reposes. About half a mile below Cauldron Snout, on the north bank of the river, the violent action of heat upon the beds below the basalt is very evident. An example of the mechanical effects produced on the strata is to be met with by the side of the foot-path leading to the pool, beneath the High Force, which may be easily observed by any one visiting the waterfall. The limestone under the whin is much altered, having become white and crystalline.

In the Tees, above Cauldron Snout, the whin sill may be seen about 300 yards above the Weel. The bed above it here is a limestone of considerable thickness, rendered generally of a coarse granular texture, and of a white colour. In ascending the stream, the basalt is covered by the superior strata; but at a lead mine called Nether Hurth,* the whin was worked into in following a vein, and found to bear a good deal of ore. In the mine at Troutbeck Foot also, on Tees side, four miles above Cauldron Snout, the whin was sunk through in following the vein for lead ore, of which it contained a rib 12 to 14 inches wide. It was here found 3 fathoms below the surface, and was 11 fathoms thick. At Birkdale lead mine, by the side of Maize Beck (a considerable stream, which joins the Tees near Cauldron Snout), two shafts were sunk into the whin in search of a lead ore vein, which was found 3 feet wide, having in it sometimes a rib of ore 1 foot thick. Maize Beck, for the greater part of its course, runs upon the surface of the whin sill; and in the higher part, near the edge of the fells, that bed is laid bare by denudation for a great extent of surface. The whin occurs in the lower part of Lunedale: it is also found at Lune Head, but is not known any further

* Besides the extensive lead mines worked by the London Company, there are several royalties taken by adventurers, who form themselves into companies. The *Nether Hurth Lead Mining Company* is divided into 64 shares, and has been established about 20 years; the royalty belongs to Sir Richard Tufton, and was previously the property of the Earl of Thanet. A duty of 1-7th is paid to the lord of the manor. *Tees Side Lead Mining Company* has been established

about three years. It is divided into 6,400 shares. The workings are in the parish of Alston, near the source of the river Tees; the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital are lords of the manor, to whom 1-7th dues are paid. Adjoining Tees Side Mine is *Green Hurth Mining Company*, divided into 128 shares, and has been established many years. *Cross Gill Head Consols*, another mining company, divided into 6,400 shares, was established in 1854.

to the south. In a section below Cauldron Snout, the basalt is seen crossing the edges of several inclined beds of limestone, &c.

"In no situation," says Mr. Hutton, whose description has been followed in the above detail, "is the chemical action of the basalt so apparent as in Teesdale; in no other situation are the limestones and shales acted upon so powerfully as they are there, both above and below that bed; and the impression upon my mind is, that, by the depth of the valley, we there cut so far into the strata as to approach near to an outlet of the volcanic matter. Not that I suppose the basalt of Belford or Holy Island to be ejected from hence as from a crater; but that, perhaps, a great crack or fissure in the strata existed, of which the whin sill is the overflowing. This idea of High Teesdale marking, as it were, a centre of volcanic action, is perhaps corroborated by the general direction of the great basaltic dykes of Durham and Yorkshire, they appearing to spring from hence as from a focus, which had continued in activity at different periods, up to one beyond even the consolidation of the oolitic series."

BLEAK HOUSE.—The external features of Teesdale resemble those of Weardale; and the identity of occupation in the two districts, have naturally tended to produce a similarity of character amongst their inhabitants. (See vol. i., p. 677.) A local pen has given a graphic description of some of the features of landscape attractions which tend, in no small degree, to attach the inhabitants of Teesdale to what, on a first inspection, and especially if visited in stormy weather, might seem bare and cheerless hills, such, indeed, as the same writer has, in another production, called "treeless, miserable wastes"—"region of mists, and birth-place of the storm." Yet, on a further acquaintance, deep and impressive scenes of beauty and sublimity are to be found—a stillness—a quiet grandeur and amplitude, which, in solemnity, and even in landscape effects, far exceed what is commonly found in lower districts. This has been well described by Mr. Pearson, formerly of Middleton, in a visit to *Bleak House*—not the ideal fabric of Mr. Dickens' tale so called, but a veritable dwelling in Lunedale bearing that name in 1827. As the influence of scenery forms the groundwork of the earliest local attachments, our readers will perhaps not object to the portraiture of a true *Bleak House* and its desolate adjuncts, situated nearly on the very borders of the county of Durham:—

"We slowly, and on foot, ascended the mountains

that separate Teesdale from Lune. The road, a very twisted and zigzag one, wound its way by mount and hollow, rock and pool. I was amazed to see so many deep gills, or ravines, in the mountain side, which appeared from Middleton to be uniformly smooth and regular in its ascent. We pursued our way, however, sometimes scrambling over its bold elevations, and at others plunging into the deep and hidden recesses, until we reached the fell top, where we made a 'breathless pause.' An extended prospect opened to our view. To the right of us, the romantic and varied scenery of Teesdale lay stretched out before us. The Tees, seen in various points, had a curious and picturesque appearance: at one place, it made a bold curve—at another, a right angle—then was lost in a chasm—then sprang over a precipice—and then, as if tired of gambolling, it swept proudly on in a right line. The scenery was congenial to the stream: here a terrific line of basaltic precipices carried the eye to the bleak and boundless wilds that stretched beyond—there, smiling woods, villages, white-washed hamlets, with the fugitive rivulets that were coming in from the mountains, mingled beautifully with each other, and formed a scene that, to a poet's eye, might have been fraught with inspiration. On our left lay a far-extended waste of heath, bounded by, and melting into a chaos of lowering clouds, whose alpine ridges, catching the sun beams at partial openings, produced a mimic representation of mountain scenery, in all its fantastic and dismaying forms."

To Bleak House, then distant more than seven miles from any church, the writer and his friend, a Home Missionary, were going, to meet an assembly of the rustic dwellers of the lonely dale. They found it more populous than it had at first appeared; "most of the farm houses and miners' cottages being built in the sheltered hollows by the water side, and not visible at any distance, from the numerous intervening hills;" a description which applies generally to the habitations throughout the adjacent dales. An account is given of the interior of the dwelling which served on this occasion as a place of worship for seventy persons. Those who would study the manners and trace the character of a people so secluded as these are from the world, must accurately regard many humble details which escape attention in the crowded thoroughfares of the world. Travellers on the continent, who follow only high roads and railways, travel in steam boats, and dwell in fashionable and expensive hotels, can form no idea of the quiet, simple, and inexpensive modes of life

which prevail in less frequented districts; and tourists, who visit the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, see indeed the mountains, dales, and lakes, but meet at every stage an artificial and modernized condition of things, altogether different to that which the pedestrian finds on penetrating the inner recesses of the country.

Bleak House consisted of "two rooms on the ground floor in a line with each other; the first and largest being the kitchen—the other answering the double purpose of parlour and bed-room. The windows were extremely low, and the bank on the opposite side, rising abruptly to a considerable height, gave to the house a dark and gloomy appearance. The accommodations were of the most humble order: a large copper kettle, hanging above the preacher's head, was his only sounding board; and a chair, turned towards him, his pulpit. All the chairs, benches, and stools in the house were arranged for the hearers; and a ladder set upon trestles supplied ten or a dozen of them with seats. Yet rude as these accommodations were, there was one part of the arrangement which might have taught a more polished congregation a charming and perhaps requisite lesson:—the long settle, and the chairs by the fire side, were reserved for the old people and those females who had young children in their arms. Whether the warmth of the fire had a kindly influence in preventing the coughing of the former and the crying of the latter, I cannot pretend to determine; but they were as much hushed as any of the rest of the little assembly. Both kitchen and parlour were crowded, and comprised every age, from infancy to grey hairs. Some of the venerable old men appeared like solitary remnants of a former generation—*pieces of wreck left on shore* by the storms of former years—survivors of the tempests in whose billows our fathers found their graves. Their faces told the tale of long-past years. Single-breasted coats, with huge flat buttons, exhibited a fashion that had elsewhere become obsolete. Their trembling knees, feebly knocking against each other, proclaimed that they also had nearly reached *the mouth of the stream*—the roar of the ocean was sounding in their ears—the tide of life about to subside in the waters of eternity.

"The preacher was listened to with deep and earnest attention, as he discoursed from words of exquisite beauty and impressiveness, well suited to these lonely wilds: 'For the Lord shall comfort Zion: he will comfort all her waste places; and he will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of

the Lord.' His appropriate and affectionate address seemed to make a strong impression on the minds of his rustic hearers. Nothing could be more gratifying than the reception he met with at the close of the meeting. Many shook him cordially by the hand, and thanked him for coming so far to preach to them; and others, who only wished him 'Good day,' did it in that kind, warm-hearted manner, which seemed to acknowledge a benefit and solicit a better acquaintance. The good people of the house also, Martha like, hastened to make the parlour ready for our reception.

"Whilst taking a little refreshment, I asked the master of the house where all the people came from, and give his characteristic reply:—'Many of them come a gay bit off from the dales further ower, some from the houses along the fell edges by the limestone quarries, and a canny few from the onstcads (houses) by the beck meetings, a mile further up. It's not much preaching one has the chance on here; and folk *are fain to come* when they can get it so near them.'

"We set out on our return. A considerable quantity of rain had fallen during our stay; the sun was sinking amidst the broken clouds; a hundred new-formed rivulets, glittering in his beams, crossed the dark heath with lines of light; the beautiful iris, heaven's own messenger of peace and good will to man, stretched its bold arch from fell to fell, amidst the crags; the fleecy mists floated in fantastic and ever-varying shapes; the mountain tops, towering above the shadowy chaos, revelled in the sun's unclouded brightness; while in the distance, the lofty ridges of the Westmoreland hills were seen emerging, like a new creation, from the dissolving glories of the western sky. We looked back on the scenery we had left—the rainbow stood directly over it, the extremity of the magnificent arch almost touching the humble roof of the dwelling which had formed the little church of the valley. The wilderness was indeed like Eden, and the desert smiled 'like the garden of the Lord.'"

Such is a vivid portrait of landscape scenery, of rustic habits, and of devotional feelings, which form the deep foundations of that ardent love of home which so strongly attaches the miner to his native dales. Neither words nor pencil can convey an idea of the romantic charms of wild moorland scenery: aerial tints often clothe the summits of the mountains, so blended with floating mists and clouds that it is difficult to distinguish the hues of earth from those of heaven.

PARISH OF COCKFIELD.

THE parish of Cockfield is bounded on the west by Middleton-in-Teesdale, on the south by the chapelry of Barnard Castle and the parish of Staindrop, on the east by the chapelry of St. Helen's Auckland, and on the north by that of Lynesack. It consists of the townships of Cockfield and Woodland, containing together 4,416 acres. The latter township, however, is completely separated from that of Cockfield by the chapelry of Lynesack and the township of Langley Dale in the parish of Staindrop.

COCKFIELD.

THE annual value of property assessed for the county-rate in the township of Cockfield, in 1853, was £1,518 18s. 6d. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 461; in 1811, 475; in 1821, 533; in 1831, in consequence of the employment of labourers in railway works, it had increased to 790; in 1841, it was 994; and in 1851, owing to the partial working of collieries and the cessation of labour at a large stone quarry, it had decreased to 647, consisting of 341 males and 306 females. In 1841, there were 194 inhabited houses and 17 uninhabited: in 1851, the numbers were, 147 inhabited, 46 uninhabited, and 1 building.

In the year ended March, 1854, the township of Cockfield contributed to the Teesdale Union £12 17s. 10d. for in-maintenance, clothing, and funerals; £83 5s. 6d. for out-relief and lunatics; £42 16s. 8d. for irre-

moveable poor, salaries, and other common charges; 18s. for constable and costs before magistrates, &c.; £1 13s. 6d. for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists; and £4 4s. 6d. for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c.; the total of expenditure being £145 16s., which was less by £9 15s. 9d. than that of 1852-3. The cost of registration was £2 13s. 4d.; and the county-rate paid by the overseers was £25 13s. 3d.

The village of Cockfield is situated 6 miles south-west from Bishop Auckland, and 3 north from Staindrop. It is irregularly built; and much of its primitive rural character has been superseded by the erection of houses for the colliery population which has, for some years, found employment in the vicinity. There are a brewery, three public houses, a few beer shops, and several mechanics, tradesmen, and shopkeepers. A school-house was erected by Mr. George Dixon,* of

* GEORGE AND JEREMIAH DIXON.—These eminent and ingenious men, born at Cockfield, were the sons of an old and faithful servant of the Raby family, whose portrait is preserved at the Castle, inscribed, "An Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile." They received the rudiments of the mathematics under Mr. John Kipling, of Barnard Castle; but their education was chiefly self-acquired. George, named in the text, though of a genius that rivalled Jeremiah, confined himself to a more retired life, being employed in the north in various coal works and other mining adventures, in which he displayed an extensive knowledge and competent judgment. He is also said to have been a good mathematician, a mineralogist, a painter, an engraver, and a great experimentalist in chemistry, hydraulics, and pneumatics, an excellent land surveyor, and a most beautiful draughtsman.

Jeremiah Dixon was a contemporary, and on very intimate terms, with that celebrated and strange compound of genius and eccentricity, William Emerson, of Hurworth; and also with John Bird, of Bishop Auckland, another kindred spirit, (see vol. i., p. 558.) through whose recommendation he was selected by the Royal Academy of Woolwich, as a fit person to be sent out to the island of St. Helena, for the purpose of observing the transit of the planet Venus across the sun's disk. When Dixon was undergoing his examination, at that establishment, with respect to his qualifications for the task, the first question put to him was, "Whether did you study mathematics at Cambridge or Oxford?" With a good deal of natural simplicity he replied, "At

neither place." "Then at what public school did you get your rudiments?" "At no public school," was the reply. "Then at what particular seat of learning did you acquire it?" "In a pit cabin upon Cockfield Fell," said the humble scholar.

His abilities were tested, and found equal to the task; he was accordingly sent, and performed it to the satisfaction of his employers. The academy which sent him out, was a military one; and from that time, till the day of his death, he wore its uniform, which was a red coat and a cocked hat. He was also employed to set the limits and bounds of the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in America.

His genius for invention manifested itself in many other ways, originating many of the mechanical contrivances and machines now used about the coal works. It has been stated, that he was the original discoverer of coal gas; and that his own garden wall, on the edge of Cockfield Fell, was the first place ever lighted by coal gas. This discovery is generally attributed to William Murdock, a native of Cornwall, who, in the year 1792, employed it for lighting his own house and offices at Redruth; and, in 1798, constructed the apparatus for the purpose of lighting Bolton and Watt's works, Soho, near Birmingham. With respect to Dixon's claim to the discovery, the probability is, that it was simultaneous with that of the other; and that, from his residence in an obscure locality, and unostentatious disposition, his discovery did not become known till after that of Murdock. His first experiment is said to have been made—like that of many other embryo philosophers—with

Cockfield, which was afterwards enlarged at the expense of the parishioners, and used as a meeting-house by the *Wesleyan Methodists*. It is now a Centenary chapel, and is a neat building, capable of holding about 200 persons. The *Primitive Methodists* erected a chapel in 1826. *Cockfield Hall*, formerly the property of the ancient family of Watson, and now of the Boweses, is an old mansion, similar in style to many common in this part of the county of Durham: it is situated a little to the south of the village, and has long been occupied as a farm house. A considerable portion of the moat around it is still visible.

THE CHURCH.

COCKFIELD church is a humble structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, without side aisles or tower, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The entrance is on the south; and a pointed arch separates the nave from the chancel. The font is a ponderous octagonal basin of freestone; and the piscina still remains in the wall near the altar-table. The pulpit is of oak, ornamented with antique carving. The arms of Charles II. are sculptured on the north wall of the chancel; and near it is a painting of the royal arms, dated 1726. The nave is lighted by three narrow pointed windows on each side; and there are three lancet lights on the east, and two on the south side of the chancel. At the west end of the nave there is a gallery.

In the church-yard, near the south-east corner of the chancel, is a recumbent figure of a female in stone, 3½ feet long, which village tradition asserts to be a representation of a pupil drowned in the moat at Cockfield

rather a rude sort of apparatus: his retort being an old tea kettle; and for pipes, to convey it along the orchard wall, he used the stalks of hemlock (locally called humlock). He died in Cockfield, and was buried at a little chapel belonging to the Society of Friends (of which body he was a member), which stood at the village of Old Raby, near Raby Park. This chapel was pulled down, many years ago, by the late Duke of Cleveland, for the purpose of improving the park and road near the castle; and a dog-kennel was built upon its site, so that the grave of this man of genius has neither line nor stone to indicate where his bones are laid. The neglect which the burial places of the two Dixons seem to have fallen into may be attributed, in a great degree, to the peculiarity of the Society of Friends, in objecting to monuments and tomb-stones in memory of their departed friends.

JOHN BAILEY, Esq., of Chillingham, Northumberland, was the son of Mr. William Bailey, of Blades Field, near Bowes, in the county of York. He showed a taste for drawing very early in life, and was patronized and assisted both in that and in mathematical studies by Mr. George Dixon, of Cockfield, who was his uncle by marriage. He was employed when a young man by that gentleman as tutor to his children, during which time he devoted his leisure

Hall, at some time when that building was a school; but as the effigy is evidently of higher antiquity than such an appropriation of the hall would warrant, the probability is, that, allowing the truth of the catastrophe, the sufferer was a member of the resident family.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1578 to 1617; Nos. 2 to 4, baptisms and burials from 1652 to 1812, and marriages from 1652 to 1753, interrupted by No. 5, baptisms from 1806 to 1811; and No. 6, marriages from 1754 to 1812 (deficient from 1617 to 1652).

Cockfield rectory is a discharged living in the deanery of Darlington, with Staindrop vicarage annexed; the Duke of Cleveland, patron. King's books, £9 18s.; Tenths, 19s. 9½d.; Episc. proc., 4s. 6d.; Archid. proc. 2s.; Synodals, 2s.

RECTORS.—Robert Arnays; William Horne, 1411; John Lyndesay, 1411, p. res. Horne; John de Hoton, 1420, p. m. Lyndesay; Thomas Sproxtton, 1432, p. res. Hoton; William Burgh, occ. July 12, 1452; William Askewith, cap. 1504; Nicholas Stocall, cl., 1522, p. res. Askewith; William Clayburgh, cl., November 30, 1540, p. m. Stocall; Richard Baylis, cl., August 28, 1548, p. res. Clayburgh; Robert Dixon, A.M., April 13, 1575, p. m. Baylis; Timothy Bossall, A.M., June 24, 1616, p. res. Dixon; Thomas Lyndley, June 27, 1617, p. m. Bossall; George Trench, A.M., July 1, 1621, p. res. Lyndley; * Toby Sedgwick, occ. June 18, 1658; Simon Gilpin, September 27, 1690; Peter Farren, May 13, 1700, p. res. Gilpin; Simon Gilpin, A.M., 1714, p. m. Farren; Thomas Browne, 1717, p. m. Gilpin; Benjamin Worgom, 1724; William Gibson, March 14, 1734; William Addison, cl., July 20, 1746, p. m. Gibson; Peter Fisher, cl., 1751, p. res. Addison; George Davison, 1793, p. m. Fisher; John Jones Thornhill, A.M., (rector of Middleton-in-Teesdale,) 1806, p. m. Davison; J. W. D. Merest, A.M., (rector of Cockfield and perpetual curate of Darlington,) 1829, p. m. Thornhill; Harry C. Lipscomb, A.B.,† 1846, p. res. Merest.

hours to drawing and engraving many of the pieces which bear his name; but he never followed engraving as a sole occupation. No doubt Mr. Bailey profited largely in his scientific knowledge by living under the roof of his relative. After attending to the education of his cousins, he practised land-surveying, and for a short time was mathematical teacher under the Rev. John Farrer at Witton-le-Wear. He there married the daughter of Nicholas Greenwell, Esq., and shortly afterwards became Lord Tankerville's land-agent at Chillingham, which appointment he retained to the time of his death. He, at the same time, did a great deal of business as a general land-agent and surveyor, and few men have greater claims to the gratitude of posterity for the many lasting improvements in rural economy planned and executed by him. Mr. Bailey engraved several of the plates of Hutchinson's topographical works: he was also the author of an "Essay on the Construction of the Plough," 8vo., and joint writer with Mr. Culley of the Northumberland Report, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture. He died June 4, 1819, aged 68.

* Lyndley, by his proctor, assigned, as a reason for his resignation, that being in debt, he durst not show his head abroad, and so the cure was entirely neglected, June 19, 1620.

† Author of a "History of Staindrop Church, Durham."

The glebe consists of 18 acres of land; but the rectory house, an old thatched building north of the church, has long been unfit for an ecclesiastical residence, and is let in tenements.* The gross income of the rectory, with Staindrop vicarage attached, is stated at £390 per annum, subject to permanent payments amounting to £36. From the remaining £354, £60 is paid to a curate for Cockfield. The Rev. Peter Barlow, A.B., is the present officiating clergyman.

The Rev. J. W. D. Merest, as a tithe-owner of not less than one-fourth of the tithes of the parish, by notice, dated May 15, 1837, called a parochial meeting of the land and tithe-owners, to take place on the 19th June following, to discuss a proposed commutation of tithes. The measure was carried into effect upon a seven years' average.

CHARITIES.

French's Charity.—A freehold house in the Back Row, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was bequeathed, August 11, 1686, by George French, citizen and haberdasher, of London, to the poor of the town and parish of Cockfield for ever. The house is let in tenements, at rents amounting to £8 8s. a year; but the premises are out of repair, and the rents have long been irregularly paid. When received, they are divided, at May-day and Martinmas, in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 4s. or 5s., amongst the poor of Cockfield, according to a list made out by the churchwardens.

Hutton's Charity.—Out of the estate of Hindon, in this parish, John Hutton, by will, July 16, 1657, gave 20s. per annum for ever to the poor of the parish; the overseers to dispose of it according to the monthly cess for the poor. For some years, it has been received by the overseer of Woodland, and applied wholly for the benefit of that township.

Donor unknown.—The tenant of a small farm called Fold Garth, in Woodland, belonging to the Duke of Cleveland, pays 5s. yearly to the overseer of Woodland,

who gives it, with the proceeds of Hutton's charity, to one poor widow not receiving any relief from the township.

From an early period, the manor of Cockfield was held by the family of Vavasour. Henry Vavasour, 5th Bishop Hatfield, died seised of Cockfield, holding of the bishop *in capite*, by homage, fealty, service at the court, and a quarter part of a knight's fee. William Vavasour, in the 31st year of the same prelate (1375), died seised of the manor, with the advowson of the church, and a certain mine, *Carbonum Maritimorum*, value 20 marks when let to farm. In Bishop Langley's time, Cockfield had become the property of the Nevilles, as, in 1420, that prelate granted a pardon to Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, for purchasing without license, from Henry le Vavasour, Chiv., the manor, with the advowson of the rectory; and on the 16th of March, 1425, the bishop confirmed the settlement made thereof by the earl, which had been executed without license, to Johanna his countess, and the heirs male of their bodies. In 1569, fifteen persons from Cockfield followed their lord in his disastrous rebellion, three of whom suffered death by the public executioner after its suppression. This estate, like the other possessions of the earl, was forfeited to the crown; and on August 17, 2nd James I., that monarch granted to Henry Lidley, of Halden in the county of Kent, Knt., and John Starkey, of the same, Gent., all the manor and appurtenances of Cockfield, valued at £20 13s. 4d. per annum; with the profits of the courts there, valued at 2s. per annum. The estate subsequently became vested in the modern lords of Raby; and the Duke of Cleveland is now lord of the manor.

The royalty of the estate, south of the village, is held by John Bowes, Esq., and others, under whom the *Seven Sisters Colliery* has been worked. On August 25, 1851, the Inclosure Commissioners of England and Wales gave notice that John Bowes, of Streatlam Castle, Esq., had made application, under the provi-

* In this house resided the Rev. William Nicholson, who for 23 years officiated as curate of Cockfield on a salary of £20 per annum. When incapacitated from duty by age, he was allowed an annual pension of £10; but having no person to attend upon him, and his faculties being impaired, he gradually became extremely dirty in his person, and used to be hooted about the village by the children, with whom it was a customary sport to "plague t'ould pateson." At length, Mr. John Hinscliffe, the parish clerk, took pity on the forlorn and degraded state of this unfortunate son of the church, and had him removed into his own house, where, with much difficulty, the vermin, &c., were cleansed from his body, and his last moments

rendered comparatively comfortable. He died on March 8, 1805, and was buried on the south side of Cockfield church.

Another retired clergyman was the Rev. William Wilson, better known as *Fiddler Willie*, who was a native of Cockfield, where his father carried on business as a master mason. Having received a liberal education, he was ordained for the church, and resided for some years at Morpeth and other places in the north of England as curate, never having obtained superior preferment. He was twice married; and, at the latter period of his life, removed to his native place, where he resided, till his death about 15 years ago, on the property left him by his father.

sions of the act 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 31, for the sum of £1,800 by way of loan, for the drainage of his lands in the parish of Cockfield. Mr. Bowes is the principal landed proprietor; but there are several others in the township. Twenty-two lots of houses, cottages, a brewery and malting, a garden, and closes of land, belonging to Mr. George Dixon, were sold, on the 8th of April, 1830, to various purchasers. An estate called *Wigglesworth* is the property of P. H. Stanton, Esq. There are three farms belonging to the township of Cockfield, but situated on the south of Woodland township. One of these, *East Hindon*, containing 72 acres, with an allotment of 133 acres, belongs to a school at Burton in Kendal, and is charged with the payment to Hutton's charity of 20s. per annum.

Cockfield Fell.—This large tract extends northward from the village to the Gaunless, and is about 2 miles in width from east to west. Coal has been worked on it from an early period, as may be seen from the above notice of Vavasour's mine, which is the first inland colliery upon record. The "lines and entrenchments" on Cockfield Fell, described by Bailey in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, are probably the remains of old coal workings; the moderate depth to which it was necessary to sink rendering this district, in the infancy of mining machinery, available to the enterprize of early speculators; though its distance from the nearest port prevented competition with the more maritime collieries. The opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway, however, removed this difficulty; and the coal on Cockfield Fell, the royalty of which belongs to the Duke of Cleveland, has been nearly all worked out.

One of the most remarkable peculiarities which occur in the coal field of the county of Durham, is the great *Greenstone Dyke*, which enters the county from the south-east, a little above Preston-upon-Tees,* and, passing by Bolam, intersects the coal beds on Cockfield Fell, from which circumstance it has been commonly called the Cockfield Fell Dyke. Passing to the north-west, it appears to run into the Butterknowle slip dyke and the Hett basaltic dyke, and thence on towards the western sea. Its effects on the seam of coal are thus described by the late H. T. M. Witham, Esq.:—

"Although innumerable examples of the changes caused by the action of volcanic dykes have been already described by various authors, yet I have read

of none whose influence has been more powerful or more extensive than that produced by the great Cleveland or Bolam Dyke upon the coal which lies under Cockfield Fell.

"This colossal dyke is too well known to geologists to require here any particular remarks. The distance of its course, running from S. E. to N. W., is computed to be about 70 miles, and how much further it may go in either direction is as yet a matter of uncertainty. The breadth differs; but from its extent generally, the mass of volcanic matter injected must have been enormous.

"Under this common several seams of coal are worked. The coal, with the other strata, is thrown up to the south six yards by the dyke. In working towards it, when within fifty yards, the coal begins to change. It first loses the calcareous spar, which occurs in the joints and faces, and begins to look dull, grows tender and short, and also loses its quality for burning. As it comes nearer, it assumes the appearance of half-burnt cinder; and approaching still nearer the volcanic mass, it grows less and less in thickness, becoming a pretty hard cinder, and only two feet six inches thick. Eight yards further, it is converted into real cinder; and more immediately in contact with the basalt, it becomes, by degrees, a black substance called by the miners *dowk* or *swad*, resembling soot caked together, the seam of coal being reduced to nine inches in height. There is a large portion of pyrites lodged on the roof of that part of the seam which has been reduced to cinder. On each side of the dyke, between it and the regular strata, there is a thin gut or core of clay, about six inches thick, which turns the rain water on the rise side, and forces it to the surface, forming numerous springs as it traverses the country. The coal spoiled by the action of this greenstone dyke is as follows:—twenty-five yards of bad short coal, half reduced to cinder, sixteen yards of cinder, and ten of the sooty substance before described, making, together, fifty-one yards. Should a similar effect have taken place on the rise side, of which (from what has already been wrought) no doubt can be entertained, it will make altogether upwards of one hundred yards in breadth of coal, which the effect produced by this dyke has rendered quite unfit for ordinary colliery purposes. The dyke itself, at this point, is eighteen yards thick.

"Here, then, we have a most convincing proof that the substance ejected into and through this immense crack, must have arrived at the surface in a state of most intense heat, and which, when cooling, shrunk and contracted, so as to produce on each side what is

* In the neighbourhood of Roseberry Topping, Yorkshire, this dyke deteriorates the quality of the iron-stone to the south of it, in the same manner as the Hett dyke injures the coal in its southern vicinity.

called the gut or core of 6 inches, now filled with clay, as before observed. Water-worn stones have occasionally been found embedded in the solid coal of the main seam.

"The Greenstone of the dyke is of great value throughout the whole line for making and repairing roads, for which purpose it is quarried in every direction upon Cockfield Fell; it has been used for the above purpose upwards of seventy years, Mr. Dixon being the first person there who so applied it.

"Whilst mentioning the Whin Dyke of Cockfield Fell, I must observe, that there are here, as throughout the whole coal field, numerous faults, all of which by the miners are called dykes: these are, perhaps, more difficult of explanation than the other, and as materially affecting the regular stratification of the coal, are of more importance to the mine owner. These are those cracks and slips which throw the coal and other strata out of their regular bearing, either up or down. These cracks are generally not more than five or six inches wide, and the substance contained in them is an indurated impervious clay."

Mr. Witham illustrated the dislocations of the coal strata in the Auckland district by a section, "from which," says he, "will be apparent the amazing force which must have been in operation when they were formed; the surface of the earth must have been agitated like that of the sea, and by a force which there can be no doubt was volcanic, from the identity of the effects produced on a small scale at the present day."

Mr. Francis Forster, colliery viewer, in 1830 published an investigation of the nature of the several specimens of coal, &c., from this dyke, from which the following conclusions are drawn:—The basalt is light grey, fine-grained, and compact, interspersed with crystals of felspar; specific gravity, 2.672; loses eight per cent. in a strong air-furnace heat, and becomes fused into a brown glass. The coke or carbonized coal, mixed up with the basalt, is extremely hard, fracture uneven, grey, mixed with irregular streaks of carbonate of lime and sulphuret of iron; specific gravity, 1.957, that of the coal which it represents being 1.27. The coke, when reduced to powder, and calcined in a strong red heat, leaves 23 per cent. of heavy incombustible powder, of a reddish colour.

The "water-worn stones" alluded to by Mr. Witham, commonly called "rolled stones," are found in a portion of Cockfield Fell colliery, of about 3 acres in extent, on the north side of the dyke. Their position does not seem to be influenced by that disruption, as

they occur, in many instances, 400 yards from it, and occasionally at greater distances. Similar specimens have been also met with on the south of the dyke, as far as the outcrop of the coal. In the coal which is altered by the dyke, only one solitary specimen has been found, though they are abundant in the solid coal adjacent.

WOODLAND.

THIS township, as above observed, though belonging to the parish of Cockfield, does not adjoin the township of that name, but is bounded on the south by that of Langley Dale (from which it is divided by the Hindon Burn), by Eggleston on the west, by South Bedburn on the north, and by the last named township, Hamsterley, and Lynesack and Softley on the east. This boundary includes Woodland Common on the west, a large tract of land which was formerly moor; but an act for its division having been obtained in 1814, the whole is now inclosed and cultivated, except some large portions awarded to the Duke of Cleveland, John Bowes, Esq., and some other land-owners. In 1851, there were 46 inhabited houses, and 5 uninhabited, scattered over a bleak, sterile, and hilly district. The population of the township, at the periods of enumeration, was 78, 102, 155, 223, 241, and 240; the latter number consisting of 122 males and 118 females. The value of the property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £685 16s. 4d.

Woodland, during the year ended March, 1854, contributed £30 12s. to the Teesdale Union for out-relief and lunatics; £16 18s. for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges; £1 0s. 6d. for constable and costs before magistrates, &c.; 15s. for law costs, revising barrister, and jury list; and £3 1s. 4d. for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c.; making a total of expenditure, £52 6s. 10d. This was less by 14s. than the expenditure of the preceding year. The expenses of the registration amounted to £9 8s. 6d.; and the county-rate paid by the overseers was £11 19s. 10d.

The village of Woodland is 3 miles north-west from Cockfield, and 7 north-by-east from Barnard Castle. It contains a public house, and a Methodist chapel, erected in 1826. A church school was commenced in 1850, and is under the superintendence of the Rev. Peter Barlow, curate of Cockfield, who also performs divine service in the school-room every Sunday afternoon or evening. The only support given to the

school is from the Duke of Cleveland, the Rev. H. C. Lipscomb, and the Rev. P. Barlow, whose yearly donations are paid to assist the master, as he has only a small weekly pence from the parents of the children. The school is well attended.

A shot factory was carried on in Woodland in 1797, by Messrs. Todd and Walker, a portion of the buildings of which still remain; but the manufacture has been long discontinued. A tile-shed, with cottages and grounds attached, were sold by the Rev. J. J. Thornhill, in 1826, to Mr. Jeremiah Gibson, whose widow now holds the land upon which they stood; but, since the sale, the making of bricks and tiles has been discontinued, the erections have been taken down, and the ground renovated to its former state.

Woodland Colliery is near the outcrop of the coal

seams, and is the most westerly coal mine in the county of Durham; it was worked by Messrs. Sharp and Hardy, under a lease from the Duke of Cleveland, up to May, 1837, and is now carried on by the assignees of the late Rev. William Luke Prattman. The coal is a continuation of that of the Auckland district. The colliery is situated within a mile north from the Cockfield Fell Dyke, and somewhat less than two miles south from the Hett Dyke. The latter runs nearly parallel with the outcrop of the coal from Witton-le-Wear, and shows itself west of Hamsterley.

Woodland was anciently part of the estate of the Earls of Westmoreland, and now belongs to the Duke of Cleveland. Three of the farms, adjoining this township on the south, are an isolated portion of that of Cockfield.

PARISH OF STAINDROP.

THE parish of Staindrop is bounded on the north by Cockfield and the chapelry of Lynesack, on the north-west and west by the chapelry of Barnard Castle, on the south by Gainford, and on the east by the newly-formed chapelry of Ingleton. It contains the townships or constaberies of, 1, Staindrop; 2, Raby and Keverstone; 3, Shotton and Langley Dale; and 4, a portion of Cleatlam, the remainder of which is in the parish of Gainford, with which parish it will be noticed. The townships of Ingleton, Hilton, and Wackerfield, previously portions of the parish of Staindrop, were in 1845 formed into the parochial chapelry of Ingleton.

STAINDROP.

THE township of Staindrop comprises an area of 1,751 acres. The property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £4,542 12s. 3d. In 1801, the population was 1,156; in 1811, 1,087; in 1821, 1,273; in 1831, 1,478; in 1841, 1,399; and in 1851, 1,429, of whom 649 were males and 780 females. There were, at the latter date, 292 inhabited houses, 6 uninhabited, and 3 building.

In the year ended March, 1854, the township of Staindrop contributed £34 13s. 3d. to the Teesdale Union for in-maintenance, clothing, and funerals; £1 1s. for extra medical charges; £170 10s. 6d. for out-relief and lunatics; £75 7s. 8d. for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges; £2 12s. 6d. for constable and costs before magistrates, &c.; £1 8s. 6d. for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists; and £3 14s. 6d. for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c.; the total of expenditure being £289 7s. 11d. The repayments of relief by relations, and other

payments, amounted to £7 18s. 6d., leaving a net expenditure of £281 9s. 5d., which was £39 8s. 1d. more than that of the preceding year. The cost of registration was £3 3s.; and the overseers paid £46 18s. 6d. to the county-rate.

The town of Staindrop is a place of great antiquity; its name is derived from *Stein Dorf*, the stony village, probably from its proximity to the Roman road between Street-le-ham and Watling Street. In veneration of St. Cuthbert, King Canute, when he performed his pilgrimage by Garmondsway, to the shrine in the cathedral at Durham, offered up at the altar Staindrop and Staindropshire, viz, Cnapaton (Snotterton), Scottun (Shotton), Rabi, Wacerfeld, Efenwowda (Evenwood), Alclet, Luterington, Elledun (Eldon), Ingeltun, Ticelea (Thickley), and Mideltun. Bishop Flambard seized the dominion of Staindropshire from the convent, but restored it before his death; and in 1131, it was granted by Prior Algar to Dolphin, son of Uchtred, to be holden of him *in capite*, under the yearly rent of £4. The history of Staindrop is, after this event,

involved in that of Raby. In devotion to the last of the Nevilles, 44 of the inhabitants of Staynedroppe joined in the Northern Rebellion, of whom 7 were afterwards executed.

The town of Staindrop is situated on the turnpike road between the city of Durham and Barnard Castle, 19 miles from the former and 6 from the latter place. It is 32 miles by the turnpike road from Gateshead, 39 from South Shields, 32 from Sunderland, 35 from Hartlepool, 24 from Stockton, 12 from Darlington, and 244 from London. The town consists principally of one wide and well-built street, of about half a mile in length, and contains several elegant and substantial houses, the residences of many respectable families.* *Staindrop Hall*, formerly the property of the Ewbanks, was some time occupied by the widow of the Hon. Raby Vane, and is now the residence of John Gregson, Esq.

Bishop Hatfield, on the 24th of January, 1378, granted a charter for holding a weekly market in Staindrop every Saturday, and annual fairs on the vigil of St. Thomas the Martyr and the two following days. The fairs have been long discontinued. The weekly market is tolerably well attended; but the corn market, which was revived about 30 years ago, is again discontinued. The stalls for the use of butchers and others attending the markets with their goods, are miserable erections, standing in the wider part of the street; their removal, however, is contemplated. Staindrop has a rural police station in the Barnard Castle district; and there is also a post-office, and several good inns and public-houses; business to some extent is also carried on by drapers, grocers, shoemakers, joiners, smiths, and others. A mechanics' institution and literary society has recently been formed; it consists of about 100 members. Lectures are delivered during the winter months, and besides the daily and weekly papers which are taken in, the library consists of upwards of 600

* A commission *de lunaticis inquirendo*, which excited considerable attention in the county, was opened in the county courts, in the city of Durham, on July 5, 1854, in order to enquire whether Martha Colpitts, spinster, late of Staindrop, was a lunatic on the 1st of July, 1852, or at any time subsequent to that period. The object of the inquiry was to test the validity of the will of Miss Colpitts; and Mr. Commissioner Barlow presided during the investigation. After an adjourned hearing, the jury found Miss Colpitts of unsound mind from the 30th July, 1852, and that she had continued to be so up to that time. The master, who concurred in the verdict, appeared to have been under the impression that it was unanimous; but when the inquisition had to be signed, William Greenwell, of Bearpark Lodge; Augustus Hind Hunt, Birtley House; William Hunter, East Parks; and William Jones, Cassop, dissented. Of course, this

volumes; the subscription is 8s. per annum for adults, and for young men under 18 years of age, 4s.

The *Staindrop Farmers' Club*, commenced in 1846, through the exertions of Mr. Dean and a few other persons, continues in a flourishing state. The anniversary meetings are held in January, at which, as well as on other occasions, addresses are delivered and papers read illustrative not only of the details of farming, but also of the position and prospects of national agriculture.

The town is well supplied with good spring water. The *Staindrop Gas Company* was established in 1853; the works are erected at the east end of the town, and cost £1,300. The capital of the company is divided into shares of £5 each. The gas is of a very pure quality, and is introduced into the principal dwelling houses, inns, and places of business.

Petty sessions are held on alternate Saturdays, at which the presiding magistrates are, the Rev. H. C. Lipscomb, A.M., vicar; Thomas M. Maude, Esq., of Selaby Park; and T. E. Edger, Esq., M.D., of Gainford. Their sittings were for many years held in a room of the Queen's Head Inn; but recently a place was obtained, adjoining the lock-up, at a rent of £8 a year, one-half of which was to be paid by the county, and the remainder by the magistrates, who, at the sessions held October 15, 1851, presented a memorial, requesting that the whole might be paid by the county treasurer. The chairman of the quarter sessions replied that the Staindrop magistrates had pledged themselves to pay this rent in consideration of the county enlarging and improving the court-house. At the sessions on April 7, 1852, an application was made on behalf of the Rev. H. C. Lipscomb, stating that his brother magistrates had refused to contribute towards the rent, the moiety of which had consequently to be defrayed by himself. The rule, however, was, that the county should, on the erection of any justice-room, contribute a sum equal to any local subscription.†

made no difference in the result, as unanimity amongst 12 of the 17 who composed the jury was sufficient to carry the verdict. The majority were, Thomas Crofton, Holywell; Robert Brack, Shincliffe; John Furneis, Coxhoe; Richard Greenwell, Bishopwearmouth; Charles Garthorne, Cornforth; Robert Jackson, High Burnigill; George Liddell, Great Chilton; Philip Miller, Esh Hall; John Pratt, Streatham Mill; William Proud, Cocken; Thomas Wearmouth, Byers Garth; Robert Wilkinson, Great Chilton; and William Millar, Old Pittington.

† One of the magistrates observed that when a justice-room was held in a public-house, it inevitably led to drinking. If parties were victorious, they went to rejoice over their victory; if they were defeated, they went to condole with their friends.

The Langley Beck, which runs from the north-west, passes the town on the north, and separates it from Raby Park. It is crossed by a bridge near the east end of the church. A footpath was recently formed from this bridge to the church-yard, two-thirds of the expense of which was defrayed by the county.

THE CHURCH.

THE original foundation of a church at Staindrop is considered to be coeval, at least, with the time of Canute's grant. The first incumbent is named in 1131; and the date of the nave, the earliest part of the church, has been conjectured to be about the year 1200, the period of transition from the Norman to early English.*

The Rev. H. C. Lipscomb, in his "History of Staindrop Church," says that "no part remains (if we except one or two stones built into the walls which appear to have vestiges even of Saxon Work) of an earlier date than the middle of the 12th century. The church then consisted of a chancel and a short nave with very low aisles, and probably a low massive tower. In this state it appears to have remained for rather more than half a century, when an alteration took place which might more properly be called a reconstruction." This "was accomplished by elongating the structure two arches westward, which necessitated the erection of a new tower. The north aisle was then lengthened, and likewise the south one; the transepts were added, the chancel constructed anew with its present existing sedilia, and a building erected on its north side two stories in height, the lower room being used for the purposes of a vestry, and the upper one possibly for the abode of an Anchorite. This room had three small windows pierced in a slanting direction through the wall, giving a view of the high altar, and still visible in the north chancel wall. These additions had hardly been perfected twenty years when it was found desirable to widen the south aisle, and this new addition was made in a superior style of masonry known by the name of ashlar work. The porch was at the same time built in a peculiar manner, being entirely constructed, even to its outside covering, of stone. The window at the west end, the only one remaining of its date (the middle of the 13th century), is a fine specimen of a triple-lancet under a hood-moulding. At this time also some erec-

tion was contemplated and commenced near the east end of the aisle. A small triple shaft with a moulded capital, surmounted by the first stone of the arch, was placed against the south side of the easternmost pillar of the nave. [This was removed when the church was restored in 1849.] It appears, however, that the work was abandoned—probably on account of the nave pier not being sufficiently substantial to form an abutment."

The edifice, as it now stands, is spacious and stately, consisting of a tower, a nave and side-aisles, and a chancel, but no transept, though there is a slight projection northward at the east end of the north aisle, containing three lancet lights. The principal entrance is by a south porch, above which is a sun dial. The doorway consists of plain mouldings, and the roof is strongly groined. There are four circular arches on each side of the nave; those on the south side being adorned with the zigzag ornament, and supported by three lofty pillars, two of which are cylindrical and one clustered, with capitals of sculptured foliage. The cylindrical pillars, with their arches, may be considered the oldest portion of the present building, being of the Norman period, about the year 1170. Leland says, "I hard that afore Rafe of Raby time, ther was that alonly that now is the south isle." The arches of the north aisle resemble those of the south, but want the zigzag sculpture. This part of the church is probably of the date of 1343, when Ralph Neville founded the chantries in the south aisle. It was enlarged and rebuilt about the close of the 15th, or beginning of the 16th century; at which time the ridged roof of the chancel was removed, and the present flat one substituted. The windows of the south aisle, which were restored about 50 years ago, are of the decorated style, under low arches. That at the east end is of the time of Bishop Neville, about 1345. Those in the north aisle are nearly in the same form as the south ones, but more modern. The clerestory has four low arched windows on each side.

The tower is supported by lofty pointed arches, and has a large square staircase turret. The upper part of it, above the corbels, appears to have been added, about 1360, to the lower, over which it projects as a cornice. In 1788, the Hon. Mrs. Raby Vane made the parish a present of six bells, cast for the purpose in London. She died in May, 1789; and until within the last few years, a peal was always, on the anniversary of her death, rung to her memory.

A pointed arch and a screen separate the nave from the chancel, which is a spacious and handsome portion of the church, being 49 feet in length, and 18 feet 8

* On the corner of a house at the east end of the town is an ancient sculpture of a man and a dog; traditionally said to represent a person who jumped or fell from the church while it was being built, and was followed by his faithful dog.

inches in width. Within the altar rails, in the south wall, are three niches or stalls for the officiating priests, supposed to have been a part of the original chancel; their date being probably about 1230. The arches have trefoil heads and deep mouldings; but the intervening shafts have been cut away. The keystones in the roof of the chancel are sculptured with the Neville's saltire. The east window, of about the date of 1500, is divided by mullions and transoms into three tiers of pointed arches under a low arch at the top, and retains an armorial coat of the Nevilles and their alliances with the Beauchamps and Plantagenets, in ancient stained glass. There are three large pointed windows on the south side of the chancel. To the north are two handsome windows, lately restored by the Duke of Cleveland, from a design in the perpendicular style by John A. Cory, Esq., architect. The place of the ancient roodloft, the stone stairs to which still remain, was long occupied by a seat for the Raby family; but the oaken stalls, twenty-four in number, having been restored by the Duke of Cleveland, are now occupied by his grace.. Some of the desks had been removed; but the carvings are bold and well executed.

The Duke of Cleveland, when Earl of Darlington, presented the church with an excellent organ, the organist of which was also appointed and paid by him. The font is a plain octagon of Teesdale marble, with the Neville quarterings on its sides.

In 1849, extensive repairs and restorations were made in the church. A new roof was placed over the south aisle, and the lead-work of the other parts re-cast. In the interior, the stone-work was cleansed from whitewash and repaired; the northern and western galleries were taken down, and the organ placed on the floor, by which arrangement the beautiful arches supporting the tower were thrown open. The old pewing, constructed shortly after the Restoration of Charles II., was also removed, and replaced by seats of a more ecclesiastical character. The pulpit and reading-desk are executed in oak, of very elaborate designs, and with the seats, harmonize with the ancient perpendicular screen and stalls remaining in the chancel. The floor was paved with encaustic tiles of a chaste pattern, which gives an air of warmth to the whole. The architect employed was John A. Cory, Esq. The organ, on its removal, received several alterations and repairs, by Mr. Hoggett, of Darlington. By the alterations in the seats, additional accommodation for 75 persons was obtained. A grant of £30 in aid of the undertaking was made by the Incorporated

Society for the Enlarging, Building, and Repairing of Churches, on condition that 86 seats, described in the plan, should be set apart and declared to be free for the use of the poor for ever. There are now 436 appropriated sittings, 86 free, and 113 for children; being a total of 635. The remainder of the expense, except £100 raised by church-rates for the roof, was defrayed by private subscription.

MONUMENTS.—The first monument which now attracts the eye of the visitor on entering Staindrop church, is that of Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland of that name, "who," says Leland, "is buried yn a right stately tumber of alabaster yn the quire of Stainthorp college, and Margarete his first wife on the left hond of hym; and on the right hond lyith the image of Johan his second wife; but she is buried at Lincoln, by her mother Caterine Swinesford, Duchess of Lancaster." This beautiful monument has been removed from the chancel, and placed, many years ago, in the south-west corner of the church, immediately within the entrance. Here, unfortunately, it was exposed for some time to the heat of a stove, under the influence of which one side of it, with its beautiful sculptures, were mouldering away; some injury was also done to it by the perverted ambition of the ignorant, many of whose initials are scratched upon it. It seems to have been much mutilated, indeed, at the time of its removal. It is still, however, one of the finest specimens of ancient sepulchral monuments to be found in the north of England; and the description given of it by Gough is still generally applicable:—

"It is an altar tomb of alabaster, with rich niches at the sides. The earl is represented in plated armour, a pointed helmet, with a flowered wreath and mail gorget. On the frontlet of the helmet, I. H. S., and from the sides a strap charged with SS, and closed by a triple ring. He has a large pair of curled whiskers. The seams of his armour are richly ornamented, and also the borders of his elbow-pieces. The saltire is on his breast: a belt crosses him with a sword at his left side, and a rich studded belt girds round the flaps of his armour, under which is a shirt of mail: his knee-pieces, and the beltings and seams of his cuises and gaberdines, and the instep-pieces, are also richly ornamented. Under his head is his helmet, supported by an angel, with the bull's head, his crest. At his feet, a lion, and behind the lion two monks at a desk. His second wife, Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, at his left hand, is habited in a mantle, kirtle, and surcote, all richly edged

and faced; her hair braided and coomed with quatre-foils, with a cordon from two lozenge-fashioned studs: her sleeves buttoned to the wrists; on her head, which rests on two cushions, the undermost tasselled, supported by three angels, is a coronet, and round her neck a collar of SS, fastened with a triangular ring, and a medal appendant. His first wife, Margaret Stafford, on his right hand, has a similar coronet and collar of SS; at the feet of each of the ladies are two dogs, collared, peeping out from under their robes; and at the feet of all two monks kneeling at their desks. The whole work was (from apparent remains) gilded and painted."

At the north-west corner of the church is another monument, which has also been removed from the chancel. It is of wood, and inferior in elegance of design to the first, but is, notwithstanding, a highly interesting specimen of antique carving. It represents Henry, fifth Earl of Westmoreland, and two of his wives. By his will, dated 1563, he desired to be buried in the church of Staindrop, near Jane, his second wife. He is represented in armour, except the head, which is bare, the hair curled and the beard pointed; the hands are elevated without gauntlets, the legs extended, and the feet resting on a greyhound. The hands of the two countesses are elevated; and they are dressed in the fashion of their time, without ornament, and stiffly executed. There is no effigy of the earl's third wife. The following inscription, in the old English character, now partly defaced, runs round the edge of the tomb:—"THIS TOMBE MADE IN THE YERE OF OUR LORD GOD 1560, AND IN YE SECOND YEARE OF ELIZABETH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD QUENE OF ENGLAND, FRANC, AND IERLAND, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, BI THE COMMANDAMENT OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE HEN. ERLE OF WESTMERLAND FOR HIMSELF AND HIS THREE WIVES, THAT IS TO SAY, ANNE, DOUGHTER TO THERL OF RUTLAND, JANE, MARGARET, DOUGHTERS" There are four compartments on each side of the tomb, formed by small carved pillars, and containing effigies of the eight children of the earl, dressed according to the time in which they lived, and respectively surmounted by the names of ELINOR—KATHARIN—RALFE—CHARLS—EDWARD—IHON—MARE (obliterated)—ADELI. On the ends of the tomb are carved the arms of the family, with their alliances, the Plantagenets and Manners. Beneath, at the west end, "ALL YOV THAT COME TO THE CHVRCH TO PRAYE, SA PATERNOSTER AND A CREDE, FOR TO HAVE MERCY OF VS, AND ALL OVR PROGENY." On the east end,

under the panels, "MADE BY THE HANDES OF JOHN TARBOTONS."

The south aisle appears to have been the burial place of the Nevilles. "In it," says Leland, "as I hard, was buried the grandfather and grandedam of Rafe Raby, and they made a cantuarie there. In the waul of this isle appere the tumbes and images of three ladys, wherof one hath a crounet, [this figure is not now to be found,] and a tumbe of a man child, and a flat tumbe varii marmoris. Ther is a flat tumbe also, with a playn image of brasse [still in the church], and a scripture, wher is buried Richard, sun and heire to Edward, Lord of Bergavenny. This Edward was the fift son of Daraby" (de Raby). There are two mural arches in the south aisle, one of which is surmounted by a crocketted triangular canopy, with pierced tracery of a beautiful character, and springing from two heads, the one plain, the other crowned. The canopy terminates in a finial upon a bracket, probably intended for an image. Underneath is a recumbent effigy of a female, veiled by a deep hood, with garments descending to the feet. Another effigy, which seems to have been removed into this recess, from some other part of the church, is now placed near the alabaster monument. The other arch, which is a plain circular one, also contains the recumbent effigy of a female; that of a child, which lay by it, has been removed into the other canopy. Figures of lions, &c., on which the feet of the effigies have formerly rested, are deposited with them in the recesses. To the east of the ornamented arch are the sedilia, or stalls for the priests who sung the office for the dead. Ralph de Neville, in 1343, obtained license from Prior Fossour and the convent to found three chantries to the Virgin in Staindrop church; and it is probable that the south aisle was appropriated to that purpose. The two principal effigies have been supposed to represent Eufemia, daughter of Sir John Clavering, and Margery, daughter of Marmaduke Thweng, the first and second wives of John Lord Neville, father of the founder of the chantries. A small porch, with a groined roof, in the south-eastern angle of the south aisle, the door of which is now closed up, afforded ingress and egress to the chantry priests: a new doorway to the church-yard has been formed by cutting down the east window of the aisle. The endowment consisted of three acres of land for the building of a habitation for the priests, and of twenty marks annually issuing out of Stayndrop and Stayndropshire; the founder covenanting, notwithstanding, that the prior and convent, of whom he and his ancestors held Stayndropshire, should

continue to receive their annual rent of four pounds without deduction.

Near the tombs of the Earls of Westmoreland is a beautiful mural monument of marble, with a bust, by Nollekins, inscribed to John Lee, Esq. ;* and there is another to the memory of Richard Sherwood, Esq., who died May 26, 1816, and Elizabeth his wife. The south aisle contains several inscriptions to the Blacketts of Hoppyland. Sepulchral stones of the Hutchinsons and others, the brasses of which have been taken away, are in various parts of the nave, &c. Within the altar-rails are stones over the burial places of Thomas Vane, Esq., who died June 25, 1675, aged 23; the Hon. Raby Vane, died October 23, 1769; and William, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, died May 12, 1774, aged 76. A white marble points out the burial place of the Hon. Grace Vane, daughter of Christopher Lord Barnard, and the Lady Eliza, daughter of the Earl of Clare, who died October 2, 1710, aged 19. A lofty mural monument of white marble, on the south side of the altar, represents a sarcophagus, on which is a view in relief of Raby Castle; above is a recumbent

effigy, looking up to a cherub, which displays a wreath; and the inscription commemorates Henry, the second Earl of Darlington, who died at Raby Castle on the 10th September, 1792, aged 65. On the north side of the altar is a beautiful mural monument, on which is sculptured Faith leaning on an altar; a cherub near her supporting an urn; and beneath is an inscription to the memory of Margaret, Countess of Darlington, eldest daughter of Robert Lowther, Esq., of Meaburn, Westmoreland, who died September 10, 1800. Adjoining this is another, representing a sarcophagus, above which is a female figure reclining on a couch, and an angel directing her attention upwards to cherubs who are presenting a crown: it is inscribed to the memory of Katherine Margaret, Countess of Darlington, daughter of the sixth and last Duke and Duchess of Bolton, who died at Cleveland House, in the 40th year of her age, on the 16th of June, 1807. A beautifully sculptured monument, of the purest white marble, by Westmacott, was erected in the centre of the chancel to the late Duke of Cleveland, on the 2nd of August, 1843, by the duchess dowager.

* JOHN LEE, Esq., an eminent barrister-at-law, for many years resided at Staindrop. He was a native of Yorkshire, and was born in 1733. For several years he attended the northern circuit, where he was familiarly known in the legal and professional circles of that time as Jack Lee. Notwithstanding his talents, he was not at first successful in his native county, but went many years to York assizes without receiving a single brief. On this subject, the following anecdote was related by the late Earl of Eldon:—"One afternoon, after dinner, he declared that he found a prophet had no honour in his own country, and that as he never received a single guinea in York, he would shake the dust off his feet and leave it, the next morning, never to return again. Now Davenport, on hearing this determination, went to his own lodgings; and himself, with Wedderburn, drew up a brief."—It "purported to be in a matter entitled the king against the inhabitants of Hum town, for not repairing a highway; setting forth the indictment and the names of the witnesses to be examined, and their testimony, in a most skilful manner, and they sent it to Lee's lodgings, with a guinea as the fee. Lee came into the circuit room in the evening, and Wedderburn exclaimed, 'Bless me, Lee, I thought you were gone!' 'Well,' said Lee, 'it is very extraordinary: I was just going. I was shaking the dust off my feet in this place, as an abominable place, that I never would see again, when, lo! a brief is brought to me, and I must stay.' 'Well,' said Davenport, 'in what cause may that be?' Lee said, 'In an indictment, the king against the inhabitants of Hum town.' 'O dear!' said Davenport, they brought me a brief in that case with a bad guinea, and I would not take it. I dare say they have given you the bad guinea.' 'I have it in my pocket,' said Lee; 'here it is.' Davenport looked at it and said, 'Yes, this is the same guinea,' and put it in his pocket. Wedderburn and Davenport then told him the joke they had practised to have the benefit of his company a little longer at York. I think, upon memory, though he was a very good-tempered man, he never forgave this joke." From that time, however, he led almost every cause at York; and when Mr. John

Scott (afterwards Lord Chancellor Eldon) joined the northern circuit, he was treated with great distinction and kindness by Mr. Lee, who then had a good deal of business. As the circuit, in those days, was usually performed on horseback, Lee and Scott used to ride homeward together at its close, one to Staindrop and the other to Newcastle. "Of John Lee" wrote the Earl of Eldon, "I love to indulge in the remembrance. To me he was most kind in my younger days. He was a very powerful cross-examiner of a witness. I remember a witness remonstrating against the torture of his cross-examination. The man, who was clothed in rags, said, 'Sir, you treat me very harshly, and I feel it the more because we are relations.' 'We relations, fellow!' said Lee; 'how do you make out that?' 'Why,' said the man, 'my mother was such a person, and she was the daughter of such a man, and he was the son of a woman, who was the daughter of a person (naming him), who was your great grandfather, or great, great, great grandfather.' 'Well,' said Lee, 'you are right, he was so. And then, my good cousin, my good fourth or fifth cousin, speak a little truth, I beseech thee, for the honour of the family—for not one word of truth, cousin, hast thou spoken yet.'"

The subsequent career of Mr. Lee was successful and dignified. He was for some time attorney-general for the county palatine of Lancaster, and afterwards for that of Durham; and he represented the borough of Higham Ferrers in parliament. He also, under Lord Rockingham's administration, successively filled the offices of solicitor and attorney-general to the crown, to the latter of which he was promoted in November, 1783. After a life of probity and honour, he expired on the 5th of August, 1793, in the 61st year of his age, and was interred in Staindrop church, where the monument was erected to his memory by his widow. This lady was the daughter of Thomas and Tabitha Hutchinson, and died on the 17th of August, 1812, in the 78th year of her age. A tablet, bearing an elegant inscription, was placed on the most western pillar of the south aisle by her daughter, the late Miss Lee, of Staindrop, who died on the 4th of April, 1851, aged 74, after a life of unobtrusive benevolence.

THE COLLEGE.—Bishop Langley, by license, dated November 10, 1408, empowered Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, to found a college in Staindrop, to consist of “one custos. eight chaplains, four secular clerks, six esquires, and six other poor persons;” the license does not confine the founder to numbers or their quality.

In Tanner’s Notitia, the establishment is described as “a college for a master or warden, six priests, six clerks, six decayed gentlemen, six poor officers, and other poor men, to the honour of the Virgin Mary. It was endowed at the Dissolution with £170 4s. 6d. per annum, in the whole, and £126 5s. 10d. clear.” The endowment originally consisted of two messuages and twelve acres in Staindrop, granted by the earl towards the maintenance of divine service; besides which the churches of Letham in Lancashire, and of Brigham in Cumberland, were appropriated in augmentation.

The college adjoined the church, and appears to have been finished by the surviving countess, as Leland states that “Johan erectid the very house self of the College of Stainthrop. It is set on the north side of the collegiate churh, and is strongly builded all of stone.” The remains of its ruins were in the recollection of the last generation of inhabitants in Staindrop. The number of stalls in the chancel was increased on the foundation of the college, and those at present existing were then erected. It is probable that the earl intended this house for the reception of his military retainers, or those servants more immediately about his person who should be reduced by misfortunes, or otherwise disabled. In 1544, William Rievaux, Conan Denande, Charles Elmedon, William Wren, jun., Ralph Gower, and James Tenante were the inmates. The following is a list of the masters:—

Robert Knayton, cl., 1432; John Norman, 1438; William Lambert, occ. May 1, 1459, and 1477; Thomas Neville, priest, (rector of Brancepath); William Pollerd, July 20, 1498; John Claymond, A.M., (vicar of Norton, 1498), October 12, 1500; William Maudesley, A.B., 1501, p. res. Claymond; Edmund Natras, S.T.P. (rector of Middleton-in-Teesdale), 1537; Thomas Garnard, 154—, p. res. Natras.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 3 contain baptisms and burials from 1635* to 1759, and marriages from 1635 to 1719 and 1723 to 1760; No. 4, baptisms from 1760 to

1806, and burials from 1760 to 1893 and 1805 to 1806; No. 5, baptisms from 1806 to 1812; No. 6, burials from 1807 to 1812; and Nos. 7 and 8, marriages from 1760 to 1812.

THE IMPROPRIATION, ADVOWSON, AND VICARAGE.—That the prior and convent of Durham continued to exercise some jurisdiction over the church of Staindrop, after the territory had been granted to Dolphin, son of Uchtred, has been inferred from the license granted to Ralph Neville in 1343. It was, however, rectorial till 1412; the Bishops of Durham being the patrons. In 1319, an agreement occurs between Bishop Beaumont and Nicholas de Stayndrop with Isabella his wife, by which the bishop gives a sparrow-hawk for the advowson of the church. The rights of Bishop Hatfield also, as patron, were reserved on the institution of John Ingilby to the rectory in 1347; but in 1372, the advowsons of Staindrop and Brancepeth had become vested, by some exchange, in John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, from whom they are supposed to have passed to the Nevilles.

On the institution of the college, Bishop Langley, April 12, 1412, with the consent of the prior and chapter of Durham, annexed the impropriation and possessions of the church. “Yet, lest the cure of souls should suffer neglect, the bishop ordains that a perpetual vicarage shall be instituted, to which, when vacant, the warden and chaplains of Staindrop college shall present a clerk, being either one of their own number, or some other fit person being in priest’s orders, of sufficient learning, and honest conversation, and who shall have competent skill in chaunting, and shall be able to perform and administer all other duties to the cure of souls pertaining, to be admitted and instituted by the bishop and his successors; and that the parishioners may, on emergency, have the readier access to their vicar, the incumbent for the time being shall occupy one decent and sufficient chamber within the college, nigh to the gate, in which he shall abide and sleep, and shall daily eat at the costs of the college, with the wardens and chaplains, as one of the establishment, lest living alone he should be tempted to *extravagation*.” “And besides the premises assigned for his residence, the vicar shall receive, in full of his

* There were, in that year, 43 baptisms, 11 marriages, and 33 burials. As compared with this, there were, in the year 1850-51, 44 baptisms, 8 marriages, and 39 burials.

From 1644 to 1646, “through want of a minister, and carelessness of the clerk during the wars, much of the Register is lost; only here and there a name registered.”

1652, June 14. “Mem. From this time till August there was noe minister; soe that the children were carried to other parishes to be baptized.”

1709, March. “From this time till 21st Nov., 1710, no account at all can be given of the register, by reason of the carelessness of John Pearson, the late clerk. Tho. Lamb, Curate.”

portion, twenty marks annually from the warden in penny rent, by two equal payments at Martinmas and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist; and in every case of such payment being in arrear for fifteen days, the warden, &c., shall forfeit twenty pounds sterling to the bishop's almoner." The warden was also to pay 40s. annually to the bishop's exchequer, and 20s. to the prior and convent, as an indemnity for any loss by reason of the premises; also 10s. annually from the glebe to the bishop.

After the Dissolution, the advowson of Staindrop church remained for some time in the crown. King James I., by letters dated January 24, 1612, granted to Francis Morris and Francis Phillips all the tithes, &c., of the parish, of the value of £55 10s. 9d.; they agreeing to pay to the vicar £6 13s. 4d., and £6 13s. 4d. to an assistant chaplain. In 1635, Charles I., on the humble petition of Sir Henry Vane, Knt., granted license to Bishop Morton to create and establish a perpetual vicarage within the parish church of Staindrop, with power for Sir Henry to endow it to the annual value of £57 or thereabouts. Under this license he endowed it with a manse and garden, the petty tithes of Ingleton, Hilton, Wakerfield, and Staindrop, and the oblations and Easter dues, and presented the living to the Rev. Nathaniel Ward.

Staindrop rectory; patron, the Bishop of Durham. Dedication to the Virgin.

RECTORS.—Aldwin presbyter de Stayndrop, occ. 1131; John de Clithe, pr. Edw. I., 1274; William de Routhbur, 1294; William de Quickham, 1325; John de Ingleby, 1347, p. m. Quickham; William de Dent, 1362, p. res. Ingleby; William de Deighton, 1363, p. res. Dent; John Alwent, 1410, res 1412.

* NATHANIEL WARD.—This martyr to his loyalty was one of the sons of John Ward, minister of Haverhill in Suffolk. His elder brother, Samuel Ward, B.D., was a preacher of considerable eminence at Ipswich. Nathaniel is understood to have been originally a student at law; and, after a residence of some years abroad, he was presented to the vicarage of Staindrop by Sir Henry Vane, where, it has been said of him, "He was upon an outpost, and he did his duty there, as feeling that he belonged to the main body." In January, 1639, he writes, "At home I am engaged in a constant struggle against my corrupt nature; abroad I have to contend with impiety and barbarism." The obligations required of the clergy, at that time, by the ruling powers, were very distasteful to Mr. Ward, who, in 1644, either left or was ejected from his living, and joined the Cavaliers, then in arms in Cumberland. At the siege of Millum Castle, the ancient seat of the Huddlestons, he received a mortal wound. His noncupatory will, by which he bequeathed his lands, tenements, and hereditaments to his wife Mary and her heirs, was made in the presence of John Huddleston, John Tempest of the Isle, Thomas Hutton of Hutton-John, John Heath of Keyper, and Robert Grey.

† REV. PETER FISHER.—Dr. Sherwood, of Snow Hall (which see), contributed the following obituary notice to the Gentleman's Maga-

VICARS.—(Patron, Staindrop College).—William Horne, 1412; John Norman, 1432; John Rote, or Note, 1471-1476; John Robson; Thomae Horner, 1498, p. res. Robson; Thomas Bentley; Thomas Gurnell, 1537, p. res. Bentley (Bishop Tanstal granted him license to resign to John Wareyn, for a competent annual pension, dated 27th December, 1537); Robert Skyrro, 1541.

Stipendiary Curates. Annual value, £6 13s. 4d. for the officiating minister, and £6 13s. 4d. for an assistant; in toto, £13 6s. 8d. reserved out of the impropriation.

Henry Skathlock, 1556, p. m. Skyrro; Francis Brackenbury occurs Jan. 16, 1564, parish priest of Staindrop; Robert Dixon, 1577; Henry Setree occ. 1588; Robert Dixon, 1595, p. m. Setree; Nathaniel Wood, A.M., 1615; Robert Dixon, jun., A.M., 1616; John Stockdale, sequestrator curatos, 1617.

The vicarage restored 1635; cert. val., £44 5s. Patron, the Duke of Cleveland.

Nathaniel Ward, A.M., 1635; *—Millet; —Bowes; Samuel Feake, A.M., 1653; Simon Gilpin, 1660; Simon Gilpin, A.M., 1700, p. m. his father; Thomas Browne, 1717; Benjamin Burgess, 1728; William Gibson, 1740; Peter Fisher, 1746; † George Davison, March, 4, 1794, p. m. Fisher; John Jones Thornhill, A.M., June 21, 1806, p. m. Davison; John William Drage Merest, A.M., June 8, 1829, p. m. Thornhill; Harry Curteis Lipscomb, A.M., October 30, 1846, p. res. Merest.

The great tithes of the whole parish are vested in the Duke of Cleveland. In January, 1838, T. F. Scarth, Esq., agent for his grace, called parochial meetings of the six townships of the parish, for the purpose of making an agreement for the general commutation of the tithes, agreeably to the act of 6 and 7 Geo. IV.; and an arrangement was made for the purpose.

Two small fields or closes are attached to the living

zine:—"On the 5th of Sept., 1793, died at Staindrop in the county of Durham, in the 85th year of his age, the Rev. Peter Fisher, who had been vicar of that parish upwards of fifty-six years. He was rector of Cockfield, in the same county, and of Woodham Walter, in Essex; a man no less venerable for his virtues than his years; who, without any extraordinary brilliancy of intellect, had plain good natural parts, which he had diligently cultivated. In divinity his reading was constant, almost to the last moment of his life. He was rich in the knowledge of the scriptures, and happy in his manner of expounding them; a neat composer, a grave and dignified preacher; but he was chiefly distinguished by the more rare and valuable qualities of the heart, by his unaffected piety and unbounded benevolence. Mildness and condescension, humility and gentleness, beamed from his countenance, and influenced all his demeanour, rendering him very amiable in common life, and much regarded by all who knew him. Of the sick he was a diligent and conscientious visitor; to the poor and needy a liberal benefactor. By his parishioners, among whom he had been abundant in labours more than half a century, he was greatly beloved; and no doubt the 'good old parson,' as they used affectionately to style him, will long live in their remembrance."

as a glebe, subject, at the discretion of the Duke of Cleveland, to the payment of £10 per annum; and there is also a parsonage-house. The living is held with that of Cockfield, see page 79.

CHAPELS.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.—The Society of Friends formerly had a meeting house at Raby, on the demolition of which they erected a substantial building at Staindrop, capable of accommodating about 250 persons. There is a burial ground attached. The register books contain entries of births from 1777 to 1793 and from 1795 to 1819, and burials from 1776 to 1799 and 1795 to 1820.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—A congregation of Independent Calvinists has long existed, through the instrumentality of the late Rev. J. L. Prattman, in Staindrop. The present neat and commodious chapel, capable of seating about 350 hearers, was opened on the 30th of May, 1827. The Rev. J. Jackson, who was minister at that time, was succeeded by the Rev. R. Thompson, A.M., the present pastor. The register book, which is kept by the minister, contains 57 entries of births and baptisms between 1806 and 1837. The chapel was registered, pursuant to the acts 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85, and 1 Vict., c. 22, for solemnization of marriages, on the 8th July, 1837.*

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.—Between 30 and 40 years ago, the Wesleyan Methodists purchased a house on the south side of the street, which they converted into a chapel, capable of containing about 150 persons. Sunday schools are attached both to this and the Independent chapel.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS are not numerous in the town of Staindrop; but since 1827 they have had a room appropriated as a place of worship.

In the year ending Midsummer, 1853, the Staindrop branch of the Darlington Auxiliary Bible Society contributed £3 10s. on the purchase account, and £11 10s. free; and 25 Bibles and 24 Testaments were distributed in the same period.

* In April, 1837, a distraint for church-rates was made on the Rev. R. Thompson and four of his congregation, and on three members of the Society of Friends. The goods were sold by auction in the market-place; but as there was no competition, the proceeds fell short of the expenses.

CHARITIES.

School.—In 1710, John Grainger, Esq., bequeathed £300 for teaching 30 poor children of Staindrop. The sum of £15 yearly, being interest at the rate of five per cent., was, a few years ago, paid by Thomas Papillon, Esq., of Acrise, near Folkestone, in whose hands the principal was vested; and the schoolmaster, in consideration thereof, instructed 30 children in reading, writing, and accounts, without any charge. The interest, however, is not now paid, the bond for the same having been lost.

Sunday-school.—A Sunday-school was established for the poor children of this parish above 70 years ago, by a subscription of the then Earl of Darlington, Mrs. Raby Vane, and other parties. The capital was afterwards augmented by the late Duke of Cleveland; and the amount, £300, was placed in his hands, at five per cent. interest. The school was held in the vestry; but during the incumbency of the Rev. J. W. D. Merest, a large and commodious building was erected near the church, as a school-room, having distinct portions for boys and girls. About 60 children usually attend. A salary of £6 6s. a year is paid to the master, and the rest of the income is applied in the purchase of books.

Brabant's Charity.—In respect of this charity (see vol. i., p. 428), 19s. is received by the churchwardens at Easter; 1s. being deducted for land-tax. This money is carried to the general charity account.

Poor's Lands.—It is not known from whom the following lands were derived; but for a considerable length of time they have been let by the vicar, churchwardens, and twenty-four for the time being, for charitable purposes. 1. A field, containing about 3 acres, called the Lee Close, let at the yearly rent of £10 10s. 2. About 7 acres of land, called the Ackwards, let at £34. 3. A garden, containing about three-quarters of an acre, let at £7 14s. 6d. 4. An allotment, called the Moor Butts, set out upon the inclosure of Staindrop Moor, in 1764, to John Brownless, the churchwarden, in trust for the poor, in respect of their ancient lands. The allotment contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and is let at £14 15s. A small parcel of land was sold in 1826; and the produce of the sale, £32 5s. 7d., is deposited in a bank in Darlington. The whole of these sums, with the proceeds of Brabant's charity, amounting to £67 18s. 6d., are divided into 20 parts, as follow:—For Staindrop township, 7; Raby, 5; East Quarter (including Wackerfield, Hilton, and Ingleton), 4; and Langley Dale and Shotton, 4. The Staindrop share is distributed

soon after Easter, chiefly to widows and other poor persons not receiving parochial relief, in sums varying from 5s. to 10s. each. In Raby, the donations vary from 8s. to 10s. The township of Ingleton receives two-fifths of the portion assigned to East Quarter, and the remainder is divided equally between Wackerfield and Hilton: these shares are distributed in sums varying from 5s. to 25s. In Langley Dale and Shotton, the donations vary from 10s. to £2.

TOWNSHIP OF STAINDROP.—*John Simpson*, by will, dated April 5, 1680, bequeathed to his wife, Ann Simpson, all his lands in Staindrop, subject to an annual payment of 20s. to the minister, &c., for the putting out poor children apprentices, or to be distributed at their discretion amongst poor widows and fatherless children in Staindrop. Before the year 1794, this property had been divided; and 14s., part of the rent-charge, is now paid by the Duke of Cleveland's steward, as charged upon a house belonging to his grace; 4s. is paid by John Hodgson, shoemaker, in Staindrop, as charged upon a house belonging to him; and 2s. is paid by the representatives of the late Miss Lee. The whole is generally applied towards putting out a child of the township of Staindrop apprentice, or in supplying clothing for such child when bound out.

SNOTTERTON, supposed to be the Cnapaton of Canute, is situated about a mile west from Staindrop. It was anciently a manor, though it now consists of only a farm, with a house called *Raby Grange*, built in 1831 on the site of the old family mansion, the walls of which were surmounted by an embattled parapet, with crocketed spires at the corners. The Fitz-Meldreds, and their descendants the Nevilles, are its first recorded possessors; and it passed from the latter, in 1411, to a family whose heiress married John Bainbrigg. He died in 1516; and his successors for four generations were owners of Snotterton, leaving their coat and crest sculptured over the principal door of the mansion. In 1607, George Bainbrigg (who married a sister of Sir George Bowes, Knight Marshal) sold the estate to Toby Ewbanke, Esq., of Staindrop Hall, eldest son of Henry Ewbanke, prebendary of Durham. It was afterwards held by the Smarts,* from whom it passed to the Earl of Darlington, and is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland. A portion of the freehold called *Blakeley*, however, passed through the Baileses, Douth-

waites of Westholme, Garths of Somerhouse, and Hiltons of Killerby, to Sir William Bowes, Knt., of Streatlam, in whose descendant it is still vested.

Staindrop Moor.—In 1764, an act was passed for dividing and enclosing Staindrop Moor, stated to contain about 500 acres. The Right Hon. Henry Earl of Darlington, as lord of the manor of Raby, claimed the soil of the said moor; and Francis Smart, Esq., as lord of the manor of Snotterton, also claimed such soil, as being parcel of and belonging to the said manor. The Earl of Darlington was also impropiator of all the tithes, both great and small, arising within the township and parish of Staindrop. The proprietors entitled to right of common were, the said Henry Earl of Darlington, Thomas Hutchinson, John Tidy, William Hutchinson, William Lodge, William Blackett, James Hudson, and others. The act provided that the said moor be set out, divided, and allotted, on or before the 1st of May, 1765, by the commissioners, William Jepson of Heighington, John Dobbinson of Witton Castle, and Michael Hodgson of Field House, gentlemen. One full sixteenth part (quantity and quality considered) was to be allotted in lieu of the right to the soil, and the remainder divided amongst the whole of those holding right of common, in satisfaction of such rights, after the formation of proper highways, quarries, and watering places. The act was not to prejudice the rights of the lord of the manor, nor his privilege of working mines and quarries, and of making roads and waggon-ways to them, or removing hedges and other obstructions thereto. Damages to individuals by such means were, after notice given in Staindrop church on a Sunday morning, to be decided upon by two or more justices of the peace, who were to order the same to be paid by the lord of the manor; and if the parties should be dissatisfied with their decision, then such damages were to be settled by a jury. No tithes of corn or hay were to be paid from the allotments for five years after the award of the commissioners was given. The expenses of the act, surveying, &c., were to be jointly borne by the owners of allotments.

Mary Bowes, widow of George Bowes, Esq., claimed a right of common on the above moor, in respect of certain lands or tenements within her manor of Streatlam, over and above what she was entitled to in respect of Blakeley farm; which right was denied by the Earl of Darlington and the other proprietors of land. It was therefore directed by the act that the said claim should either be decided upon by a feigned action at

* Of this family was Christopher Smart, the poet, of whom a notice appeared in vol. i., p. 327.

law or by arbitration; and that no part of the said moor should be divided, nor the act be any-ways put in execution, until after such trial or award.

Francis Smart, Esq., lord of the manor of Snotterton, also contended that he and his ancestors, and all those whose estate he hath in the said manor, had, time immemorial, claimed and exercised a right of dominion and seignior in, upon, and over the said common or moor, as lords of the said manor, over and besides a right of common to which he was entitled in respect of his lands and tenements; and this claim of dominion and seignior was denied by Henry Earl of Darlington. It was therefore enacted that the said Francis Smart should be at liberty either to try the said right at law, or to have it determined by the arbitrators; and that no part of the common or moor should be divided, nor the act be any-ways put in execution in relation thereto, until the decision of such trial or arbitration.

The decisions were in favour of the duke, and a division thereupon took place. The award was deposited in the office of the Exchequer, city of Durham, on March 21, 1765.

RABY AND KEVERSTONE.

THE township of Raby and Keverstone, to the north of that of Staindrop, contains an area of 2,752 acres; the property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £2,649 12s. 11d. The population, at the six decennial returns, was 213, 201, 203, 247, 284, and 313. Of the latter number, 148 were males and 165 females; and there were, at the same date, 51 inhabited houses.

The contributions of the township of Raby and Keverstone to the Teesdale Union, for the year ended March, 1854, were as follow:—For out-relief and lunatics, £23 11s.; for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges, £19 16s. 7d.; for constable and costs before magistrates, &c., 12s.; for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists, 10s.; and for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c., £1 10s. The total of expenditure, £45 19s. 7d., was £7 10s. 5d. less than that of the preceding year. The cost of registration was 10s. 8d.; and the overseers paid £43 14s. 8d. to the county-rate.

* Some have endeavoured to prove that the provincial word *nevel*, to pummel with the fist, is derived from the pugnacious character of the lords of Raby; but the word is evidently founded on another, common both in the north of England and in Scotland, namely, *nief*, or *neave*, the fist. The name of Neville is derived from *Nova Villa*.

HISTORY—THE NEVILLES.

RABY formed a part of the grant of King Canute in Staindropshire, and was also included, though not by name, in that of Prior Algar and the convent to Dolphin, son of Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland. Raby is first mentioned as being the lordship of Meldred, the son of Dolphin; and his successor, Robert Fitz-Meldred, intermarried with Isabel, daughter of Geoffrey, and sister and heiress of Henry de Neville, who died without issue, 11 Henry III., 1227. The ancestor of the Nevilles was Gilbert, an admiral in the fleet of the Conqueror in 1066, whose grandson, Geoffrey, married Emma, daughter and heiress of Bertram Bulmer (see BRANCEPETH, vol. i., p. 429); and gratitude for the possessions acquired by these marriages induced Geoffrey, the son of Robert Fitz-Meldred and Isabel his wife, to assume the Neville surname.*

ROBERT NEVILLE, eldest son of Geoffrey, was lord of Raby, Brancepeth, and Sheriff Hutton, and flourished from 1257 to 1282. He appears as governor of the Border castles of Wark and Norham in 1258-9; warden of the forests north of Trent, 1261; governor of York castle, 1264; of Pickering castle, 1266; and of Bam-borough, 1270. From Geoffrey, a younger brother, were descended the Nevilles of Hornby.

Robert Neville, son of Robert above named, by his wife Isabella, daughter of Roger Bertram, Baron of Mitford, married Mary, one of the daughters, and eventually sole heiress of the powerful Baron, Ralph Fitz-Ribald, lord of Middleham. Dugdale relates that this Robert Neville frequented the company of a certain lady in Craven, in an adulterous manner; and, being surprised by some of her husband's friends, was by them so mutilated that he died of the wound, June 6, 1271, and was buried at Coverham, Yorkshire. His wife, Mary of Middleham, remained a widow 49 years, "dwelling upon her own inheritance," and, on her death in 1320, was buried at Coverham, of which her ancestors were the founders.

RALPH LORD NEVILLE.—On the death of the elder Robert Neville,† he was succeeded by his grandson,

† A rhyme, supposed to be the oldest in the north, is a lament for this baron:—

"Well I wa sall ys hornes blaw
Haly Rude this day;
Nou es he dede and lies law,
Was wont to blaw them ay."

Ralph, only son of the second Robert and Mary Fitz-Ranulph, who, though represented as spending his time amongst the monks of Marton and Coverham, occasionally took that part in public affairs which befitted his rank. Amongst other things, he, with John Fitz-Marmaduke, espoused the popular cause against Bishop Beck, when that prelate infringed the privileges of the tenants of St. Cuthbert. (See vol. i., p. 48.) He was summoned to parliament from 23 Edward I., 1295, till 5 Edward III.; and was ordered to join Edward I. at Portsmouth, in the 22nd year of his reign. He also shared in the disastrous campaign in Scotland with Edward II. When long past the prime of life, he was sentenced by Bishop Kellaw to do penance in Staindrop church for the crimes of incest and adultery with Anastasia his daughter, wife of Lord Walter de Fauconberg. He married, first, Eufemia, daughter and coheirress of John de Clavering; and, secondly, Margaret, daughter of John Thweng. On his death, April 18, 1331, he was buried at Coverham. During his life, a dispute arose relative to the annual offering of a stag to the prior of Durham, on St. Cuthbert's day in September, as a part of the tenure of Raby, but which would appear to have been rather a custom than a legal claim. "Contrary to the custom of his ancestors," says Dugdale, "he not only required that the prior of Durham, at the offering of that stag, ought to feast him, and all the company he should bring, but that the prior's own menial servants should for that time be set aside, and his peculiar servants and officers put in their stead. Whereupon, amongst other of his guests, he invited John de Balliol of Barnard Castle, who refused to go with him; alleaging, that he never knew the Nevills to have such a privilege there; Sir William de Brompton (the bishop's chief justice) likewise acknowledging, that he himself was the first who began that extravagant practice: for being a young man, and delighting in hunting, he came with the Lord Nevill at the offering of the stag, and said to his companions, *Come, let us go into the abbey and wind our horns*; and so they did. The prior further adding, that before the time of this Ranulph, none of his predecessors ever made any such claim; but when they brought the stag into the hall, they had only a breakfast, nor did the lord himself ever stay at dinner, except he was invited." This baron not being thought competent by his mother to manage the world's wealth, she settled her manors of Middleham and Coverdale on her grandson.

This "gentleman," Robert Neville, commonly known as *the Peacock of the North*, has left little memorial

behind him, except his being "a very, very peacock,"* and that, on the bridge of Elvet in Durham, he assaulted and slew Richard Fitz-Marmaduke, while the latter rode to open the county courts, as the bishop's seneschal. In the year following this outrage, of which, it appears, no public account was taken, the "peacock" led a band to plunder the Scottish March, when he was met by James, Earl of Douglas, at Bewick Park, Northumberland, and was there overthrown and slain in the contest.

RALPH NEVILLE, next brother to Robert, was taken prisoner on the same field on which his brother fell, and succeeded to the estates 5 Edward III., being then 40 years of age, and steward of the royal household. He revived the dispute with the prior of Durham, relative to the stag, and claimed "to be entertained the whole day, and likewise the morrow at breakfast;" his own officers being admitted to wait on him, jointly with those of the prior. The prior knowing him to be powerful, and that the country durst not displease him, and to gain his favour, in regard he had no small interest at court, "was content that for one time he should perform it as he pleased, yet so that it might not be drawn into example." And so Lord Neville, having carried his point, brought but few with him, and these more for the honour of the prior than a burthen; and shortly after dinner took his leave, but left one of his servants to lodge all night, and breakfast there, pretending that, as a son and tenant of the church, he would not be burthensome to it by bringing a great train; for, said he, "*What does a breakfast signify to me? Nothing.*"

This Ralph Lord Neville, in 7 Edward III., was a commissioner to settle articles between the king and Edward Baliol, and was joint warden, with Henry Percy, of the East and Middle Marches, in the following year, when he was also governor of Bambrough castle. In the 11th year of that reign, he was again a commissioner in Scotland, and, shortly after, lent the king all the money arising from the sale of wood in his manor of Flaxfleet in Yorkshire. From the 5th to the 39th year of Edward III., he was summoned to parliament. He was also employed in several of the subsequent negotiations, both with Scotland and France; and in the 33rd Edward III., he attended the king into

* It has been conjectured that this title originated in an armorial badge. In 1651, the manor of Winston was held of Raby by one broad arrow feathered with *peacock feathers*; and a sculpture above the north door of Staindrop church bears a faint resemblance of some bird, rather than to a lion.

the latter country, marched to Montlehery, and, according to Froissart, "placed himself in ambush, with Lord Mowbray and other knights, about three leagues from Paris, where, after a sharp skirmish, the French were defeated." But the most conspicuous event in his life was his presence at the battle of the Red Hills, popularly known as the battle of Neville's Cross. (See vol i., pp. 52, 384.) He married Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh de Audley, sister of Hugh Earl of Gloucester, and widow of Ralph Baron of Greystock, by whom he had issue six sons and four daughters. After an active life, Sir Ralph died on the 5th of August, 1367, and was buried in the nave of Durham cathedral, being the first layman to whom that honour had been conceded. The tomb and mutilated effigies of himself and his wife still remain.* (See vol i. p. 266.)

Sir Robert, second son of Ralph Lord Neville, married Margaret, widow of Sir Thomas Grey, and died without issue.

Alexander, third son, born at Raby, became first canon and then archbishop of York, where he beautified and strengthened the castle of Cawood. Being much in favour with Richard II., the enemies of that king designed to imprison the archbishop in Rochester Castle; but he fled for protection to Pope Urban at Rome, "who partly out of pity (that he might have something for his support), and more out of policy (that York might be in his own disposal upon the removal of this archbishop), translated him to St. Andrew's in Scotland, and so dismissed him with his benediction." This translation, however, was by no means agreeable to the applicant; as the archbishoprick of St. Andrew's was inferior to that of York in honour and revenue; and, besides, the Scots, looking at that time with jealousy on all Englishmen, could not but be particularly opposed to one of the family of Neville, so active in the wars against them. "Indeed," says Fuller, "half a loaf is better than no bread; but this his new translation was rather a *stone* than *half a loaf*, not filling his belly, yet breaking his teeth, if feeding thereon. This made him preferre the pastorall charge of a parish church in Lovaine, before his arch-no-bishoprick, where

he died in the fifth year of his exile, and was buried there in the convent of the Carmelites."

Sir William Neville, fourth son of Sir Ralph Neville, is frequently mentioned as having distinguished himself in arms, from 35 Edward III. to 8 Rich. II., and is noticed, in the latter reign, as a chief leader of the Lollards.

JOHN LORD NEVILLE, son of Ralph, was with his father at the battle of Neville's Cross, and afterwards, by his bravery and talents, contributed much to the aggrandizement of the house of Raby. He was knighted for his services at the barriers of Paris, and summoned to parliament 42 Edw. III. In the 44th of the same reign, he was constituted admiral of the royal fleet from the mouth of the Thames northwards, and retained by indenture to serve John Duke of Lancaster in war and peace. Two years afterwards, "about the Feast of the Nativity of S. John Baptist, he made that new work of marble and alabaster in the church of Durham, under the shrine of S. Cuthbert, which cost above two hundred pound." (See vol. i., p. 268.) To this warlike baron is also to be chiefly attributed the building of Raby Castle, which he had a license to castellate in 1379. Whilst lieutenant of Aquitaine, he reduced that province to quiet, and took 83 walled towns, castles, and forts. On the expedition of Richard II. into Scotland in 1385, Lord Neville's train (which, with those of the other nobility of the north, formed the rearward of the army) consisted of 200 men at arms and 300 archers. His first wife was Maude, daughter of Henry Lord Percy, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Lord Latimer, (who, after his death, married Lord Willoughby, of Eresby,) he had a son and a daughter. He died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 17th October, 1389, and was buried in Durham cathedral, where his altar-tomb remains between the pillars of the south aisle.

Sir Thomas Neville, second son of John Lord Neville, was summoned to parliament as Lord Furnival, 7 Richard II.

* The offerings of his funeral consisted of a vestment of red velvet, richly embroidered with gold, silk, great pearls, and images of saints standing in tabernacles, which he gave to St. Cuthbert. His body was brought in a chariot drawn by seven horses into the bounds of the church-yard, and then carried upon the shoulders of knights into the middle of the church, where the abbot of St. Mary's in York (in consequence of the bishop's absence, and the impotency of the prior) performed the office of the dead, and celebrated the morrow mass, at which were offered eight horses, viz. four for the war, with

four men armed, and all their harness and habilaments; and four for peace; and also three cloths of blue and gold. Four of the horses, however, were redeemed after the funeral, by John de Neville, son of the deceased, for 100 marks. Alice, his widow, sent to the sacrist 120 pounds in silver, to be employed in the repairs of the cathedral; and also, for celebrating his anniversary, one vestment, two tunicles, one cope, three albs, three stoles, four maniples of black satin, and another embroidered vestment to be used at the celebration of the sacrament.

John, son of Lord Neville by his second wife, was summoned to parliament as Baron Latimer, 5 Henry V. to 9 Henry VI., and married Maud, daughter of Thomas Lord Clifford, and widow of Richard Earl of Cambridge. His sister, Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Willoughby, son of her mother's second husband.

FIRST EARL OF WESTMORELAND.—Ralph, eldest son and successor of John Lord Neville, was advanced, under the name of Dan (*Dominus*) Raby Nevell, to the title of Earl of Westmoreland, in 1398, by Richard II., from whom he received many other favours. When, however, Henry Duke of Lancaster landed at Ravenspur, the earl joined him, and was one of the principal actors in placing him on the throne as Henry IV. For these services, he was rewarded with the earldom of Richmond, and the office of Earl Marshal of England for life; and he continued to enjoy the favour of Henry, sometimes seasoning the grave counsels he tendered by such rhymes as the following:—

“Who so wyll Fraunce wyne,
Must with Scotland fyrst beginne.”

After the death of his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Hugh Earl of Stafford (for his marriage with whom a dispensation was obtained from the Pope, the parties being between the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity,) the Earl of Westmoreland married Joan, legitimated daughter of John Duke of Lancaster, and widow of Sir Robert Ferrers, Knt., and thus became brother-in-law to the king. When the Percys, aided by Owen Glendower and the Earl of Douglas, rose in rebellion against Henry, Westmoreland adhered faithfully to the monarch; and, by driving back to Prudhoe Castle his old associate, the Earl of Northumberland, he prevented the junction of the latter with Hotspur at the battle of Shrewsbury. He afterwards, on the insurrection of Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, made him prisoner by a stratagem of at least a dubious character, and delivered him to the king.

Holingshead's account of the transaction is that the earl sent messages to the archbishop, in the forest of Galtres, to understand the cause of his great assembly, to which the prelate (who was in armour) answered that it was for fear of the king only, to whom he could have no free access for the multitude of flatterers about him, and shewed the articles of their complaints. The earl professed that he “liked of the archbishop's holy and virtuous intent,” and induced him to persuade Mowbray, the earl marshal, also in rebellion, to accompany him to a place of conference with himself.

At this meeting, Westmoreland agreed to do his best towards effecting a reformation, and said, “Well then, our travail is come to the wished end; and where our people have been long in armour, let them depart home to their wonted trade and occupations. In the mean time, let us drink together, in sign of agreement, that the people on both sides may see it, and know that it is true that we be light at a point.” The archbishop sent a knight with a message to this effect, to his people, who, seeing shaking of hands and drinking, returned home. Meanwhile, the other party stealthily increased, and the archbishop and earl marshal were arrested. Leland states that Westmoreland's army pursued that of the archbishop, stripping and severely scourging those that they could lay hold of. The king then marched north against Northumberland, and, on his way, executed at Durham the Lord Hastings, Lord Fauconbridge, Sir John Colville of the Dale, and Sir John Griffith.

In the reign of Henry V., the Earl of Westmoreland accompanied that monarch into France, and was present at the battle of Agincourt, where he had in his train five knights, 30 lances, and 80 archers. Shakespeare, who has portrayed a sketch of the sagacity, prudence, and subtlety of the earl, makes him wish, on this occasion, for “more men from England;” to which the chivalrous king replies, “The fewer men the greater share of honour.”

The collegiate church of Staindrop owes its foundation to the earl; and on his death, October 21, 1426, he was buried there, and the gorgeous alabaster altartomb erected over him which still commemorates his memory (see page 86).

His possessions in the county of Durham, at the time of his death, were immense. Besides the parishes of Staindrop and Brancepeth, and the advowsons of the respective churches, he had, according to an inquisition, manors, lands, buildings, or mines, at Elwick, Dalton, Hurworth, Nether Coniscliffe, Bolam, Ullerbush, Alwent, Denton, Egleston, Holmeland, Hunwic, Tudhowe, Sunderland (Bridge), Wodyfal, Halleywell, Britley, Fyshburne, Oxenade, Cockerton, Cocksyde house, Derlington, Halghton, Mawfeld, Cockfield (with the advowson of the living) and Wodland, Eldon, Alansheels, Blakwell, Ivesley, Roulee, Hedeley, Corneshowe cum Hedleyhop, Thornell, Grenwell, Helmpark, Bynchestre, Bires, Whitworth, Whetlaw, Westberden, Pelton, Winlawton, in the city of Durham (with the advowson of St. Mary's in the South Bailey), Cambous in Bedlingtonshire, &c.

The domains of the earl in other parts of the king-

dom were also extensive;* but most of them were bestowed on the favoured issue of the second marriage.

Sir John Neville, eldest son of the earl, commenced early in life to serve in the wars of France, where he was made governor of Vernoi in Normandy. "John Neville, Knight of England, with thirty grayes, discomfited, by Estampes, fifty Frenchmen, taking divers of them." He was appointed to receive the submission of such places as succumbed to Henry V., and to "assault, reduce, and garrison those who stood out." In his own country, he was governor of Roxburgh and warden of the West Marches. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and sister and coheir of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent and Duke of Surrey, by whom he had three sons, Ralph, John, and Thomas (ancestor of the Nevilles of Wear-dale), and three daughters. He died in 1423, in his father's lifetime.

Ralph, second son of the earl, married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Ferrers, of Oversley.†

The daughters of the earl by his first marriage were, Maud, married to Peter Lord Mauley; Philippa, to Thomas Lord Dacre, of Gilsland; Alice, first to Sir Thomas Grey, of Hoton, and afterwards to Sir Gilbert Lancaster; Elizabeth, a nun at the Minoreses in London; Margery (or Anastasia), abbess of Barking; Anne, married to Sir Gilbert Umfreville; and Margaret, married first to Richard Lord Scrope, and afterwards to William Cressener, Esq.

Richard Neville, K.G., eldest son of the earl by Joan Plantagenet,‡ and to whom his father gave Middleham, was warden of the East and Middle Marches; created Earl of Salisbury by patent, 4th May, 20 Hen. VI., 1442; governor of Carlisle, 1448; and grand chamberlain of England, 1460. He married Anne,

daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and was beheaded at Wakefield by the Lancastrians in 1461. His eldest son became Earl of Warwick (the "king-maker," see page 10).

John Neville, second son of the Earl of Salisbury, was summoned to parliament as Baron Neville, 38 Hen. VI.; as Baron Montague, 1 Edw. IV., 1461; created Earl of Northumberland, 1465, which dignity he resigned 1470, and was created Marquis of Montague, K.G., and Chancellor of England. He was slain at Barnet, April 14, 1471, and attainted. By his wife, Isabel, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Inglethorpe, of Borough Green, Cambridgeshire, he had two sons and five daughters. George, the eldest son, was created Duke of Bedford, 1469; succeeded as Marquis of Montague, 1471; degraded from his dignity by act of parliament, 1477; and died without issue in 1483.

Sir Thomas Neville, third son of the Earl of Salisbury, who married Maud, daughter of Robert Lord Willoughby, of Eresby, was slain at Wakefield with his father.

George Neville, fourth son of the Earl of Salisbury, was born at Middleham, educated at Baliol College, Oxford, and consecrated bishop of Exeter before he was 20 years of age. Five years afterwards, he was made Lord Chancellor of England. On his consecration to the archbishopric of York in 1470, he made a prodigious feast at his instalment to all the nobility, most of the prime clergy, and many of the gentry; the contents of whose bill of fare were as follow:—300 quarters of wheat, 330 tuns of ale, 104 tuns of wine, 1 pipe spiced wine, above 400 bucks, does, and roebucks, 80 fat oxen, 6 wild bulls, 1,000 wedders, 300 calves, 200 kids, 300 hogs, 300 pigs, 4,000 rabbits, 3,000 capons, 100 peacocks, 200 cranes, 3,000 geese, 2,000 chickens,

* They are enumerated by Dugdale as follows:—the manor of Stifford, co. Northumberland; the manor of Boston, called Burt-hall; the soke of Mumby; the manors of Wikes, Frompton, Ledenham, Fulbeck, and Wastinburgh, co. Lincoln; the manor of Cheshunt, co. Hertford; Clavering and Calmore, co. Essex; the castle and manor of Sheriff-Hotton; the manors of Elmington, Skirbembek, Yaresthorp, Raskel, Howke, Soreby, Wiberfosse, Stanfordbrigge, Haund-Burton, Knapton, Rise, Sutton-super-Darwent, Shirborne in Herford-Lithe, Apelton in Ridale; the castle, manor, and lordship of Middleham; the manors of Carlton, Coverdale, West Witton, Woodhall, Kettlewell in Craven; Thoraldby, New-bigin, with Bishopdale, Bainbridge, Esingwold, and Hoby; Gilling, Aideburgh, Bowes, Forest, Dunby, Catrike, Arkelgarthdale, and New Forest; also the castle of Richmond, with its members, the manors of Snape, Well, Crakhal, Rand, Newton, East Hawkeswel, Ruskby, Faceby, Carlton in Cleveland, Hilderwel, Caldington, South Cowton, Fergherby, Leybourne; Sutton in Galtres, with the bailiwick of Langbergh, all in the county of York. Likewise the manor of Basingbourne, in

Cambridgeshire; Perrit, Soureby, the hamlets of Langwathby, Scoutby, Carleton, Lidell, Gamelesby, Blenherhasset, Wigton in Allerdale, and Bolton in Allerdale, all in co. Cumberland.

† "Sir Raff the rich Rugbe, [mentioned in the Battle of Chevy Chase], was probably Sir Ralph Neville of Raby Castle, son of the first Earl of Westmoreland, and cousin-german to Hotspur. In the more modern edition of the ballad, he is expressly called Sir Ralph Rabby, i.e. of Raby."—*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, vol. i., p. 63.

‡ After the death of King Henry V., a petition was sent to the regency by Lady Westmoreland, his aunt, praying that her "Chronicles of Jerusalem," and the "Expedition of Godfrey of Boulogne," borrowed of her by the late king, might be returned. Henry, though a learned prince, seems to have had the bad habit of borrowing books and never returning them. The prior of Christchurch, in a most pitiful complaint, said that he had lent to his dear lord, King Henry, the works of St. Gregory, who had never returned them to him, their rightful owner.

4,000 pigeons, 200 bitterns, 4,000 ducks, 400 hernsews, 200 pheasants, 500 partridges, 4,000 woodcocks, 400 plovers, 100 curlews, 100 quails, 1,000 egrets, 200 reese, 1,506 hot venison pasties, 4,000 cold venison pasties, 1,000 dishes of jelly parted, 4,000 dishes of plain jelly, 4,000 cold custards, 2,000 hot custards, 300 pikes, 300 breams, 8 seals, 4 porpoises, and 400 tarts. At the dressing and ordering of this feast, no less than 1,000 servitors, 62 cooks, and 515 kitcheners were employed. "But," says Fuller, "the inverted proverb found truth in him, *One glutton-meal makes many hungry ones*: for some years after falling into the displeasure of King Edward the Fourth, he was slenderly dyetted, not to say famished in the castle of Calis; and being at last restored by the intercession of his friends, died heartbroken at Blyth, and was buried in the cathedral of York, 1476."

Sir William Neville, fourth son of the Earl of Westmoreland, was governor of Roxburghe Castle, and summoned as Baron Fauconberg 7 Hen. VII., 1429 to 1460; created Earl of Kent, 2 Edw. IV., 1461; Lord Admiral of England, and K.G. He married Joane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lord Fauconberg, by whom he had three daughters. He died in 1462, at Pondelarche, in Normandy.

George Neville, next son of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, had the estates of his father's uncle, John Lord Latimer, settled upon him, and was consequently summoned as Baron Latimer, from 10 Hen. VI., 1432, to 1469. He married Elizabeth, third daughter and coheiress of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, (see page 10,) and died December 9, 1469. His de-

* The fortunes of this last-mentioned daughter, who was mother to two of the three kings of England belonging to the *House of York*, and grand-mother to the other, "may pass," says Fuller, "for the clearest instance of humane frail felicity.

"HER HAPPINESS.

"She was youngest daughter and child to Ralph, Earl of Westmerland, (who had one and twenty) and exceeded her sisters in honour, being married to Richard, Duke of York.

"She was blessed with three sons, (who lived to have issue) each born in a several kingdom, *Edward*, at Bourdeaux, in France, *George*, at Dublin, in Ireland, *Richard*, at Fotheringhay, in England.

"She beheld her eldest son Edward king of England, and enriched with a numerons posterity.

"HER MISERIES.

"She saw her husband kill'd in battel; George, Duke of Clarence, her second son, cruelly murdered; Edward, her eldest son, cut off by his own intemperance in the prime of his years; his two sons butchered by their uncle Richard, who himself, not long after, was slain at the battle of Bosworth.

"She saw her own reputation murdered publicly at Paul's Cross by the procurement of her youngest son Richard, taxing his eldest brother for illegitimate.

scendant, Edmund Neville, of Latimer, on the attainder of the Earl of Westmoreland in 1569, claimed the earldom, as heir male of Ralph, first earl. On his monument in Eastham church, Essex, he is styled Lord Latimer and Earl of Westmoreland.

Thomas, next son, married Alice, daughter and heiress of — Seymour.

Robert Neville, seventh son, was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, 1427, and translated to Durham, 1438. (See vol. i., p. 57.)

Edward Neville, eighth son, married, first, Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcestor and Lord Bergavenny; and secondly, by papal dispensation, Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Howard, and sister to John, first Duke of Norfolk. He had livery of the lands of Bergavenny, 14 Hen. VI.; summoned as Baron of Bergavenny, 1450; and died October 18, 16 Edw. IV., 1476. From his first marriage were descended the Barons and Earls of Abergavenny and the Nevilles of Billingbere.

● Cuthbert, Henry, and John, the remaining sons of the Earl of Westmoreland, died young.

The daughters of the earl and his second wife were—Catherine, first married to John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1434, and afterwards to Sir John Wydville, Knt., son of Richard Earl Rivers; Eleanor (or Elizabeth), to Richard, Lord Le Despencer, and afterwards to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; Anne, first to Humphery Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and afterwards to Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy; Joane, a nun; and Cicely, the youngest of twenty-one children, married to Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York.*

"Yet our Chronicles do not charge her with *elation* in her good, or dejection in her ill success, an argument of an even and steady soul in all alterations. Indeed she survived to see *Elizabeth*, her grand child married to King Henry VII.; but little comfort accrued to her by that *conjunction*, the party of the Yorkists were so depressed by him. She lived five and thirty years a widow, and died in the tenth year of King Henry VII., 1495, and was buried by her husband in the quire of the collegiate church of Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire, which quire being demolished in the days of King Henry the Eighth, their bodies lay in the church-yard without any monument until Queen Elizabeth coming thither in progress, gave order that they should be interred in the church, and two tombs to be erected over them. Hereupon, their bodies, lapped in lead, were removed from their plain graves, and their coffins opened. The Duches Cicely had about her neck hanging, in a silver ribband, a pardon from Rome, which penned in a very fine hand, was as fair and fresh to be read as if it had been written but yesterday. But, alas, most mean are their monuments, made of *plaister*, wrought with a *troucell*, and no doubt there was much *daubing therein*, the queen paying for a tomb proportionable to their personages. The best is, the memory of this Cicely hath a better and more lasting monument, who was a bountiful benefactress to Queen's College in Cambridge."

SECOND EARL OF WESTMORELAND.—Ralph Neville, eldest son of Sir John, succeeded his grandfather as second Earl of Westmoreland. He married, first, Elizabeth, widow of John Lord Clifford, daughter of Henry Lord Percy (Hotspur), eldest son of Henry, Earl of Northumberland; and, secondly, Margaret, only daughter of Reginald Lord Cobham, of Starborough, Surrey. He died November 3, 2 Rich. III., 1480.

John Lord Neville, only son of the earl, married Anne, daughter of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, but was slain, on the part of Henry VI., at the battle of St. Alban's, 1451, during the life of his father, and left no issue.

Sir John Neville, brother of the earl, married Anne, widow of his nephew, and also espoused the cause of the house of Lancaster, fighting on whose behalf, he was slain at Towton, on Palm Sunday, 1461.

THIRD EARL OF WESTMORELAND.—Ralph, eldest son of Sir John Neville, and his wife, Anne Holland, succeeded his uncle as third Earl of Westmoreland in 1480. He served in the army of the Earl of Surrey, and is mentioned in that nobleman's letter to Henry VIII., giving an account of the storm of Jedburgh. He married Matilda, daughter of Sir Roger Booth, Knt., of Barton, Lancashire, and niece of Laurence Booth, Archbishop of York, by whom he had a son, Ralph Lord Neville, who married Edith, daughter of Sir William Sandys, of the Vine, Hampshire, but died in the lifetime of his father. Leland says, "This Lord Neville died, his father the earl yet living; whereupon

* At a horse-race on Gatherley Moor, near Richmond, Christopher Neville made an assault on the heir of Rokeby. It is said that he was sent by his brother Henry, fifth Earl of Westmoreland, with 100 men, to kill Rokeby; but the father of the latter was so beloved that the son "was both defended and guarded from the violence of his adversaries, and was able so to have rebounded the blows given him by them, that they should have spilt the best blood in their bodies if his party had been willing." The old man, however, as justice, commanded peace, saying, "Gif [although] it grieves me to see him bleed that bleeds, yet peace, the peace."

† To Margaret Gascoigne, a daughter of this countess by her first marriage, whose fortune had been entrusted to the earl, he granted in lieu a lease of Oxon-le-Field. The following appears in the Wills and Inventories published by the Surtees Society:—

"An Inventory of all the goods and cattells wiche were Margaret Gascoigne's single-woman, within the bishoprick of Durham, lait deceased, at the whyt friers in London, praised by Thomas Lacy, gentelman, Anno Domini 1567, the xxiiij of March. First, one lesse of grang called Oxnold Feld night Dallington, maid by the Right honorable Henry lait Erle of Westmerland, to hir in recompenc of hir child's porcon wiche he had remaining in his hands of the yerely value of *lxl.*, the rents paid and all other paments discharged. Item

the erle took much thoght, and dyed at Horneby Castle, in Richmondshire, and there is buryed in the paroche chirche." The death of the broken-hearted earl occurred in 1523.

FOURTH EARL OF WESTMORELAND.—Ralph, son of Ralph Lord Neville and Edith Sandys, born February 21, 1499, succeeded, on the death of his grandfather, as fourth Earl of Westmoreland, K.G., and was one of those who signed the letter to Pope Clement VI., threatening to throw off his supremacy unless he consented to the divorce of Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine. He married Catherine, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, by whom he had issue seven sons (two of whom, Cuthbert and Christopher,* were attainted for their participation in the rebellion of their nephew) and eleven daughters. He died April 24, 1549-50.

FIFTH EARL OF WESTMORELAND.—Henry Neville, fifth Earl of Westmoreland, K.G., and warden of the West Marches, married, first, Anne, daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland; second, Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Cholmondeley, Knt., and widow of Sir Henry Gascoigne, Knt.;† and a third wife, named Margaret.‡ He died in August, 1563, and was buried at Staindrop, beneath the tomb which he had prepared for himself and two of his wives (see page 87). By his first wife he had issue four sons (the three youngest of whom died without issue) and four daughters.

SIXTH EARL OF WESTMORELAND.—Charles, son and heir of the above, and sixth Earl of Westmoreland,

the said erle did by his last will and testament geve and bequith vnto hir all that his interest and lease for terme of yeres which he had in the deanrye of Darlington of yerly value the rents paid, &c., of *xii.* She neither aught any debts nor yet gave any legaces." Her wardrobe, "First a goune of chaungable taffatie laid one with gold laic, 66s. 8d. A goune of silk grogram laid one with silk laic, 46s. 8d. One old goune of maccado, 26s. 8d. Two kirtells wherof one of changable taffatie th' other of grogram, 30s. Two peticotts, thone of skerlet th' other of stamell, 55s. Two frenche hodes with lytle billiment of gold, 66s. 8d. Other necessary apparell, 26s. 8d. Summa of the apparell, £14 18s. 4d."

In reference to the deanery of Darlington, it may be observed that the editors of Spelman's *Sacrilege* attribute the misfortunes of the later Nevilles to their possessing certain dissolved monasteries.

† Dugdale mentions but two wives; *Jane*, daughter of the Earl of Rutland; and *Margaret*, daughter of Sir Richard Cholmley. Surtees, in his pedigree of the Nevilles, enumerates Anne Manners, a second wife named Jane, and Margaret Cholmondeley; but, in the text, he mentions the will of the earl, dated 1563, in which "he desired burial in the church of Staindrop, near Jane (Chomley), his second wife." The authority of the will is conclusive.

was 21 years of age at the time of his father's death, and married Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey* (the poet), beheaded in 1547, and sister to the Duke of Norfolk, who was also beheaded June 2, 1572. It does not appear that the earl was imbued with any of that martial feeling which had characterised his ancestors, but rather that he was inclined to field sports and private enjoyment. With Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, he seems to have lived on friendly terms; and on the 17th of May, 1569, as commissioners under the great seal, they attended the musters, taken upon Hamilton Hills, of all the inhabitants of the wapentake of "Langbarughe," from the age of sixteen and upwards. In September following, he appears to have been engaged in dispensing hospitality at Brancepeth; as, on the 7th, Lord Hunsdon, having finished his warden court at Alnwick, writes to Cecil, from Newcastle, "I rode to my Lord of Westmerland, too be mery." It may be hence inferred that his loyalty hitherto was unimpeached.

The fatal Rising of the North, however, occasioned by the designs of the friends of Queen Mary of Scotland to effect a marriage between her and the Duke of Norfolk, brother-in-law to the Earl of Westmoreland, was accelerated by the indiscreet representations of those in the confidence of the latter nobleman. Wavering between allegiance and fear, both he and the Earl of Northumberland delayed obeying Elizabeth's summons to appear before her, until it was too late, and they were fully committed to the insurrection. The alarms to which Northumberland was exposed at Topliff, where it was insinuated that he was to be seized and conveyed away "*moffeled*" to the council, induced him to fly to his coadjutor at Brancepeth. On the 14th of November, according to Sir George Bowes, "at iiij of the clocke in the afternoone, the said erles, accompanyd with Rychard Norton, Francys hys sone, with dyvers other of hys sayd sones, Xpoferr Nevell, Cudbert Nevyll, uncles of the sayd Erle of Westmerland, and Thomas Markynfelde, wythe others, to the number of three [score] horsemen, armed in corsletts and coyts of playt, with speares, harquebusses, and dagges; and entred the mynster theyr [at Durham], and theyr toke

all the bokes, but one, and theyme and the comunyon table defaced, rentt, and brok in peces. And after made a proclamatyon in the quenes name, that no man, before theyr pleasur knowne, shuld use any servyce: and callyng the cetezens before theyme, told theyme how they had done nothyng but that they wold avowe, and was after the quenes procedynges. And so taryng about the space off one hour, they departed; puttyng a watch of twenty-four townsmen to the towne, which tooke a servante of myne which I sent thither, and hyme caryed to hys lodgyng, and theyr he was kept tyll this morninge, and so came away.—In haste, at Barnard Castle, the xvth of Nov., at xii of the cloke, 1569."†

The queen's command that Westmoreland should instantly repair to court, was, unfortunately, not delivered until he had thus gone beyond the power of retractation. On the same day on which the above transactions took place at Durham, he wrote from Brancepeth to the Earl of Sussex as follows:—

"My Lord—I ame sorie that my happe is so harde that I can not obey the Quenes Majesties letter, in coming up to her presence, with howe greate a grefe it is to my harte, God knows, who ever loved her, and will do during lyfe, never meninge anie thing prejudiciall to her Majesties person, but have bene, and ever wil be, her faithfull and trewe subiecte. Althoughe I be now forced to thos extremities, contrarie to her pleasure and your counsell, to remaine here, seking to strengthen myself against the malice of myne enemies, which daily seke my destruction; for which cause I am compelled to gather my frends by anie meanes I thinke would beste serve my torne; nevertheless mayning faithfully to her highnes, althoughe I knowe it shall be otherways taken. If the Quenes Majesties letters had come before this day, I had been more clere from offence than now I ame; because my going to Duresme hathe made the pepell which I have been the stay of, all this whyle, till I feared to have bene plukt out of my howse; which unlawful means I never ment to yelde to, rather chosing to dye, then thus cruelly to have bene sent up. But, if her Majestie had, before this extremitie, preparyd for me, I would willingly

* When the Earl of Surrey was confined in the Tower, his children were placed under the charge of the Duchess of Richmond, their aunt, to be brought up and educated; and Fox (the martyrologist), their instructor, bears honourable testimony to the talents and abilities of the Lady Jane, who, he says, profited so wonderfully in the Greek and Latin tongues, "that she might well stand in competition with the most learned of the time, for the praise of elegancy in both kinds." She is described as being one of the most learned ladies of a

learned age, when knowledge, as well as virtue, was deemed essential to the female character.

† This letter, which is extremely difficult to be read, has been evidently written in great haste; as it is addressed to "my singular good Lord the Erle of Westmerland, Lord President of the Quenes Majesties counsell established in the North Parts," instead of to the Earl of Sussex.

have obeyed; but not to avoyde those dangers I have presumed so far, as I dare not venture to come in [her] Majesties presence. But, good, my lord, for the frendship sake before tyme profeste, cease not to be a frende for me to her Majestie, though I look you wil be otherwyse. Thus wysching you much honor and helth, and trusting you will advertise her Majestie of this my excuse, I will make an ende."

An outline of the history of the rebellion has been given in vol. i., p. 67; and various circumstances connected with its details will be found under the heads of the localities in which they occurred. It is, therefore, only necessary in this place to mention such particulars as relate to the Earl of Westmoreland. The proclamation issued at Darlington was penned, by his command, by Thomas Jenny, at the dictation of Marmaduke Blakiston. Like other documents promulgated by the earls, it accuses the queen's counsellors of seeking to destroy the ancient nobility and the true religion:—

"Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, and Charles, Earl of Westmoreland, the queens most trewe and lawfull subjects, and to all her highness people, sendeth greeting:—Whereas diverse newe set upp nobles about the Quenes Majestie, have and do dailie, not onlie go aboute to overthrow and put downe the ancient nobilitie of this realme, but also have misused the Quenes Majesties owne personne, and also have by the space of twelve years now past, set upp and mayntayned a new found religion and heresie, contrarie to Gods word. For the amending and redresing whereof, divers foren powers doo purpose shortlie to invade thes realmes, which will be to our utter destruction if we do not ourselves speedilie forfend the same. Wherefore we are now constreyned at this tyme to go aboute to amend and redresse it ourselves, which if we shold not do, and forenners enter upon, as we shold be all made slaves and bondsmen to them. These are therefore to will and require you, and every of you, being above the age of sixteen years and not sixty, as your dutie towards God doth bynde you, for the settinge forthe of his trewe and catholicke religion, and as you tender the common wealth of your cuntrie, to come and ressort unto us with all speede, with all such armour and furnytur as you, or any of you have. This fail you not herein, as you will answer the contrary at your perills. God save the Quene."

On the retreat of the insurgents from Yorkshire, the Earl of Westmoreland superintended the siege of Barnard Castle, and was present at its surrender. On the advance of Sussex, he fled with the horsemen. The adventures of the earls, during their flight, are thus narrated in a letter, dated the 22nd December, from Sussex to Sir W. Cecil:—"I have intellygens of suche as were present, and sawe it, that the next morning

* "Of Liddisdail the common theifis
Sa peartlie steillis now and reifis,
That nane may keip
Horse, nolt, nor scheip,
Nor yett dar sleip
For their mischiefis."—*Maitland*.

after the erles came in to Lydysdale, Martyne Elwood, and dyvers others of the pryncypall men of Lydysdale, dyd rayse ther force agenst the erles, Black Ormston, and the reste of ther company, and offered the fyght; so as both partyes were lyghted, and in the end Marten Elwood sayd to Ormston, he should be sory to enter deadly feude with him by bloodshed, but he would charge him and the reste before the Regent, for keeping of the rebells of England, if he did not put them out of the country; and that, yf they were in the country after the next day, he would do his worst agaynst them, and all that mayntained them. Wherupon the erles were dryven to leave Lydesdall, and to fly to one of the Armstrongs, upon the *batable*, or the borders betwyn Rydsdale and England. The same daye the Lydesdale men* stole my Lady of Northumberlands horse, and her ij wemens horses, and x other horses; so as when the erles went away, they left her and all the reste that had lost their horses on foote, at John of the Sydest House, a cottage not to be compared to any doge kennel in England. Such is their present mysery; and at their departing from her, they were not 50 horse, and my L. of Westmorland changed his cote of plate and sword, with John of the Syde, to be the more unknowen."

Two days afterwards, Lord Hunsdon writes, "The erles rebelles and their principall confederates (as I here) do lurke and hide themselves in the woodes and desertes of Lyddesdale; but, if they tary on the Borders there, Sir Jo. Forster is in good hope to have som of them, or it be long. The erles have changed their names and apparell, and have made themselfes lyke to the owtlawes of Liddersdale. We have to presume and to suspect gretely, that they shall receyve som helpe and comforte of the L. Hume and of the Carres in Tividale; but the greatest feare is, of their escape by the sea, eyther on the este, or on the west coaste. Order is given here to the capteynes of the Q. Mates shippes, to attende well on the este coaste; and if you have done any thing for the west coast, they shall the more hardly escape."

On the 7th of January, Sir John Forster writes to Cecil, "Treuth it is, the Earl of Westmoreland presently lying in the overmost-chamber in Farnyhurst Tower, and my Lady of Northumberland is lodged in the lowest chamber. Ther is in the erles companie

† "He is weil kend, John of the Syde,
A greater theif did never ryde.
He never tyris
For to brek byris;
Ouir muir and myris
Ouir gude ane guide."—*Maitland*.

Francis Norton and other six of the erles servants, the Welberies, Henry Ridley, and others; old Norton, Markenfield, Egremont Radcliffe, Swinborne, and Tempest. They are all presently with the Lord of Buckleugh, at Bransham."

Whilst the Earl of Westmoreland was sheltered by Sir Thomas Ker, laird of Farnihurst, he was visited by his kinsman, Robert Constable, who had been employed by Lord Leicester and Sir Walter Wildmay, to go to Scotland after the rebels, where he might percase "worke sum feate to betrap some of them."* Constable endeavoured to gain his confidence, for the purpose of betraying him, and represented the disgrace brought on the house of Neville, which, he said, had "been honourable, and of great antiquity, and never spotted till now." The earl's tears, on this, flowed abundantly, and he confided his hopes and sorrows to the bosom of his treacherous relative, who advised him to come to his house when all was quiet; a course which would have consummated Constable's villainy. The earl gave him a ring from his finger, to present to the countess as a token, and to will her "to take no care nor thought for him, for all his care was for her and his children;" and that he hoped by God's grace to recover the queen's favour. He also desired that his lady should send one of her best jewels to Lady Ker, and the fairest gelding she could procure for the laird, as a return for the charges he had put them to. Notwithstanding these particulars, related by Constable himself, that wily

hypocrite hints at a jealousy of the laird of Farnihurst about Westmoreland and his "new wanton lady." The events which followed prevented the Earl from accepting his kinsman's *hospitality*. The particulars of the interview of the latter with the countess at Brancepeth have been given in vol. i., p. 430.

The earl was strongly suspected of remaining concealed about Brancepeth for some time after the rebellion, and also to have been present at several inroads on the English Border. He is said to have been at the convention of Leith, and to have "sat in counsell wyth the rest of the lords." In the autumn of 1570, he embarked at Aberdeen, and shortly afterwards arrived at Flanders, where, on the representation of the Duke of Alva, King Philip of Spain allowed him a pension of 50 crowns per month. He was anxious to obtain a pardon; but the correspondence that has been preserved shows that his hopes continued to grow fainter with the lapse of time.†

The Countess of Westmoreland, after many ineffectual endeavours to procure the pardon of her husband, died in retirement in 1593, and was buried at Kenninghall on the 30th of June. Her attachment to the Protestant religion seems to have weakened the charge brought against her by the Earl of Northumberland, of having instigated her husband to the rebellion ‡ Queen Elizabeth had at first allowed her a pension of £200 per annum for herself and her three daughters; § and in May, 1577, an additional annuity of £100 was granted.

* Constable did not afterwards attempt to palliate the baseness of his conduct in trying to *trap* those that trusted in him; but said that he hoped, if he were successful in his villainy, the queen would spare their lives, otherwise his *conscience* would be troubled.

† By the following extract of a letter from the Queen of Scots to her ambassador in France, the Archbishop of Glasgow, dated August 4, 1574, some negotiations appear to have been in progress:—"To the English, and more especially to the Earl of Westmoreland, you will communicate my good intentions when I shall have the power [alluding to the means in France]; and with regard to his appointment, I should be very glad that he had it, provided that two things were secured—the one his safety, of which I entertain doubts, because the remainder of those who are of his religion, and who are better supported than he would be, are beginning to withdraw, as you will hear is the case with Oxford. In short, it is not easy for a good Catholick to continue here, without danger of his life, or of what is still dearer to him—his conscience. Thus, informing you of the offers which have been made to him, I shall, in my first dispatch, state what I may hereafter discover. Certainly, I will not advise him to refuse a good offer, if it occurs; but I would admonish him in accepting it, that he takes good care not to injure the service of God, his friends, and his reputation; and not to be certain of his life, except on dishonourable conditions." She then directs a sum to be paid to Westmoreland, the amount of which is not named.

‡ "What meanes did the Lady of Westmorland use to provok the erle, hir husband, to procede?"

"None that he knoweth, till the last daie, when they thought to have broke [up], and every man to have shifted for himself; at which tyme, she dyd provoke hym and the rest, with vehement perswasion and cryengs, as he hath formerlie declared."—*Northumberland's Examination*.

§ The family of the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland consisted of four daughters, viz., Catherine, Eleanor, Margaret, and Anne. Catherine Neville was married privately to Sir Thomas Grey, Knt., of Chillingham, Northumberland, at the manor house of Battersby, Yorkshire, on the 7th of November, 1585. He died without issue April 9, 1590, leaving his fortune, after the payment of some legacies, to his widow. The degrading suspicions to which this descendant of a noble house was afterwards subjected, are exemplified in the following letter from Bishop Mathew to Lord Burleigh, 27th May, 1598:—

"Right Honorable:—Maie it please your good lordshipp to be advertised, that I have lately caused the lady Katherine Gray, widdow, one of Westmoreland's daughters, to be apprehended by Mr. John Conyers, the sheriff of this countie, and Mr. Robert Tailbois, one of the justices of peace, and have admitted her to the safe custodie of Christopher Glover, gaoler of Duresm Castle, to be kept forthcoming in his private house nihe the gaole. This ladie was

She was, says Henry Howard, of Corby Castle, "a lady of great virtue and acquirements, accompanied with such gentle feminine manners, sense, and affec-

for many yeares sought by the late earle of Huntington; was detected for the receaving and releiving of sundrie seminarie priests, as Stafferton, with the flesh mark in his face, (with whose too much familiaritie she hath been judged in London,) Bost, who since was executed, Mushe, and Patteson, besydes many others, whose names come not presently to mynde. She hath always illuded the processes and messengers of the ecclesiasticall high commission, by eloyning and withdrawing herselfe hitherto from all appearance. Of late tyme, somewhat synce Martinmas last, she took to farme a house and land, called Grenecroft, nigh Lanchester, in this countie, 8 myles hence, northe and by west, letten unto her by M^{rs} Hall, a widowe, conformable, and sister to Nicholas Tempest's wife of Stella, that great recusant, where the ladie hath been coming and going ever since, and sometimes made good cheere to twentie of her frendes at once, especially at Christmas: and where, if I be truly informed, there was bad rule kept, both spiritually and carnally. Within half a mile of that house, on this side Lanchester, dwelleth at the manor-house, one William Hodgson, an olde servant and follower of the earle, whose sonne, called John, is a speciall recusant, and is reported (but how certainly, I know not) to have married this ladie. This William Hodgson is a perilous fellow, conformable to her majestie's proceedings, and fermor to her highness of the whole deanery of Lanchester dissolved, worth, it is said, some cc markes, or better, above the yerely rent. In Lanchester towne dwelleth Lancelott Hodgson, when he is at home, but he is now in prison for recusancie: a dangerous person, and not unlerned; who the last yere was married, as himselfe confesseth, by an old popish priest, but no seminarist, nor at a masse, as he allegeth, to Marie Lee, daughter to another of therle's chefe old servants and officers at Brancepeth, in those daies. The manor of Lanchester belonging to me, and Brancepath lordship to her majestie, by therle's attaynder, doe adjoin together, and therefore, I thinke, the ladie Graye did there mean, for the tyme, to sett up her rest so nigh her father's olde tenants; the house itself also (standinge towards the fells, and nigh a pretty wodde) strongly built of newe, with many shifting contrivances, may yelde good opportunitie to lodge and intertayne, not only other ill guests, but, percase, thearle himself, *si et quatenus*. Nowe, that she is in hands, I would from your lordship be directed, with some expedicion, how she shall be dealte with and used; 1. whether detayned in durance, or bayled upon good bond for her appearance from tyme to tyme; 2. whether she shall be touched only for recusancie, or charged with other matters that may occurre; 3. whether, if any thinge amountinge to felonye shall arise against her, she shall be tried thereof at the next assizes here, or in Northumberland, as her sister the ladie Margaret was anno 1593, and by her majestie was graciously pardoned in hope of the continuance of her pretended conformitie (from which I heare she has relapsed since); 4. whether she shall be suffered to keepe house of herselfe, with some of her owne servants about her, and other friends sometimes resorting to her, as she desyreth earnestly, or lyve, as her keeper shall provide for her, in a more private and close manner; 5. whether she shall be permitted to ryde abroad and take the aire, or continue within her lodging; with such other particulars as your lordship, in your wisdom, shall think fitt to impart unto me. My healthe will not yet serve me either to sende for her, or goe to her; but at the tyme of my visitation, about a fortnight hence, or xviii dayes, I shall take occasion to speak with her, and examine her, if your lordship, before that tyme, shall so advise me, and if God will give me leave. The whyle, with humble thanks to your good lordship for the allowance of my impost, I betake your lordship to the grace

tionate love of her family and her duties, that had her father lavished on her all the praise of the imaginary Geraldine, he could scarce have made her more inte-

of God.—At B. Auckland, 27th Maii, 1598.—Your lordship's most humble in Christ, *TOBIE DURESME*."

Margaret Neville, who was only five years old at the time of the rebellion, was tried and convicted at the Durham assizes in 1594, for having been found in company with a seminary priest, John Boast (see vol. i., page 200). A letter from her to Queen Elizabeth has been preserved in the Lansdowne MSS. :—

"To the Quenes most excellent Maiestie: most humblie with teares beseecheth your highnes, your maiesties most desolate poore subject, Margaret Nevill, one of the daughters of the infortunate late Erle of Westmerland, to take princelie pittie upon my lamentable estate. With great greefe, I doe confesse (most gracious sovereign) that sithins the death of my deare mother, having no part of that allowance which it pleased your Majesty most graciously to bestow upon me, nor any of her maintenance, I was forcid, by reason of great want, to receive reliefe of papistes, by whose subtiltie, my needie simplicitie was allured from myne obedience and loialtie to their superstition and errors; and so being drawne into the companie of a seminarie priest, I was condemned. At the assizes the last somer, being destitute of help, it plesed the good bishop of Duresme, at the motion of my Lord President and the judges, to take me into his house, where he onelie hath, and doeth yet whollie releve me; and by his godlie and sounde earnest instructions, he hath (I moste humblie praise God) fullie reformed me in religion, which (by God's grace) I shall, with all obedience to your highnes, constantlie profess, while I live. And now (alas) seeinge this pitiful bishop, my onelie help, is verie shortlie to leave this countrie, and I know not how or where to be relieved, I commend my cause and woeful estate unto God and your Majestie, most humblie beseeching your highness, of your princelie and moste gracious wonted compassion, to be mercifull unto me, a moste distressed poore maiden; and to vouchsafe me your most comfortable pardon for my life, and somewhat also for my releife (which if I still want, my liefe wil be no life, but mere misserie); so shall the enemies of true religion have no cause to reioice at my woe; the repenting poore converts, by myne example, wil be comforted; and I (as most bounde) shall never cease with them to praie for your Majesties moste happie reigne, in all wished felicitie, long to endure.—Feb. 14, 1594.—Your Majesties moste woefull poore prisoner, *MARGARETT NEVILL*."

As this letter was written whilst she was in the house of a Protestant bishop (Hutton), who had laboured hard for her conversion, and when she was under sentence of death, she would naturally adopt the sentiments most likely to obtain grace from the queen. Two days afterwards, the bishop wrote to the Lord Treasurer to solicit her pardon; but she continued a prisoner till the following year, when she received a pardon. She married Nicholas Pudsey, a Yorkshire gentleman, and received an annuity of 100 marks from James I., in 1604.

Anne Neville married David, younger brother of Sir William Ingleby, of Ripley, Knt. In the enquiry and survey of Brancepeth, in 1614, it is stated that she held a lease from the queen, of the herbage of the East Park, at a yearly rent of £40. She left an only daughter and heiress, Mary, married to Sir Peter Middleton, Knt., of Stokefield, Yorkshire. Eleanor Neville, the other daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, died unmarried before 1604.

The Lady Adeline, the maiden sister of the Earl, appears to have survived all her own generation, and even her nieces. She had an estate in Willington, where she resided in the house recently belonging to Col. Mills. It is said that Mary Queen of Scots once slept here.

resting than what has been written of her by Robert Constable, the wily betrayer of the Earl of Westmoreland." It was her sad destiny to be bereaved of a father and a brother, who both died on the scaffold, and of a husband who lingered in misery and hopeless exile.

It appears that, during the latter years of his life, the Earl of Westmoreland was treated with neglect by the government under which he was pensioned, and only regarded with consideration as a person whose influence might be useful in the event of an invasion of England. In 1601, he is represented, at an advanced age, as a suitor for the hand of a daughter of Richardot, who insisted, as a condition to his consent, that the earl should procure an addition of 200 crowns per month to his pension. On the 16th of November, in the following year, however, he died at Newport, after an absence of 30 years from his native land. Camden, in noticing his death, says, "From this family, fruitful in nobility, there sprung (besides six Earls of Westmoreland) two Earls of Salisbury and Warwick; an Earl of Kent; a Marquess Montacute; a Duke of Bedford; a Baron Ferrers of Ousely; Barons Latimers; Barons Abergavenny; one queen; five dutchesses, to omit countesses and baronesses; an Archbishop of York; and a great number of inferiour gentlemen."

On the death of the earl, no claim was made on behalf of the Nevilles of Weardale; but Edmund Neville of Latimer urged his pretensions to the lands and honours of Westmoreland, reminding James I. of his assurance that "if you were King of England, I was Earle of Westmoreland without exception; the credit of which message was warranted by a letter from my Lord of Darlington, assuring further, that now my fortunes shall rise with yours; and irrevocably ratified by your sacred Majestie in your postscript, written with your royal hand, which was never yet known to retract what it deliberately set downe, in the words, 'I shall now with grace promise you to your right, and satisfy you to your expectation;' which letters was also styled to the Earl of Westmoreland." Neville's letter concludes by claiming the title and honours of the earl who fell "*for his service and affection to the king's mother.*" This appeal, however, was not merely unsuccessful, but Edmund was actually cited for having assumed the title with which the king had accosted

him. The judges also decided that the earldom was legally forfeited.

Raby, after the attainder of the Earl of Westmoreland, continued vested in the crown until 1613, when it was granted, with Barnard Castle, &c., by James I., to his favourite, the Earl of Somerset; but, after a brief possession, these lordships reverted to their royal master (see page 11). They were subsequently purchased of the lessees of Charles I. by Sir Henry Vane the elder, Knt.

THE VANES.*

SIR HENRY VANE THE ELDER.—This distinguished politician was knighted by King James I. in 1631, in which year he was ambassador to the states of Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and Bohemia, comptroller of the king's household, and a privy counsellor; and, in 1639, he was secretary of state, and treasurer of the household. King Charles I., on his progress to Scotland, in May, 1633, was entertained at Raby Castle by Sir Henry Vane; and on April 29, 1639, that monarch again visited Raby, on his march against the Scottish Covenanters, when Sir Henry commanded a regiment of 1,000 men. His dismissal from his offices, and enmity to the Earl of Strafford (who, out of contempt to the Vanes, had been created Baron of Raby), are matters of general history. During the civil wars, he took part with the parliament.

A daring *coup-de-main*, by which Raby Castle was taken in 1645, with the subsequent events, are thus narrated in the newspapers of that time:—

In the *Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer*, July 8, it is stated that, "Upon the Lord's day, June 29th, by five of the clock in the morning, 120 Horse and Dragoons came out of Bolton Castle, and scaled the walls of Raby Castle, where the draw-bridge was, & surprised Mr. Singleton & Mr. William Allison, servants to Sir Henry Vane, in their beds; whereupon Sir George Vane raised the country forthwith, both horsemen with arms, & the foot also, well armed, in all about 300 men. Upon Monday, the 30th, at twelve of the clock, they came to Staindrop, about a quarter of a mile from the castle: then came also six troops of horse out of Yorkshire, which Col. Wasdale & Major Smithson commanded—they were all there by seven a clock at night.

* Though the ancestors of this family anciently wrote their name *Vane*, it appears that, from before 1488 to 1582, they altered it to *Fane*. They descended from Howel-ap-Vane, who was seated in Monmouthshire after the Norman Conquest; and their family pedi-

gree contains the names of several illustrious individuals. Henry Vane was knighted by the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers, September 19, 1356. Sir Ralph Fane was created a Knight Banneret at the battle of Musselburgh, September 21, 1547.

After their coming, they rescued many cattell, which the rebels were driving into the Castle: they took fifty-five horses from them, with the loss of one man, some of them worth £20 a piece. Next day they took nineteen horses more of them, so that they have now but sixty left, which will not be kept long. Sir Francis Liddale is commander in cheife of the enemy: the rest are Bishoprick and Yorkshiresmen. They have sent Sir George Vane's horses to us, by reason they wanted hay extremely. They are destitute of bread very much, which, it is hoped, will make them yield within few dayes. They are now so blockt up that they dare not stirre out."

The *Mercurius Civicus*, July 17, says, "Sir Francis Liddel offers to go away & leave the Castle as they found it."

In the *Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer*, July 29, it is said, "Raby Castle is certainly surrendered to the Parliament's forces." And the *Scots Dove*, of the 1st of August, states that "Raby Castle is yielded up; the officers to march away with arms, & the common soldiers with their lives upon their legs: they may put their hands in their pockets if they will. They left 300 good armes behind them: powder, and other ammunition, good store." The *Mercurius Veredicus*, of the 4th of August, adds that "Rabby Castle was surrendered to Sir George Vane: Sir Francis Liddel, the Governor, & the souldiers to march to Boulton or Newark."

From the following entry in Staindrop parish register, it appears that Raby Castle was again besieged in 1648:—"William Joplin, a souldier, slaine at the seige of Raby Castle, was buried in the church, 27 Aug. 1648.—Mem. many souldiers slain before Raby Castle, which were buried in the Parke, & not registered."

Sir Henry Vane died in 1654-5, aged 69. His wife was Frances, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Darcy, Esq., of Tolshunt-Darcy, Essex, by whom he had issue, 1, Sir Henry, his successor; 2 and 3, Thomas and John, both died in infancy; 4, Sir George (afterwards of LONG-NEWTON, which see); 5, Sir Walter, of Shipbourne, a major-general under the Prince of Orange, and killed at the battle of Seneffe in Germany, in August, 1647; 6, Charles, of Chopwell, died unmarried; 7, and 8, William and Edward, died unmarried; 9, Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Penham; 10, Frances, married to Sir Robert Honeywood; 11, Anne, married to Sir Thomas Liddell of Ravensworth; 12, Elizabeth, married to Sir Francis Vincent; and, 13, Catherine, died unmarried, 1692.

SIR HENRY VANE THE YOUNGER.—This extraordinary man was born at Shipbourne, and educated at Westminster school, whence he was removed to Magdalen College, Oxford. He then proceeded to Geneva, where he imbibed opinions antagonistic to the Liturgy and the government of the Established Church, inclining to the opinion of Origen that devils and all should be saved. About this time, several persons, who were uneasy at home on account of their religious opinions, emigrated to New England; amongst whom was Vane, who, notwithstanding his youth, was elected governor of Massachusetts; but his enthusiasm soon induced the colonists to repent their choice, and his government terminated at the next election. He then returned to England, was appointed a joint treasurer of the navy, chosen M.P. for Hull, and, notwithstanding his republican predilections, was knighted by Charles I. in 1640. He was, however, instrumental in producing the condemnation of Lord Strafford, and carried up to the lords the articles of impeachment against Archbishop Laud. He took no part in the king's trial and death, but was one of the council of state appointed to supreme power after that event. He continued a strenuous opponent to Cromwell, whose well-known apostrophe, "O Sir Harry Vane, Sir Harry Vane—the Lord deliver me from Sir Harry Vane!" has become a historical by-word, and who even sought to intimidate him by questioning his title to the Raby estates, and causing him to be imprisoned in Carisbrook Castle. While treasurer to the navy (a place he held till the first wars with the Dutch), Sir Henry Vane's fees amounted to little less than £30,000 per annum; but considering this too much for a private subject, he, with rare honour, gave up his patent (from Charles I. for life) to the then parliament, desiring but £2,000 yearly for an agent he had bred to the business, and the rest to go to the public. The restoration put an end to his labours for the perpetuation of a republic; and Charles II., though he promised that his life should be spared, thought "certainly he is too dangerous a man to lett live, if we can honestly put him out of the way." He was accordingly tried, found guilty in spite of an eloquent defence, and brought to the block June 14, 1662; when his address to the spectators was rudely interrupted by drums and trumpets.

The wife of Sir Henry was Frances, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray, of Glentworth, Lincolnshire. Henry, William, and Richard, their elder sons, died without issue. Thomas, fourth son, married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Liddell: he was elected M.P.

for the county of Durham, June 21, 1675, but was attacked by the small-pox, and "was in a fever at Raby upon y^e day of his election, whereby he died y^e fourth day after, June 25th, in the morning," aged 23, and was buried at Staindrop. Christopher, fifth son, succeeded his father; and Cecil, Edward, and Henry died infants. There were six daughters, of whom Dorothy, the eldest, married Thomas Crispe, of Essex, in 1679; Frances, married Edward Kegwick, Esq.; Mary, married Sir James Tillie, of Pentillie Castle, Cornwall, Knt., died without issue in 1682, and was buried at Shipbourne; Anne and Catherine, died unmarried; and Albinia, married Henry Forth, Esq., an alderman of London, and had issue Henry Forth, Esq., of Darlington, who married Anne, daughter of Richard Hilton, Esq., and died June, 1746.

FIRST BARON BARNARD.—Christopher Vane, Esq., fifth son of Sir Henry, was elected M.P. for the county of Durham, in the room of his brother Thomas, on the 25th of October, 1675, but was an unsuccessful candidate in the elections of 1678-9, 1679, and 1680. He was created Baron Barnard of Barnard Castle, July 8, 1699, with remainder to heirs male. The title of Raby would have been preferred; but it was still in the male descendants of the unfortunate Strafford's younger brother. The wife of Lord Barnard was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Gilbert Hollis, Earl of Clare, and sister and coheirress of John, Duke of Newcastle, by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters. Two of the sons, Henry and Christopher, and three of the daughters, Elizabeth, Albinia, and Mary, died in infancy; the fourth daughter, Grace, survived her father, and died unmarried.

"In the year 1714," according to Vernon's Reports, "Lord B. having taken some displeasure against his son [Gilbert], on whom the castle was settled, got 200 workmen together of a sudden, and in a few days stripped it of its covering of lead, iron, glass, doors, and boards, &c., to the value of £3,000. The son filed his bill, praying an injunction to stay committing waste in pulling down the castle: on a hearing, the court not only continued the injunction, but decreed that the castle should be repaired, and put in the same condition it was, August 1714; for which purpose a commission issued, to ascertain what ought to be done, and a mas-

ter appointed to see it done, at the expense of Lord B." This strange proceeding, on the part of his lordship, is said to have been instigated by his wife, who was so strongly exasperated against her son, that she attempted to set fire to the castle. "This old jade," says Surtees, in a letter to C. K. Sharpe, Esq., "after her death, used to drive about in the air, in a black coach and six; sometimes she takes ground and drives slowly up the lawn to Alice's Well, and still more frequently walks the battlements of Raby, with a pair of brass knitting needles, and is called Old Hell Cat.*" Lord Barnard died on the 28th of October, 1723, aged 70, and was buried at Shipbourne.

The Hon. William Vane, of Fairlawn, Kent, second surviving son of Lord Barnard, was elected M.P. for the county of Durham in 1708, but was an unsuccessful candidate in 1722. He was created Viscount Duncannon of Ireland, June 12, 1720, and Viscount Vane and Baron Duncannon on October 13, in the same year. His wife was Lucy, daughter and coheirress of William Jolliffe, Esq., of Caverswell, Staffordshire, who died March 7, 1742. Lord Duncannon died suddenly of apoplexy, at his seat of Fairlawn, May 20, 1734, aged 53, having three days before been elected M.P. for Kent. His first-born son, Christopher, died in 1721, aged 17. John, second son, died at Naples, February 5, 1723, aged 17. William, third son, born 1714, succeeded as Viscount Vane in 1734: he married Frances, daughter of Francis Hawes, Esq., and widow of Lord William Hamilton; and died April 5, 1780, without issue, when the title became extinct. An act passed for the sale of his estates to pay his debts; and the tithes of Darlington, which had been settled upon the lords of Fairlawn, reverted thereupon to the main line by purchase.

SECOND BARON BARNARD.—The Hon. Gilbert Vane, eldest son of the first Lord Barnard, succeeded to the title on the death of his father. He married Mary, daughter of Morgan Randyll, Esq., of Chilworth, Surrey, who died at Newark, August 4, 1728, aged 47. His lordship died April 27, 1753, aged 75. Their children were, 1, Henry. 2, Morgan, made comptroller of the stamp office in 1732; married, first, Margaretta, daughter of Mr. Robert Knight, formerly cashier to the South Sea Company, by whom he had a son, Morgan

* "The coach and six," adds the facetious writer, "is nothing extraordinary, but perhaps the following equipage may be a little unusual. 'John Borrow departed this life, the 17th day of January, being Satterday, this yeare 1684-5, and was reported that he, see a

coach drawne by six swine, all black, and a black man satt upon the cotech-box. He fell sick upont and dy'd, and of his death severall apparitions appeared after.' Verbaton from the diary of Jacob Bee."

Vane. She died at the Bath in May, 1739. He married, secondly, Anna Maria, daughter of — Fowler, Esq.; and, thirdly, Mary, sister of John Woodyear, Esq., by whom he had a daughter, Mary Vane. 3. Thomas, died February 19, 1758. 4. Gilbert, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, died unmarried in 1772. 6. Charles, of Mount Ida, Norfolk, had an only daughter, Henrietta, who married Sir William Langham, Bart. 7. Anne, maid of honour to Queen Caroline; she died at the Bath, unmarried, March 11, 1735-6. 8. Elizabeth, married to Sir William Humble, Bart.; she died February 22, 1770. 9. Jane, married to Thomas Staunton, Esq., of Stockgrove, Bucks.

EARL OF DARLINGTON.—The Hon. Henry Vane was born in 1705. He was vice-treasurer of Ireland, receiver and paymaster-general of the army in 1742, and was elected M.P. for the county of Durham, July 1, 1747. Being made a privy counsellor, joint paymaster of the forces, joint treasurer of war, and lord of the treasury, in 1749, he was re-elected M.P. on the 3rd of May. He succeeded his father as Baron Barnard in 1753, and was made Lord Lieutenant and Vice-admiral of the county of Durham. On the formation of the Duke of Newcastle's ministry, he was, on April 3, 1754, created Viscount Barnard and Earl of Darlington. In consequence of the violent state of party feeling at that period, his character has been variously represented; Horace Walpole lashing him in his most bitter style, whilst the premier duke panegyricised him in the House of Lords as "Harry Vane, who never said a false thing, or did a bad one." He married Grace Fitzroy, daughter of Charles, first Duke of Cleveland (son of King Charles II. by Barbara Villiers, who was created Duchess of Cleveland), and sister and heiress of the second duke.* By this lady the earl had three sons and three daughters. He died March 6, 1758, and his widow in 1763, aged 66.

The Hon. Frederick Vane, of Selaby, their second son, was born June 26, 1732. He was treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, and elected M.P. for the county of

Durham in 1761 and 1768, but declined a contest in 1774. He married, first, Henrietta, sister of Sir William Meredith, Bart.: she was buried at Gainford, March 10, 1796, "above 70." On September 7, 1797, he married, at Gainford, Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Lysaght, Esq., of Bath.

The Hon. Raby Vane, third son of the Earl of Darlington, was born in 1736, and succeeded his eldest brother in the representation of the county of Durham, March 22, 1758. He afterwards represented Carlisle, and was a captain in the navy. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Sayer, D.D., archdeacon of Durham; died October 23, 1769, and was buried at Staindrop.

Anna, eldest daughter of the earl, was married, first, to the Hon. Charles Hope Weir, brother of James, third Earl of Hopetown; and, secondly, to Brigadier-general the Hon. George Monson. Mary, second daughter, was married to Ralph Carr, Esq., of Cocken, and died in 1781, without issue. Jane, youngest daughter, died unmarried, January 20, 1759.

SECOND EARL OF DARLINGTON.—The Hon. Henry Vane, born in 1726, was elected M.P. for the county of Durham, on the elevation of his father to the peerage, on May 5, 1753, and was again returned in the following year. On his father being created Earl of Darlington in 1754, he assumed the title of Viscount Barnard; and he succeeded to that of Earl of Darlington, &c., in 1758. He was Lord Lieutenant and Vice-admiral of the county, an alderman of Durham city, colonel of the Durham militia, governor of Carlisle, and master of the Jewel Office. His greatest enjoyment, however, was the superintendence of Raby farm, which included lands of the annual value of £1,200, on which all the improvements in agriculture were practised; though there was one ancient usage retained, the tillage lands being ploughed by between 20 and 30 teams of four oxen each. In the farm-yard were close stands for upwards of 40 oxen, besides an open spacious fold with a cistern of water perpetually running: there

* This nobleman often resided at Raby, and, in the hunting or sporting season, had also an occasional dormitory and refectory (both one room) in the house of one of the Raby tenants at Piercebridge, which is still pointed out. "He seems," says Mr. Longstaffe, "judging from the popular traditions floating in South Durham, to have been a quiet unoffending man, of the most unassuming simplicity. He doated upon the chase; and once, when out on his favourite bent, his horse happened an accident, and he was compelled to mount a haystack to obtain as wide a scope of view as possible. The farmer's wife, tenanting the adjacent farm, bustled out, and fiercely called him down. The peer's gentle explanation, 'My good

wouan, I am the duke,' only added fresh fuel to the termagant's fire. 'Why, I dinna care whether ye be duke or drake, ye shall come down.' Another story has been bandied about in newspaper literature in fifty changes; but it is very generally localized in Darlington Ward. It seems that the hot blood of Finch did not satisfactorily naturalize itself with the amiable duke, who used to hold his high-spirited wife's hanks of linen thread while she wound them, but often entangled them with his awkward handling. On one of these occasions, she angrily exclaimed, 'You fool you!' a taunt which even he could not tamely submit to, for he replied sharply, 'Yes, I was a fool when I married you.'

were also covered racks and pens for 800 sheep, with various other conveniences.

On the 10th of March, 1757, the earl married Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Lowther, Esq., of Meaburn, Westmoreland, and sister of James, the first Earl of Lonsdale, by whom he had two daughters, who died in infancy, and one son. The earl died on the 8th of September, 1792, and was buried at Staindrop. His widow survived him till the 11th of September, 1800, when she expired at Langton Grange, and was interred at Staindrop.

DUKE AND MARQUIS OF CLEVELAND.—William Harry Vane, third Earl of Darlington, Viscount and Baron Barnard, was born July 27, 1766. He was Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-admiral of Durham, colonel of the Durham militia, and some time M.P. for Winchelsea. On September 17, 1827, he was created Marquis of Cleveland; in January, 1833, he was advanced to the titles of Duke of Cleveland and Baron Raby; and in 1839, he was elected K.G. On September 19, 1797 (being then Earl of Darlington), he married Lady Katherine-Margaret Powlett, second daughter and coheirress of Harry, sixth and last Duke of Bolton, and coheirress of a moiety of the barony of St. John of Basing, by whom he had issue—1. Henry, his successor. 2. Louisa-Catherine-Barbara, born January 11, 1791; married July 29, 1813, to Francis Forester, Esq., brother to the late Lord Forester; and died January 8, 1821. 3. The Hon. William-John-Frederick, born April 3, 1792; took the name of Powlett, by royal license, dated April 20, 1813, in compliance with the last will and testament of his maternal grandmother, Katherine, Duchess of Bolton; and married, July 3, 1815, Caroline, fifth daughter of William, fourth Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., born February 17, 1792. He succeeded his brother in the representation of the county in 1815, and was also elected in 1818, 1820, 1826, and 1830. He became Lord William on the elevation of his father to a marquissate. 4. Caroline-Mary, born February 8, and died May 11, 1795. 5. Augusta-Henrietta, born

December 26, 1796; married, June 2, 1817, to Mark Milbanke, Esq., of Thorpe Perrow, near Bedale, Yorkshire. 6. Laura, married, February 24, 1828, to Lieutenant-colonel William-Henry Meyrick, of the 3rd Foot Guards. 7. Mary-Arabella, born June 2, 1801; and married, April 23, 1831, to the Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, of Pepper Hall, Yorkshire, now Lord Alvanley. 8. Harry-George, born April 19, 1803; and elected M.P. for the Southern Division of the county in 1841, twice in 1847, and in 1852.

The Countess of Darlington died June 17, 1807; and the earl married, July 27, 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Russell, Esq., who survives him. The duke died January 29, 1842, aged 75, at his residence in St. James's Square, and was buried in Staindrop church.

SECOND DUKE AND MARQUIS OF CLEVELAND.—Henry Vane, Duke and Marquis of Cleveland, K.G., Earl of Darlington, Viscount and Baron Barnard of Barnard Castle, and Baron Raby of Raby Castle, was born August 16, 1788.* He married, November 16, 1809, Sophia, eldest daughter of John, fourth Earl of Powlett; was elected M.P. for the county of Durham, October 14, 1812, and continued its representative until July, 1815, when he accepted a commission in the army, which vacated his seat. In 1824, he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 75th regiment, and is now colonel of the Durham militia.† He became Earl of Darlington on the elevation of his father to the rank of a marquis; and after he retired from the representation of the county of Durham, he sat in parliament for Tregony, Totness, and Saltash. His grace is now the representative of the titles and honours acquired by the elder branch of the Vane family.

INSIGNIA.—*Arms.* Quarterly. I. and IV., az. 3 sinister gauntlets or, for VANE. II. and III., Quarterly, 1 and 4 quarterly France and England; 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland (being the arms of Charles II.); over all a baton sinister, compony ar. and az. for FITZROY.

Crests.—I. On a wreath, a dexter hand, couped above the wrist, erect in a gauntlet proper, bossed and rimmed or, brandishing a sword, also proper, for VANE. II. On a chapeau gu. turned-up ermine, a lion passant, guardant, or, crowned with a ducal coronet az. and gorged with a collar counter-compoy ar. and az., for FITZROY.

* On his coming of age in 1809, a plentiful dinner was provided at Raby Castle for the tenantry. The park guns were fired at one o'clock, and a ball was given to the tenants' wives and daughters in the evening. An ox was roasted whole at Darlington, and distributed with plenty of bread and ale to the populace; another was roasted and distributed in like manner at Piercebridge (where the skull and gilded horns are still preserved in a butcher's shop), a third at Staindrop, a fourth at Cockfield, a fifth at Barnard Castle, and a sixth at Middleton-in-Teesdale, at all of which places there were great re-

joicings. The ox-roasting process on such occasions, it is gratifying to observe, is now considered "a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance."

† A correspondence of some interest, on the subject of military discipline, took place in September, 1854, between his grace and Colonel Garrett, arising out of proceedings in a court martial, held on Lieut. Perry, of the 46th regiment of foot, and which appeared in the public journals of the day.



Supporters.—Dexter, a griffin ar.; sinister, an antelope or, each gorged with a plain collar az. (formerly the griffin was worn charged with 3 gannets as in the arms, and the antelope with 3 martlets). These are the supporters of VANE; but those of FITZROY have occasionally been adopted, viz., dexter, a lion guardant or, crowned and gorged as in the crest; sinister, a greyhound ar., collared as in the dexter.

Motto.—Nec temere, nec timide.

RABY CASTLE.

THIS "noble pile of stately towers" is situated about a mile north from the town of Staindrop, and is supposed to occupy the site of the mansion given by Canute to the church of Durham. The earliest record relative to its erection occurs in 1379, when John de Neville obtained a license to "make a castle of his manor of Raby, and to embattle and crenelate its towers." The architecture of nearly the whole castle agrees with this date; and as most of the modern repairs and additions have been made in unison with it, this edifice is now the most perfect specimen of a feudal baron's palace to be seen in the north of England.

Immediately after the Northern Rebellion, a survey was made, June 14, 1570, and Raby is therein described as "the most annoynt house of th Erle of Westmerland; and scytuat in the south part of the busshopryk, tenne myles from Darneton, and fyve miles from Barnard Castle. And the Castell of Raby is a marevelouse huge house of buyldyng, wherin are three wards, and buylded all of stone, and covered with leade; and yet ys there no order or proporcyon in the buylding therof, and standyth in a playne countrie. The ground and soyle aboute yt very good and bountefull for corn and grasse, but very barren of wood and tymber. Neyther the scytuacon of the place, or the Castell ytselfe, of any strengthe, but lyke a monstrouse old abbey, and will soone decay yf it be not continually repayred, yt standeth so open and playne, and subject to all wynd and wether. And, albeyt, the same is tenne myles further south than Branspeth, yet ys yt more subject to all extremyte of wether than Branspeth, bycause yt standyth naked and bare, without covert, and more open upon the great waste called Feuds Fell and Weredale, which begyne within two myles of Raby,

and so continue to Hexam, a great wast countrey and nothing so well inhabyted as th est parte of the busshopryk, and few gentlemen of any lands or lyving inhabyting there; for the most parte of all the possessions in those partes are eyther belonging to the busshoprick or to the erle. And the gentlemen that were [of] any possessions were planted in the este parts of the countrey; and that dyd wel appere at this horryble and monstuous entrepryse, for ther were not many gentlemen of many possessions inhabyting between the houses of Raby and Branspeth on the west parte of the countrey and th est sea, but were infected with this rebellion, and toke part with th erle, to the utter subversion of themselves and their posteryte, as shall right well appere, by reason whereof the countrey is left voyde and barren of governors and gydes, and very much empoverysed, not without ther greate deserte."

Raby Castle stands upon the summit of a gentle slope, and has certainly owed little of its military strength to its position. The resources of art, however, have compensated for natural disadvantages; and the lofty embattled wall which still surrounds the vast assemblage of towers, and the moat around this exterior defence, must have rendered the fortress almost impregnable before the invention of cannon. The water has long been drained from the moat on the north, west, and south sides of the castle, and its banks have been formed into grassy slopes; but on the east, the bed of the water has been considerably extended, and it now presents the appearance of a small lake. The outer wall, above mentioned, encloses an area of about two acres, into which there is only one entrance, by a gateway tower on the north, defended by a portcullis and flanking parapets. A spacious raised terrace within the battlements, passes entirely round the main buildings, the principal entrance to which is by a massive gateway on the west, with a double gate and covered way, strengthened by two square towers. From one of these, a hanging gallery forms a communication with Clifford's Tower; and a second gallery extends eastward to a smaller turreted tower. Crossing the courtyard, the carriage drive is extended, by a modern alteration, into the hall.*

* George Colman, the younger, the well-known dramatist, in relating the particulars of a journey in the north in 1776, in company with his father, says, "The late Earl of Darlington (then Lord of the Castle) was an old acquaintance of my father; and when first we came beneath his roof, it presented to us a warmer picture of ancient hospitality than I had ever witness'd, or may, perhaps, ever see again.

"We were benighted on our road thither;—our day's journey had

been all along unpropitious; it rained heavily and incessantly; and we had met with delays, and petty accidents, and vexations, at every turn. In the last seven miles, after sun-set, a fog arose;—one of the horses cast a shoe, and his rider dismounted to grope for it in the mud and in the dark;—my father let down the glass, to ask what was the matter, in phrase too classical for a north-country post-boy to understand; and the post-boy answered in a dialect quite incomprehensible to the translator of Terence. I could not act as interpreter between

One of the most prominent features in the east front of the castle is Bulmer's Tower, so called from Bertram Bulmer, lord of Bulmer and Brancepeth, whose estates passed to the Nevilles by marriage with his daughter, about the year 1190. This tower is totally unlike any known example, being lozenge-shaped instead of rectangular; and, from this singularity, some antiquaries have imagined it to be of Danish origin, and that it was part of a castle existing previous to the erection of the present one. A further inference is, that this is a part of the original building mentioned in the grant of Canute. In the upper story there are two square-headed panels, which have, at a distance, the appearance of windows, but each of which contains an enormous b. The whole of this front of the castle, which is of great extent, presents a most imposing and warlike appearance. The south front is also very effective; but the central part was restored by Inigo Jones in the Italian style, totally out of keeping with the rest of this venerable fortress. The different towers of the castle are designated by the names of those commanders to whom it is supposed their defence was assigned during the periods of Scottish incursion or civil war.

Of the exterior of the castle, "Its grey extent of towers," says Mr. Howitt, "rises before us, with its park, well peopled with herds of deer, stretching around it. Comparatively flat again as is the situation, and which would seem to have been better liked by the Nevilles than more hilly and romantic ones, there is nothing that we recollect to have seen any where which impresses us at the first view with a stronger feeling of the old feudal grandeur. It stands in its antiquity and vast-

ness, the fitting abode of the mighty Nevilles. We can almost imagine that we shall find them still inhabiting it. The royal Joan, walking with her maidens on the green terrace that surrounds it, or the first great Earl of Westmoreland setting out with all his train, to scour its wild chases and dales for the deer, or to proceed to the Marches to chastise the boldness of the Scots. The exterior of the whole place has been well preserved in its true ancient character; it is the great, grey, and stately feudal castle,

'With all its lands and towers.'

"It is, in fact, these old towers, these old courts, this great baronial hall, and the kitchen, that are the objects of real interest in Raby; remnants of its antiquity, the cotemporaries of those who stamped them with the feeling of belonging to them and their fortunes. The Clifford's Tower, and the Tower of Bertram Bulmer, let us ascend to them, and gaze over the parks and glades of Raby, to the far distant scenes that once formed the princely possessions of the Nevilles. Near the top of this tower, which stands separated from the rest of the building, and to which you ascend by eighty-nine steps, are raised those old letters, the initials of Bertram Bulmer, mentioned by Leland,* and a splendid prospect south-eastward lies before you. Coniscliffe, Darlington, Sadberge, Long-Newton, Stockton, with the Cleveland Hills and 'Black' Hamilton. From other points of the castle you catch equally noble and far views—the distant mountains of Hope and Arkendale, and westward the vale filled with the woods of Streatlam and Lady Close."

In the centre of the great entrance hall, above

them; for I knew nothing of the north-country language. All this time, the rain was pelting in upon us, at the chaise window; we were chilly—hungry—impatient—comfortless—sitting dinnerless in a post-chaise—and waiting the issue of a hunt after a horse-shoe.

"As we passed through the outer gateway of the Castle, the vapour was dense upon the moat, and we were enveloped in night-fog, while the rolling of the carriage wheels, and the trampling of the horses' hoofs, sounded dolefully over the draw-bridge;—we might have fancied ourselves victims to the darkest times of Gallic despotism, condemn'd by a *lettre de cachet* to linger out our lives in the deepest dungeons of the Bastille; but, lo! on the opening of a massive door, a gleam of light flash'd upon us;—crack went the whips—we dashed forward at full trot—and, in a moment drew up,—not to a piazza, nor a vestibule, nor a flight of steps in a cold courtyard—but before a huge blazing fire, in a spacious hall. The magical effect of this sudden transition, from destitution to luxury, has never occur'd to me any where else—except in the two last scenes of every pantomime, when the Guardian Genius, with a wand, waves and recitatives Harlequin and Columbine out of a Coal-pit, into the temple of the Goddess of Gas;—

'Hence grief and darkness, enter light and joy!'

* According to Leland, "Raby is the largest castel of loggiees in all the north countrey, and is of a strong building, but not set other on hill, or very strong ground. As I entered by a causey into it ther was a litle stagne on the right hond; and in the first area, were but two towres on a ech ende as entres, and no other buildid; yn the 2 area, as in entring was a great gate of iren with a tour, and 2 or 3 mo on the right hond. Then were al the chief toures of the 3 court, as in the hart of the castel. The haul and al the houses of offices be large and stately; and in the haul I saw an incredible great beame of an hart. The great chambre was exceeding large, but now it is fals ofid and dividid into 2 or 3 partes. I saw ther a litle chambre wherein was in windowes of colerid glasse al the petigre of the Nevilles: but it is now taken down and glased with clere glasse. Ther is a tower in the castel, having the mark of 2 capitale B's from Bertram Bulmer. Ther is another tower, bering the name of Jane, bastard sister to Henry IV. and wife to Rafe Neville the first Erl of Westmerland. Ther long 3 parkes to Raby, whereof 2 be plenished with dere, The midle park hath a lodge in it; and thereby is a chace, bering the name of Langeley, and bath fallow dere: it is a 3 miles in lenght."

noticed, there is a row of six octagonal pillars, supporting a roof of lofty groined arches. Above the hall is another stately room, called the Baron's Hall, 120 feet long by 36 broad, and the same in height, terminating in a circular tower. Two of the windows front the east, beneath a modern archway, which extends from the Central Tower to Bulmer's Tower. The west end of the hall is crossed by a gallery for the musicians, whose duty it was to enliven the feasts of its feudal lords and their numerous guests. "Here assembled, in the time of the Nevilles, 700 knights who held of that family."

....."Neville sees
His followers gathering in from Tees,
From Were, and all the little rills
Concealed among the forked hills—
Seven hundred knights, retainers all
Of Neville, at their Master's call
Had sate together in Raby's hall."—*Wordsworth*.

The kitchen, from whence those feasts were supplied, is a magnificent and lofty square of 30 feet each way. Its roof is groined, supported by four semicircular ribs, which spring from the sides of the square, and leave a square ventilating shaft in the centre. There are five windows in the side walls, with a gallery passing all round before them, and four steps downwards from each, but ending at a great height above the floor. The old fire-place and larders render this the most perfect ancient kitchen in existence. "The oven," says Grose, "was of dimensions suited to the hospitality of those times, higher than a tall person, for the tallest may stand upright in it; and I think its diameter must be fifteen feet. At present it is converted into a wine cellar; the sides are divided into ten parts, and each holds a hogshead of wine in bottles."

The rooms in the castle are numerous, handsome, and conveniently disposed; several of the passages and galleries having been scooped out of the solid walls. One of the drawing-rooms is 30 feet by 20, and the adjoining dining-room is 51 feet by 25. A circular room in the south front, built in anticipation of a visit from George Prince Regent, is characterized by Billings as "a wretched attempt at modern Gothic." "It is, in fact," says Mr. Howitt, "this complete adaptation to modern uses and splendour, which disappoints one in the interior of Raby. The exterior is so fine, so feudal, so antiquesly great, that when we step in and find ourselves at once in modern drawing-rooms, with silken couches and gilt cornices, the Nevilles and their times vanish. We forget again that we are at Raby, the castle of the victims (victors) of Neville's Cross, and of

Joan, the daughter of John of Gaunt, and feel that we are only in the saloons of the modern Duke of Cleveland. We revert to the quaint description of Leland, and wish that we could see it as he did."

In several of the apartments of the castle there are excellent paintings, including interesting portraits of personages connected with the present family. There is a large music piece in the dining room in Clifford's Tower, containing the group of figures which Rubens placed in the centre of the Marriage Feast of Cana, in which he introduced his own portrait as a chief musician, with his contemporaries as performers.

About the year 1850, the Baron's Hall was new roofed and lengthened, and the old towers fitted up into handsome bed-rooms, from designs by Mr. Bourn, architect. The old chapel of the castle has also been recently fitted up for worship: the windows contain two or three scriptural representations, executed by Mr. Wailes of Newcastle, and are filled up with stained glass collected from various sources. The ancient font and piscina, however, have been thrown aside. About the same time, an elegant *Mausoleum*, in the ecclesiastical style of architecture, was erected, as a place of sepulture for the Raby family, on part of the site of the ancient College, on the north side of Staindrop churchyard.* It was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham in September, 1851; and the remains of the deceased members of the family were removed into it from the vault in the church.

A beautiful and extensive conservatory was erected in the gardens in 1850, under the direction of Mr. Roberts, gardener to the Duke of Cleveland. It is covered with patent rough plate glass, from the manufactory of Messrs. Hartley and Co., of Sunderland.

"The park," says the lively writer above quoted, "has many fine woods, glades, and lawns, and prospects of far beauty; but its aspect partakes of the character of the interior of the castle—newness. We are surprised to see so little timber bearing a relative antiquity to the castle. The trees are comparatively young. You see groups and plantations of a very modern date. The whole has the air rather of a place new made, than of one as old as the days of Canute, who is said to have built some part of the original house. You do not see those old, grey, and gnarled oaks around that you see in the

* The widow of the Hon. Raby Vane, who died May 28, 1789, aged 47, desired burial in the north-west portion of the cemetery, where an altar-tomb perpetuates her memory. By this choice she dissipated the popular prejudice against being buried on the north side of the church.

forests of Sherwood, Needwood—Chartley and other parks. It seems as if some great revolution, as is the fact, had passed over it; and that in its days of change, the axe of the spoiler had laid low its ancient forests. The castle looks like a grey patriarch left amid a more juvenile race. Let us rejoice that the strong walls of the stout old Nevilles have defied the ravages of politics as well as of time, and that future generations may see in them a fine example of what the habitation of the great old English noble was."

* A commissioner from the *Times* newspaper, Mr. Caird, in one of his letters on the agriculture of the county of Durham, in 1850, says, "The tenants of the Duke of Cleveland have no leases, but the holdings are hereditary, the same families in direct descent occupying the same farms for centuries. His Grace's estates were valued fifty years ago, and the rent has never since undergone any change. One of the best farmers on the estate has in his possession a lease of the land he now occupies, granted to one of his ancestors in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

Some of Mr. Caird's statements, however, relative to the state of the farms and the system of farming pursued on the estates of his grace, were considered by the tenantry to be unjust and calumnious, and elicited the following rejoinder from the Staindrop Farmers' Club, January 27, 1851:—

1st. "That the commissioner only saw two farms (the one the farthest east—the other only three miles west of the former) on an immense estate, extending from Cumberland to within six miles of Darlington.

2nd. "The rents, instead of being 'fifty per cent. lower than the neighbouring estates,' are quite as high, and have been increased by interest on buildings, cross-draining, &c., done by the landlord.

3rd. "Whether the valuation made fifty years since was a low one or not we cannot say, but many of the tenantry have been changed—some farms, on reletting, being raised—others lowered in rental; and many of the farms are known to be dear.

4th. "The tenantry, as a class, may not be 'wealthy;' but there is not, and never has been, one farthing of arrears on the entire property; and, as to their being 'neither industrious nor enterprising,' the fabrication is far too gross to be credited in this district; for, though the '*Times*' Commissioner might not see the 'high farming' of Baldoon, yet, had he taken any pains in looking over this neighbourhood, and been wishful to give a correct report, instead of one for a party purpose, he would have seen or been told of (and *ex parte* hearsay seems to be his favourite and general plan of gaining knowledge) the many and great improvements which have been made and are still going forward—with the assistance of a good landlord, aided by a respected agent, and the energy of an industrious tenantry, whereby the labourers of a thickly-populated district have full employment, at wages too from 10s. to 12s. per week, and whose comfort and happiness are cared for more than in perhaps any other part of England."

Mr. Caird justified his statements as to the rents by asserting that his information was derived from competent authority. "He spent the greater part of two days in examining the Duke of Cleveland's estate in Durham, and traversed many miles of it. He visited the farms of three gentlemen mentioned to him as among the best managed on the estate. Two of these farms he walked over and minutely examined, accompanied by the tenants; the third he drove through, and had an opportunity of seeing the general style of management, but declined (in the absence of the tenant) to survey

The avenue leading to the castle from the Durham road is near Keverstone Hall; and there are also approaches from the Darlington road and from Staindrop bridge, besides a road for the use of domestics. The surrounding country is richly cultivated, and in every direction presents delightful specimens of the rural scenery of England.*

RABY was formerly a considerable village; and 27 of its inhabitants followed their lord in his ill-fated rising

minutely without his permission. All these farms were several miles distant from one another, and were pointed out to him by the most competent authority as very favourable specimens of the general farming on the estate. Besides this minute examination of individual farms, our commissioner observed the state of the neighbouring farms, and of all those which he necessarily traversed in passing from point to point."

On October 5, 1850, the *Times* commented at some length on a speech delivered by the Duke of Cleveland at an agricultural meeting in the county of Durham, in which his grace concluded "by referring to the great increase of wealth and luxury during the last few years, and the hardships which farmers would be subject to were they compelled to forego those comforts which their forefathers did not enjoy, but which with them had become almost necessities of life, while other classes of the community continued to enjoy them." On this, it is remarked that in all professions, but more especially in that of the small farmer, such fluctuations must necessarily occur, and that the state of things described, is not peculiar to the existing crisis. In reference to the county of Durham, the writer says—

"Of all places in the world, 'a coal field' has the least right to cry out for protection. The county of Durham is very little more than one huge colliery, the prosperity of which rises and falls every day with that of the commerce and manufactures of the world. Every fresh steamer on the German Ocean, the Thames, the Mediterranean, or even the Red Sea; every street added to this metropolis, or any other town in the eastern and southern counties; every factory built either here or on the neighbouring shores, every new railway in a great part of this island, is a fresh customer to Durham, to South Shields, to Sunderland, to Bishopwearmouth, to Monkwearmouth, to Gateshead, to Darlington, and half a dozen other populous centres and ports of the coal trade. The cities, the villages, the nobility, the clergy, the tradesmen, the labourers, and, we must add, the farmers in the county of Durham, all derive their wealth or their competence from coal. But for that coal, one-half of them would never have been there, and the indigenous inhabitants would by this time have been almost reduced to eat one another. They know their own interests, and it is as much their choice as it is their destiny that their fortunes are linked with those of the world at large. It was at their continual importunity that the export duty on coal was removed, and British coal made cheaper at Boulogne than in London. It is all the same to them whether they feed the furnace for a British, a French, or a Belgian mill. It is the crop below ground, not above, that they depend upon; and, if there is plenty of work below, there will be plenty of cheer above. As for the pretence that Durham is, even in an ordinary sense, an agricultural county, it is enough to mention that at the last census, 'the farmers and graziers,' male and female, old and young, only amounted to 3,538, being about one in a hundred of the whole population; while the men and boys returned as agricultural labourers only amounted to 8,844; that is, about one in forty of the whole population."

in 1569, 5 of whom suffered for their offence by the hands of the public executioner. The village was pulled down during the last century, for the purpose of improving the park and the road near the castle. The Friends' meeting house has already been alluded to (see pp. 79, 91). Its registration books of births, burials, and marriages contain entries from 1669 to 1804. A dog-kennel occupies the site of the chapel; and above the grave-yard there is a row of stately trees. *New Raby*, erected between 1780 and 1790, consists of a few houses to the east of the castle, chiefly occupied by persons employed on the estate. A gasometer has recently been erected near it, from which the castle is supplied with gas.

KEVERSTONE was held by the Setons under the priors of Durham, till it was forfeited by Christopher Seton, during the episcopacy of Bishop Beck. Edward I. granted it to Geoffrey de Hethpole, from whom it passed to the Nevilles and Burtons, and was purchased by an ancestor of the Duke of Cleveland. *Keverstone Hall*, the residence of Thomas Freshfield Scarth, Esq., land-agent to his grace, is situated near the north-eastern angle of Raby Park.

LANGLEY DALE AND SHOTTON.

THIS township extends from 2 to 4 miles north-west of Staindrop, along the north side of the Staindrop Beck, westward from Raby park, in which that part called Shotton is situated. The whole contains 4,685 acres; and the property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,972 15s. 6d. The population has varied, at the periods of enumeration, as follows:—143, 160, 198, 217, 185, and 163. Of the latter number, 78 were males and 85 females. There were, at the same time, 29 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited, but no regular village. The township comprises fifteen farms.

In the year ended March, 1854, the township of Langley Dale contributed to the Teesdale Union, for

in-maintenance, clothing, and funerals, £16 4s. 6d.; for out-relief and lunatics, £14 18s.; for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges, £26 10s. 11d.; for constable and costs before magistrates, 15s.; for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists, 10s.; and for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c., £1 19s.; total of expenditure, £60 17s. 5d. The repayments of relief by relations and other receipts amounted to 10s.; and the net expenditure exceeded that of the preceding year by £5 17s. 11d. The cost of registration was 13s. 10d.; and the county-rate paid by the overseers was £33 8s. 10d.

The Gaunless Smelt-works are situated in Langley Dale, and contain three smelting furnaces, two refining furnaces, two slag hearths, with blast, a reducing furnace, one bone and two assay furnaces, a smith's shop, sleeping rooms for the smelters, a cottage for the superintendent, a stable, and other appurtenances. There are also two fire-brick kilns, and a brick-shed and drying floor, contiguous to the smelt-mill.

A small Methodist chapel was erected about 40 years ago, on a piece of land which, previous to the inclosure of the extensive commons in the district, was considered as a part of Marwood township.

Langley Dale and Shotton were anciently parcels of the estates of the Earls of Westmoreland. An old tower, close by the Langley Burn, is said to have been the residence of a mistress of the last earl; "a nobleman," says Surtees, "who, from more than one authority, appears to have been of a very amorous disposition." From "the Forest of Langley," 19 followers attended him in 1569, of whom 6 expiated their offence with their lives. The Duke of Cleveland is the present proprietor. *Slaughter Closes* and *Scotch Stone* are supposed, from the quantities of human remains and rusted armour dug up, to have been the scenes of sanguinary contests at some remote period; but neither history nor tradition alludes to any such circumstance.

CHAPELRY DISTRICT OF INGLETON.

THE chapelry district of Ingleton, formed by an order in council January 13, 1845, and licensed by the Bishop of Durham under the act of 6 and 7 William IV., c. 85, consisted of the townships of Hilton, Ingleton, and Wackerfield; being bounded on the south and east by the parish of Gainford, on the north by the parochial chapelry of St. Helen Auckland, on the north-west by the parish of Cockfield, and on the west and south-west by the townships of Raby-cum-Keverstone and Staindrop-cum-Snotterton in the parish of Staindrop. By an order in council, bearing date January 8, 1850, the township of Killerby, in the parish of Heighington, was separated from the said parish, and united to the chapelry district of Ingleton.

INGLETON.

THIS township comprises an area of 813 acres; and the annual value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £1,261 11s. 3d. In 1801, the population was 236; in 1811, 285; in 1821, 293; in 1831, 355; in 1841, 344; and in 1851, 305, of whom 156 were males and 149 females. There were, at that time, 80 inhabited houses, 8 uninhabited, and 1 building; and the township contains six farms.

The contributions of the township of Ingleton to the Teesdale Union, for the year ended March, 1854, were, for out-relief and lunatics, £23 15s.; for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges, £25 18s. 1d.; for constable and costs before magistrates, 18s. 6d.; and for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c., £1 8s. 3d.; being a total expenditure of £51 19s. 10d. The repayments of relief by relations and other receipts were £6 1s. 4d.; and the balance, £45 18s. 6d., was 18s. 1d. less than the net expenditure of the preceding year. The cost of registration was £1 1s. 4d.; and the county-rate paid by the overseers was £21 17s. 5d.

The village of Ingleton is situated on the high road between Staindrop and Darlington, 3 miles from the former place. It contains four public-houses and several shopkeepers and mechanics. The village school was rebuilt by subscription in 1816; after which it was partly pewed off, by the consent of the freeholders of the township, to be occupied as a meeting-house for the Methodist body. It is now used on Sundays as a Primitive Methodist chapel. About 50 scholars attend the week-day school; and the church Sunday school is held in the same building. The village contains a post-office, and is the station of a parish constable.

Ingleton was one of the places included in the grant

of Canute to the church of Durham. The Nevilles possessed the greater part of the township, as a member of Raby; and a portion of land was held under them by the family of Bowes. The principal freeholders at present, are T. Hutchinson, Esq., and C. Middleton, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

THE CHAPEL

Is a neat plain edifice, of the early pointed style of architecture, consisting of a nave and chancel, the latter being entered by an elegant archway. There is a bell-turret and an entrance porch at the west. The roof is of high pitch, and covered with slate. There are three windows on the south side and three on the north, each of two compartments. The east window is of three compartments. The chapel contains 206 sittings, all of which are free. The building cost £430, towards which the Church Building Society gave £100, the Duke of Cleveland £100, and the remainder was made up by subscription; the neighbouring farmers and others leading the required materials free. The church is dedicated to St. John, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham, November 1, 1843. A spacious burying ground is attached.

The vicar of Staindrop is patron of the living; and the Rev. Martin Wright is the present incumbent, who entered upon his duties in 1845, though no endowment was made until 1849. By an order in council, July 30, in that year, the ecclesiastical commissioners made an annual grant of £30 to the living; the net income being stated at £35, and the commissioners were at that time unable to raise it to the full extent of the scale of population. The order in council of January 8, 1850, mentioned above, which annexed Killerby to this chapelry, declared that "so much and such of the tithe

rent-charges belonging to the vicarage of Heighington as arise and accrue within the townships of Killerby and Walworth, in the said parish of Heighington, were transferred to the said district chapelry of Ingleton for ever." The rent-charge for the township of Killerby is £20, and that for the township of Walworth £31,* or £51 in all; this sum being subject to all rates and charges. In 1850, a donation of £350 was made from the Maltby Fund towards the erection of a parsonage house at Ingleton. The house cost about £830, including the ground; and the remainder, besides the above grant, was raised by subscription.

For the charities payable to the chapelry of Ingleton, see STAINDROP, p. 91.

HILTON.

THE township of Hilton, which adjoins that of Ingleton on the north, contains 1,092 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 88, and at the following successive periods of enumeration, 104, 113, 118, 112, and 101. Of the latter number, 58 were males and 43 females; and there were 22 inhabited houses and 3 uninhabited. The township, which contains eight farms, was assessed for the county-rate in 1853 at £861.

The Teesdale Union received from the township of Hilton, during the year ended March, 1854, £31 10s. for out-relief and lunatics; £12 8s. 5d. for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges; 16s. 6d. for constable and costs before magistrates, &c.; 10s. for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists; and £3 0s. 6d. for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c. The total expenditure, £48 5s. 5d., was £7 12s. 8d. more than that of the preceding year. The cost of registration was 11s. 2d.; and the overseers paid £14 11s. 10½d. to the county-rate.

The little village of Hilton is pleasantly situated on an eminence, 3 miles east-north-east from Staindrop, and is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in agriculture. *Hilton Hall*, the ancient family seat, is now a farm-house, occupied by Mr. J. J. Read. When the

estate was purchased by the Earl of Darlington in 1789, "right of court-leet and court-baron, and several quit-rents payable to the lord of the said manor," were attached to the lordship of Hilton. With the mansion house were "several messuages or tenements, farms, and closes of arable, meadow, and pasture ground, parcel of the said manor, containing together, by estimation, 838 acres or thereabouts, greatly underlet to substantial tenants, at the yearly rent of £566 and upwards." The estate was described as "capable of very great improvements, lying compact together, pleasantly situate on a gentle rising ground, commanding a most beautiful prospect of an extensive vale, and in the centre of the several market towns of Darlington, Bishop Auckland, Barnard Castle, and Staindrop. There are coal pits within three miles of Hilton, and every reason to suppose coal may be found in the premises: the land-tax remarkably low, and several valuable quarries upon the estate."

The manor of Hilton was anciently held by the Boweses of the Neville family. Thirteen of its inhabitants joined the Northern Rising, three of whom suffered death in consequence. James I., in 1606, granted the manors of Hilton and Bradbury to Thomas Emerson, Esq., for 1,000 years, under the yearly rent of £550. Hilton afterwards passed to the Mannings, from whom it was purchased by Henry Marley, at which time it was charged with £160, as its portion of the rent.

A family named Hilton subsequently held the manor for several generations. They were descended from Thomas Hilton, of Hilton Bacon, in Westmoreland, Esq., and Catherine, daughter of Anthony Brackenbury, of Selaby. Lancelot, their second son, married, first, Catherine, daughter and coheiress of Ralph Alwent, of Dyons, by whom he had issue James Hilton, of Dyons, three other sons, and four daughters; and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Leonard Smelt, of Kirby-Fletham, Yorkshire, and relict of Richard Cockfield, by whom he had issue Leonard Hilton, died in 1605-6; Francis Hilton, of Killerby; Lancelot Hilton,

* The dean and chapter of Durham, and the Rev. Wilson Beckett, incumbent of Heighington, made it a condition, in giving their consent to the arrangement, that the commissioners should recommend to her majesty in council that additional provision for the cure of souls in that parish should be made; and they accordingly proposed "that all our estate and interest in all the yearly rent-charge or sum of fifty-four pounds ten shillings, lately belonging to the second canonry in the cathedral church of Durham, awarded to the Right Reverend John Bird, Bishop of Chester, the then holder of such canonry, and his successors, in lieu of the rectorial tithe arising or

growing within the township of Redworth, in the parish of Heighington, in the county of Durham, and apportioned upon the lands lying within the said township, shall forthwith, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted order of your majesty in council ratifying the same, become and be vested in the said Wilson Beckett, clerk, vicar of Heighington aforesaid, and his successors, vicars of Heighington, for ever." This scheme was confirmed by an order in council, dated on the 9th, and gazetted on the 15th of March, 1850.

of Durham and of Hilton; and a daughter. He died in 1636.

Lancelot, son of the above, born in 1608, was an attorney-at-law, a collector of ship-money in Crossgate constabulary in 1635-6, and under-sheriff during the Commonwealth in 1652. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Thomas Colmore, of Durham, by whom he had issue Lancelot, Abraham, Richard, Cuthbert, Robert, Eleanor, and Elizabeth; secondly, Dorothy, daughter of William Wright, and relict of John Craddock, of Gainford, by whom he had issue three sons* and three daughters; and, thirdly, Anne, daughter of Ralph Salkeld, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and widow of William Hilton, apothecary, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Abraham, second son of Lancelot Hilton, succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in 1685 (the first-born, Lancelot, having died young), and married, first, Eleanor, daughter, of Henry Marley, of Hilton, by whom he had issue Mary, who died young; and, secondly, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Massock, of Headlam, who survived him, and afterwards married Samuel Burton, of Keverstone. On the death of Abraham Hilton in 1718, he was succeeded, as lord of the manor of Hilton, by Abraham, grandson of Richard, his eldest brother. He married Margaret, daughter and coheirress of Isaac Surtees, of Myresflatt, near Darlington, and had issue Henry (who succeeded him in 1748), Abraham, and Mary.

Henry Hilton, of Hilton, died in 1759, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Abraham, born in 1731, one of the six clerks in Chancery, who married, in 1765, Anne, daughter of James Close, of Richmond, Gent. He advertised the manor and mansion house of Hilton for sale by auction on the 11th of July, 1785; and they were purchased in 1789, as above noticed, by the Earl of Darlington, for £10,040. Abraham Hilton died December 22, in the same year: he had issue Abraham, born 1766, died unmarried October 1, 1792; Ralph, who died in infancy; Henry, a spirit-merchant at Barnard Castle, died in 1843; James Surtees, lieutenant in the 62nd regiment of foot, and captain in the 16th light horse, died unmarried at

* One of these, Alexander, was curate of Denton, and rector of Romaldkirk, and died in 1682, leaving two sons; William, an attorney, who carried about a brief describing himself as mad, and praying for means to put himself into prison; and Cuthbert, noticed at page 17.

† The arms of the Hiltons of Hilton, co. pal., are the same as the old coat of Hilton in Westmoreland, viz., Sable, two saltires in chief and three annulets, two and one, argent; Crest, on a wreath a demi-

Darlington, after his return from the West Indies, October 30, 1796, aged 22; William Freeman, some time cornet in the 27th light dragoons, died May, 1798, aged 23, on his passage home from the East Indies; Margaret, born 1770, married to Harrington Lee, of Darlington, and died in 1830; and Mary-Anne, who died unmarried May 6, 1803, aged 25.†

WACKERFIELD.

THE township of Wackerfield, to the west of that of Hilton, contains 744 acres, divided into five farms. The value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £1,011 18s. 11d. The number of inhabitants, at the respective decennial returns, was 94, 113, 105, 112, 122, and 136. Of the latter number, 70 were males and 66 females, inhabiting 24 houses.

During the year ended March, 1854, this township contributed £5 1s. 8d. to the Teesdale Union for imaintenance, clothing, and funerals; £5 4s. for out-relief and lunatics; £8 6s. for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges; 16s. 6d. for constable and costs before magistrates, &c.; 7s. 6d. for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists; and £1 10s. 6d. for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c.; being a total expenditure of £21 6s. 2d. Towards this sum, £5 6s. 2d. was received as repayments of relief by relations, &c.; the balance, £16, being £22 11s. less than the net expenditure of the preceding year. The registration cost 1s. 10d.; and the overseers paid £17 to the county-rate.

The village of Wackerfield, 3 miles north-east from Staindrop, contains two public houses and a blacksmith's shop. It was one of the places included in the gift of Canute, and was held of the prior and convent, in the time of Cardinal Langley, by a family named Sockburn, by fealty and 12d. rent. The Nevilles afterwards held it as a member of Raby; and a portion of it is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland, the remainder belonging to W. W. Hawdon, Esq.

For an account of the township of KILLERBY, recently attached to this chapelry, see vol. i., p. 535.

griffin. The family has been widely diffused, through the Killerby, Dyons, and other branches throughout the county of Durham. Mr. Longstaffe derives the Westmoreland family from Robert de Hilton, younger brother of William de Hilton, baron of the bishopric, who died before 1208; but Raine curtly observes, "The Hyltons of Hylton Castle, county palatine, and the Hiltons of Hilton Bacon, county of Westmoreland, are two distinct families, utterly unconnected with each other in their origin, whatever may be said or assumed to the contrary."

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF WHORLTON.

THE parochial chapelry of Whorlton is bounded by the township of Westwick, in the chapelry of Barnard Castle, on the west; by the parish of Winston on the north and east, and by the Tees, dividing it from the parish of Wycliffe, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the south. It consists of one township, but includes the estates of Sledwish, Arlaw Banks, Whorley Hill, Etherley, and Humbleton, and a portion of that of Stubb House, the remainder of which is in the adjoining parish of Winston.

THE township of Whorlton comprises an area of 1,760 acres, the property in which was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,800 17s. 8d. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 245; in 1811, 246; in 1821, 300; in 1831, 311; in 1841, 286; and in 1851, 296, of whom 154 were males and 142 females. There were, at the latter date, 60 inhabited houses, and 1 uninhabited.

The chapelry of Whorlton, during the year ended March, 1854, contributed to the Teesdale Union, for in-maintenance, clothing, and funerals, £4 11s. 1d.; for extra medical charges, 10s.; for out-relief and lunatics, £33 2s.; for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges, £19 16s.; for constable and costs before magistrates, &c., 14s. 6d.; for law costs, revising barristers, and jury lists, 10s.; and for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c., 9s. 11d. The repayments of relief by relations and other receipts amounted to 15s., which reduced the expenditure to the net sum of £58 7s. 6d.; being £1 19s. 3d. less than that of the preceding year. The vaccination fees were 12s. 6d., and the expenses of registration, £1 2s. 8d. The overseers paid to the county-rate £31 7s. 8d.

Being a member of the great lordship of Barnard Castle, Whorlton passed with it to the successive noble families enumerated in the history of that place, till the attainder of the Earl of Westmoreland in 1569. In the reign of James I., it was comprised in the grant to the citizens of London, in trust for sale; and the principal part of it was purchased from the trustees by Taylor and Lee, who sold it to Ambrose Johnson. This family

continued to hold the estate till 1725, when it was purchased by Robert Sanderson, Esq.; and it afterwards passed by marriage to the Milburns, of Armathwaite Castle, Cumberland. In 1819, on the sale of the property in Whorlton belonging to R. S. Milburne, Esq., Thomas Harrison, Esq., of Stubb House, became the purchaser of the manor of Whorlton, and of *Whorley Hill*, a farmstead and cottages, occupying 79 A. 3 R. 18 P. Mr. Harrison was also owner of *Etherley* and other property in the chapelry, which now belong to P. H. Stanton, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Arlaw Banks* is the property of Mr. Christopher Lonsdale. An estate, anciently belonging to the Wycliffes, was afterwards held by the Bacons of Newton Cap, and is now the property of Morley Headlam, Esq., son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Headlam.* The town pasture was divided in 1677.

On February 4, 1851, the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales gave notice that the Ven. John Archdeacon Headlam had applied for £1,200 by way of loan for the drainage of lands in the parish of Gainford and township of Whorlton.

The village of Whorlton is situated 3 miles east-south-east from Barnard Castle, and contains an endowed school, attended by about 60 children, two public-houses, and a few mechanics. Several of the houses bear dates of the early parts of the last century. A row of stone cottages, with flagged roofs, and small gardens in front, were erected on the east side of the road through the village, by the late Archdeacon Headlam, about 20 years ago.† A chapel belonging to the Independents was erected near the church in 1840; the ministry is

* Some years ago, the Earl of Darlington summoned Archdeacon Headlam, and Robert Dinsdale and Thomas Harrison, Esqrs., to do suit and service to the honour of Barnard Castle, in the prosecution of which claim he caused certain inclosures belonging to the Archdeacon and Mr. Harrison to be broken down. The latter, however, recovered damages from the duke in a cause tried at Durham.

† ARISTOCRATIC SWINDLERS.—In September, 1851, Whorlton became the residence of a gentleman and lady, bearing the names of William O'Brien Fitzgerald, Esq., and the Hon. Lady Emily Augusta Fitzgerald. On the 9th of April, 1852, they were brought up in custody before the Ven. Archdeacon Headlam, at Wycliffe, charged with having obtained £40 from Mr. Wm. Henry Payn, solicitor, at

conducted by Mr. Ferdinand Raine, who attends every Sunday. The village is well supplied with water.

The situation of Whorlton is extremely beautiful; the Tees, with its overhanging cliffs, thickly fringed

Dover, in the county of Kent, under false pretences. It appeared, from the statements and deposition of Mr. Payn, that in the month of September last he was sent for by the prisoners (who were then incarcerated in a prison at Pau, in France), to defend them against some charges brought against them of defrauding the tradesmen there to a great extent, by appearing as, and representing themselves to be English aristocrats, and living in splendid style without paying their accounts. On Mr. Payn's arrival at Pau, he found the prisoners had been tried and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment five days previously; but he obtained an appeal to a superior court, and it was ultimately decided that if the prisoners discharged the accounts of the tradesmen, and found bail for their appearance on a future day to answer any further charges which might be preferred against them, they were to be liberated. From the plausible statements made by the prisoners to Mr. Payn, backed by false names in their passports, a false entry from a marriage register in Yorkshire, and an affectionate letter from the Queen of the French, obtained by trickery, he was induced to advance money to discharge the debts incurred by the prisoners, and deposit a sum by way of bail, amounting together to between £700 and £800, and they were thereupon liberated. The prisoners then came to England with Mr. Payn, and on their arrival at Dover, pretended to him that they were entitled to a sum of £3,000, which was in the hands of their agent, Mr. Henry Foster, an Irish barrister, residing at Furnival's Inn, London; that this sum was due to them in the month of November then last past, and as they were then without funds wherewith to convey them home to Durham, they requested Mr. Payn to advance them £40, to be repaid with the other sums he had laid down for them out of the £3,000 to be received from Mr. Henry Foster. They also represented themselves to be of noble birth, and that the female prisoner was the Hon. Lady Emily Augusta Fitzgerald, daughter of Lady Ann Isabella Howard; that the said Lady Emily was the widow of Count Eltz, an Hungarian nobleman, who died eleven years after their marriage, and during part of which period the Countess Eltz resided at Florence, where the count was commandant at the time of the revolution; that the Lady Emily was entitled to large estates as the widow of the count, and to money lent by him to Lord Normanby; and that the papers were with their agent, Mr. H. Foster; that the Lady Emily was at the present time under the displeasure of her mother for marrying her present husband, who was only a private gentleman; and that the Lady Emily was related to the family of the Duke of Cleveland, had resided at Raby Castle in her youth, and was also related to Lord Carlisle's family, resident at Castle Howard, in Yorkshire. From these and other similar representations, Mr. Payn advanced them £40. He soon commenced enquiries after Mr. Henry Foster, but finding no such person, he communicated with his agent in Durham, who watched the whereabouts of the prisoners, and it seems they had come to Whorlton very shortly after leaving Dover. Mr. Payn having ascertained their residence, wrote several letters to Mr. Fitzgerald, at Whorlton, stating he was unable to find Mr. Henry Foster, and requiring an explanation; to these letters he received evasive replies. He also advertised for Mr. Foster in the French journals, and searched Dublin and Liverpool for him without success.

Mr. Payn's evidence was taken, wherein he deposed to the material facts above mentioned, and stated he believed the representations of the prisoners to be false, and that, in fact, there was no such person as the Mr. H. Foster alluded to by the prisoners. In answer

with trees, passing near it on the south. On the opposite bank, the village of Wycliffe, with its church steeple, forms a beautiful object;* and a fine range of country extends to the south-east, south, and west, in

to the charge, the prisoners stated that Mr. Payn was not promised to have the money from Mr. Foster, but told that he had a bond for the money, and that it was not their faults that Mr. Foster could not be found. Archdeacon Headlam committed the prisoners to Dover, where the offences were stated to have occurred, but consented to take bail in £100 for their appearance, which not being produced, the prisoners were conveyed to the police station at Barnard Castle, from whence they were removed to Dover, and committed for trial by the magistrates of that place. It appeared that the gentleman had been a wine-merchant's clerk and a broker at the Stock Exchange, named William Bennet Sothers; his father being a grocer at Gravesend. He wrote articles on finance and Stock-Exchange transactions for the papers, getting into debt, and something worse. Having had an action of *crim. con.* brought against him, in "*Wakefield v. Sothers*," he thought it best to fly the country, and change his name, going to Italy. For some years, his talents were employed in victimizing the nobility, gentry, and the trading community. Strange to say, the legal profession were duped by him and his "*Lady*" Emily (the widow or wife of an Austrian officer) with some success, until cut short in his deep-laid artifice against Mr. Payn. In October following, Mrs Sothers, Dienbacher, *alias* Lady Emily Fitzgerald, who had been arrested some weeks before at the suit of Emily Baillie, was discharged out of custody by Mr. Sutton of Ormond-street, London, on her paying to his client £50 in discharge for £315. Mr. Sutton's own debt amounted to £750; and Mr. Ford, of Henrietta-street, Convent-garden, held a bill for £400, drawn by Sothers and accepted by Emily Fitzgerald de Dienbacher before marriage. These debts were stated to the grand jury. Mr. Addison was employed by "*Lady Emily*" to plead her discharge for some informality before Mr. Justice Erle, but without effect, and she was returned to custody. Finding no hope left of obtaining her discharge, she tendered the £50, which was accepted. The male prisoner was, in the interim, transported.

* WYCLIFFE.—This village, the birth-place of John Wycliffe, the great reformer of the church, and long the seat of his family, is situated on the southern bank of the Tees, about four miles east from Barnard Castle. Access is gained to the opposite bank of the river by means of an ancient rustic ferry, or by the modern suspension bridge at Whorlton. The village is embosomed in trees, and the river flows close by. The parish contains 2,162 acres; and the population, in 1851, was 144, consisting of an equal number of males and females, inhabiting 24 houses. Wycliffe Hall, formerly the seat of the local family, and now the property of their descendant, Sir C. Constable, stands boldly on the summit of a cliff, divided by a brook from the adjacent woods. The foundations of the church are coeval with the Conquest, though some remains are supposed to be of earlier date. During the succession of ages, it had suffered great dilapidations, and had become almost a ruin. The tasteless repairs and alterations which had from time to time been effected also contributed much to detract from its venerable appearance. Under the auspices of the late rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Headlam, and his son, the Rev. Arthur Headlam, the long-needed restorations and repairs were effected in 1853, from plans furnished by Mr. Austin, architect, of Newcastle, and by which the church has resumed much of the appearance which it originally presented. Some of the monumental brasses, notwithstanding the neglect to which they have been exposed, are in fine preservation: they are principally memorials of the

which latter direction the now classical woods of Rokeby and Mortham are visible.

The Bridge.—In 1829, an act of parliament was obtained for building a bridge over the Tees at Whorlton, and making a turnpike road from Staindrop to Greta Bridge, with a branch from Whorlton to Barnard Castle, and another from the south end of the bridge to the turnpike from Winston Bridge to Smallways. The foundation stone of the bridge was laid on the 9th of June in that year by Miss Headlam, daughter of the archdeacon, amidst great rejoicings; but, during the flood which occurred in the night of October 13, the structure, so far as completed, was entirely carried away, to the ruin of the contractors. At this juncture, the Ven. Archdeacon Headlam, Thomas Harrison, Robert Dinsdale, and Thomas Wheldon, Esqrs., undertook, at their own risk, to erect a suspension bridge of iron, the foundation stone of the north pier of which was laid on the 19th of August, 1830; and the main chains were thrown over the piers, and safely moored into the rock on each side, on the 1st of April, 1831. On July 7, this elegant structure, which was erected from the designs and under the direction of the late Mr. Green, architect, Newcastle, was opened for public use by a procession, consisting of a band of music, the architect, and the committee of management, on horseback, followed by a train of twenty-seven carriages, and a numerous assemblage of spectators on horse and foot, who proceeded over the bridge, and along the line of road to Thorpe, the seat of

Colonel Cradock, M.P., one of the chief promoters of the undertaking, and returned along the bridge again to Whorlton. The span between the points of suspension is 180 feet. Some repairs being required, the bridge was closed for a short time, and re-opened to the public in September, 1854.

THE CHAPEL.

THE old chapel was a small, ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, divided by a round-headed arch, without ornament, and afforded accommodation for about 90 persons. The door-way, which opened to the south under a low porch, was early Norman. The building, falling into decay, was recently pulled down, and a new chapel built upon its site at the south of the village. It was opened in 1853, the ceremony of consecration being performed by the bishop of Cape Town. It is an elegant stone building, in the decorated style of architecture, and consists of a nave and chancel, with an open roof of oak, stained and varnished. The chancel is floored with Minton's encaustic tiles, and the portion of the nave occupied as sittings is floored with wood. The seats are oak, stained and varnished, and all open, capable of accommodating about 150 persons. The chapel is entered by a porch on the south, and at the south-west corner an octagonal turret or spire, about 50 feet high, forms a belfry. The roof is of high pitch, covered with Westmoreland slate. There is a large window at the west end, divided into four compart-

Wycliffe family, and the most ancient are about 500 years old. The church was re-opened for worship on the 8th of October, 1853, by the Bishop of Ripon.

The life of Wycliffe forms a portion of the history of his country and of Europe. He was born about the year 1324, and studied at Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his attention to his studies. As early as 1356, he inveighed against the authority of the Pope; and in 1360 was active in opposing the mendicant friars. His subsequent life was spent in struggling with what he conceived to be abuses in the church, in which he was sometimes supported by the aristocracy, and always highly popular with the people. His opposition to the claims made by the Pope made him favourably known to many of the nobles; whilst his doctrines were frequently subjected to the censures of the hierarchy. Like many other bold spirits, who have had the courage to denounce abuses, he was frequently led into extremes of an opposite character; but his talents and learning were unquestionable, and he evoked a spirit of enquiry, the effects of which are still felt, and will long continue to influence both the speculations and the practices of mankind. He died of paralysis on the 31st of December, 1384, at Lutterworth, of which he was rector; and 30 years after his death, his bones, by order of the Council of Constance, were taken up and burnt, and the ashes thrown into a brook.

* On Saturday, June 25, 1842, four anglers (a clerical gentleman, a shoemaker, a schoolmaster, and a boy), in order to pursue their sport,

went on to a small island in the middle of the Tees, a short distance from Whorlton. The island is easy of access when the water is low, but unapproachable when the contrary is the case. They had not been long on the island when it began to rain, and they were glad to seek shelter among the bushes. But while they were in this situation, a great body of water came rolling down the river, owing to there having been a great fall of rain further westward. The poor fishers leaped up in astonishment, and to their infinite mortification, not to say dismay, found that the tiny stream which before had scarcely wet their feet, had now become an impetuous flood, seven feet deep, precluding every possibility of escape. To add to their disaster, the rain now fell in torrents. In the evening, their situation was descried by some neighbours, who, by means of ropes, conveyed to them refreshments and materials for making a fire, which somewhat cheered them through the long and dreary night that ensued. When morning came (being Sunday), a large crowd of people were collected on the opposite bank, to view the forlorn islanders. In the evening, however, the flood abated, and they were enabled to quit the place of their captivity. The clerical gentleman, who was a tall man, waded through, with the boy on his shoulders; and the others were pulled through the still deep and rapid stream by a rope. One of the spectators, to show his agility, went along the provision rope to the island; but, on his returning, the rope broke, and he narrowly escaped drowning.

ments, with trefoil openings crowned with rich tracery, and in the gable is a small circular window. That at the east end is of three compartments, and similar in other respects to the west window. Of the same character are three windows on the north side, two on the south, and two in the chancel. The east and west ends of the building are surmounted by crosses. The pulpit is of stone, of neat construction. There is a stone baptismal font, lined with lead; and near to it is a stove, by which the church is warmed. The building is surrounded by a well-laid drain of earthenware pipes. The stone for the church was procured within a few hundred yards of the place. The erection of the edifice cost £600, which was raised by public subscription, a rate of 2s. in the pound on a rental of £1,800,* and a grant from the Church Building Society. The burying ground remains unaltered.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains baptisms from 1626 to 1724; burials, 1678, 1688, to 1725; and marriages from 1713 to 1725 (imperfect). No. 2, baptisms from 1725 to 1797; burials, 1724 to 1797; and marriages, 1727 to 1753. No. 3, baptisms and burials, 1798 to 1812; No. 4, marriages, 1754 to 1812.

Whorlton is a perpetual curacy; the vicar of Gainford, patron. Cert. val., £12 10s. Dedication to St. Mary.

CURATES.—Henry Armitage, 1636; John Moresby, ("a laic, celebrator of clandestine marriages, and guilty of other misdemeanors"), 1677; William Brockell (curate of Wycliffe), September 29, 1716, p. susp. Moresby; — Grey ("a vagabond Scot"), Christmas-day, 1724, p. exp. Brockell, who "was unjustly and violently ejected from the same cure, and from his stipend of fourteen pounds, by James Malled, *Gallo perfido et profligato*, on the instigation of T. E. (Thomas Eden), rector of Winston; — Parkins; Peter Fisher (vicar of Staindrop, &c.); James Farrer (vicar of Brignall, Yorkshire, not licensed to Whorlton); Philip Airey, 1757, p. exp. Farrer; Richard Wilson (perp. curate of Bowes), 1793, on presentation of Thomas Harrison, Esq.; Robert Green, A.M. (curate of All Saints, Newcastle), 1822; James Potts, 1827, p. res. Green; John George Edwards, A.M., 1849, p. m. Potts; Arthur Headlam, 1854, p. res. Edwards for the vicarage of Pittington.

The parsonage house has long been unfit for residence. In 1767, Whorlton received £200 by lot from Queen Anne's Bounty. In 1771, the Rev. John Rotherham contributed £200; in 1795, £200 was given by the trustees of Mr. Marshall (a great benefactor to the Bounty fund); and in 1800, £200 was given by Bishop Barrington. Each of these donations was met

* The Ven. Archdeacon Headlam, and P. H. Stanton, Esq., of Newcastle, paid this rate for their tenantry, in aid of the building fund.

by one of similar amount from Queen Anne's Bounty; and with the proceeds various parcels of land in the chapelry, containing altogether 59 A. 2 R., were purchased as glebe, in addition to the cemetery, containing half an acre. The corn-tithes were formerly paid to the representatives of the late Earl of Strathmore; a modus of 6s. 8d. was paid to the curate for hay from the estates of Sledwish, Arlaw Bank, and Humbleton; and the hay-tithe of the remainder of the township was paid to the late Archdeacon Headlam. The curate received all other tithes in kind. In 1850, all the tithes were commuted for £257 per annum, viz., to the incumbent curate, £75; to Archdeacon Headlam, £37; and to William Hutt, Esq., and his wife, the dowager Countess of Strathmore, lessees of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, £145. The latter sum is now collected by B. Simpson, Esq., solicitor, Richmond, as agent for the college. The gross income of the living is stated at £113 per annum, subject to permanent payments amounting to £6.

CHARITIES.

Lonsdale's Charity.—Christopher Lonsdale, by will, dated March 11, 1747, bequeathed £20 to Thomas and Richard Holmes, to be put out at interest by them and the survivor, the heirs, executors, and administrators of such survivor, and the interest to be paid yearly to the use of the poor of Whorlton on Christmas-eve. By an award, May 13, 1793, Cornelius Harrison, Esq., of Stubb House, was adjudged liable to the payment of this interest, as being the legal representative of T. and R. Holmes; and he consequently, until his death in 1806, paid 16s. a year to the curate for distribution, or distributed it himself. His sister also, who was his executrix, continued the same practice until her death in 1810. Thomas Harrison, Esq., who succeeded to his father's property, and P. H. Stanton, Esq., the present owner, have also kept up the payment.

Donor unknown.—About half an acre of land in the township is supposed to have been left many years ago, the rents to be given to the oldest poor inhabitant not receiving relief. This land produced £1 per annum; but money being wanted to rebuild the village school-house, the land was sold, and the money laid out upon the school, on account of which the master pays £1 annually to the oldest poor inhabitant. The school is attended by about 60 boys and girls, who are instructed on the national system. A clock, presented by Mr. Dove, of Greta Bridge, is fixed above the entrance.

SLEDWISH.—About half a mile to the west of Whorlton stands Sledwish Hall, now occupied as a farm-house. It is one of those ancient and venerable dwellings which are still to be found in isolated and lonely places, scarcely reached by the revolutionary hand of modern improvement, but bearing in its grey old age the memorials of former splendour. That portions of it were built or restored by one of its possessors in the time of Queen Elizabeth, is evident from an elaborately decorated ceiling, in which the armorial emblems of that sovereign are conspicuous objects; but there are other parts of the building which bear traces of a higher antiquity. In the large hall there is a wide fire-place, with an antique bracketted chimney-piece. The south front appears to be the most ancient part of the edifice. Like many similar remnants of former times, Sledwish Hall has its grim traditions of mystery, concealment, and secret passages, which received a seeming corroboration, some years ago, by the discovery of the remains of an infant in a stone coffin in an adjoining field. This, however, has been accounted for on the supposition that the Catholic possessors of this place, in times of persecution, might bury their dead privately with their own ceremonies, and that some priest of their faith might have found a refuge in the intricacies of this remote and secluded edifice. The hall was repaired and restored in 1854; but many of the interior decorations have been removed.

Sledwish was held from an early period by the Menvils. Ninian Menvil, after his participation in the plot for placing Lady Jane Grey on the throne, fled and was outlawed, but was restored in blood and estate on the accession of Elizabeth. Towards the latter end of the 16th century, Sledwish passed from Ralph Ashton, Esq., to John Clopton, Esq., the queen's receiver for several of the northern counties, and who displayed his loyalty by decorating the "orchard chamber" as above described. From his descendant the estate passed to the Townleys, of Lancashire, from whom it was purchased, in 1642, by Sir John Clavering, of Callaly, Northumberland, for £2,370. After belonging to the Withams, of Cliff, it was bequeathed by Thomas Breaks, of London, Gent., to his nephew, Charles Allen, surgeon, of Greenwich Hospital, whose daughter intermarried with James Poole, Esq., of Gray's Inn; and Sledwish is now the property of their son, Edward Poole, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Stubb House, to the east of Whorlton, is a handsome residence, occupied by Richard Dodgson, Esq. The estate, which is partly in the parish of Winston, was derived from the Holmes by Cornelius Harrison, Esq., whose son, Thomas Harrison, Esq., bequeathed it to P. H. Stanton, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the present proprietor.

PARISH OF WINSTON.

THE parish of Winston is bounded on the west by the chapelry of Whorlton, on the north and east by the parish of Gainford (the Langley Beck forming the boundary), and on the south by the Tees. It forms one township, including the villages of Winston and Newsham, the estates of Heighley (or Heighcliffe) Hall, Osmond-croft, Barford-on-the-Hill, and Westholme, and part of that of Stubb House.

THE parish and township of Winston contains 2,961 acres; and the property in it was assessed to the county-rate in 1853 for £2,679 11s. 11d. The population, in 1801, was 307; in 1811, 284; in 1821, 287; in 1831, 327; in 1841, 293; and in 1851, 301, of whom 155 were males and 146 females. There were, at the latter date, 55 inhabited houses and 5 uninhabited.

The contributions of the parish of Winston to the Teesdale Union, in the year ended March, 1854, were as follow:—For in-maintenance, clothing, and funerals, £26 11s. 1d.; for out-relief and lunatics, £34

16s. 6d.; irremoveable poor, salaries, and other common charges, £57 4s. 11s.; for constable and costs before magistrates, &c., 17s.; for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists, 10s. 6d.; and for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c., £1 15s. 3d.; making a total expenditure of £121 15s. 3d. The repayments of relief by relations and other receipts amounted to 10s.; and the balance exceeded the net expenditure of the previous year by £42 7s. 1d. The registration cost £1 3s. 2d.; and the overseers paid £45 19s. 3d. to the county-rate.

The village of Winston stands on the ridge of a hill overlooking the Tees, and contains a public house, and a few masons, wrights, small shopkeepers, &c. The village is well supplied with water. Besides the endowed school (see CHARITIES) there is a dame-school in the village.

Winston Bridge.—In 1424, Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, by will, dated at Raby, October 18, bequeathed 100 marks towards building a bridge at Wynston. There is, however, no record of the erection of such a fabric, though the necessity of having a passage across the Tees at this place must even then have been apparent. "Before the building of Winston Bridge," says Bailey, "towards the latter end of the eighteenth century, the coal carriers from the North Riding of Yorkshire, when coming into the county of Durham, always provided themselves with axes, in order to be prepared to render the roads passable by mending them after the primitive fashion now pursued on the corduroy roads in the backwoods of America." The present bridge was built in 1763 and 1764, from a plan designed by Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart., of Rokeby. It consists of a single arch, the segment of a circle, measuring 112 feet span, 22 feet broad, and 20 feet between the parapet walls. It was long considered by architects the largest arch in Europe. The elevation renders the road nearly level with the Yorkshire side. The material is a hard blue ragstone. When most of the bridges in the north of England were washed away by the great flood in 1771, Winston bridge remained uninjured. The river scenery in the locality is extremely beautiful.

The manor of Winston was anciently a part of the estates of the Fitz-Meldreds of Raby, and was granted, in 1313, by Ralph Lord Neville to Geoffrey le Scrope, of Masham, chief justice of the King's Bench. On the execution of Henry Scrope for treason against King Henry V., the estate was considered a forfeiture to the see; but being entailed, it was restored by Bishop Neville to John, brother of Henry Scrope, and continued in the family till the death of Emanuel, Earl of Sunderland, whose estates were inherited by three natural daughters. By marriage with one of these,

Winston came into the possession of Scrope Egerton, first Duke of Bridgewater, in whose posterity it continued till the death of John, seventh Earl of Bridgewater, on which event his brother, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Henry Egerton, succeeded to the title as eighth Earl of Bridgewater.* John, dying without issue in 1823, devised his freehold estates in trust, to convey them to Lord Alford, his great nephew, with a proviso that if the latter died without having acquired the dignity of Duke of Bridgewater, then the estates should go over to other persons. Lord Alford died, leaving a son, but without having acquired the stipulated dignity; and the House of Lords, in 1853, held that the condition as to acquiring the dignity was void, being against public policy, and that the estates descended to the son of Lord Alford.

THE CHURCH.

WINSTON church is situated to the east of the village, on the summit of the lofty and picturesque banks of the Tees, which are here beautifully interspersed with overhanging wood. The edifice is of a peculiar architectural character, of the early pointed transitional style. It consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle; the latter formed by four pointed arches, supported on cylindrical columns, with somewhat peculiar square plinths. It is entered by a projecting porch on the south. The nave is lighted by treble windows at the west, and long narrow single windows on the north; and the aisle by low double windows to the south. The chancel is lighted by treble windows at the east, and very narrow windows in the sides. When the Rev. W. Turner entered upon his duties as rector in 1846, he found the building in a most dilapidated state, and commenced the repairing of the chancel, with the assistance of Mr. Thompson, the bishop's architect; and it is a matter of regret that the roof, though neat, should not have been restored in harmony with the building. The restoration of the body of the church was soon afterwards undertaken, and a considerable portion of the edifice rebuilt, including an open timber roof, and an octagonal bell-tower and spire at the south-west angle

* EARL OF BRIDGEWATER.—With this nobleman, a descendant of the Duke named in the text, the title of Bridgewater became extinct. By his will, his lordship bequeathed his manuscripts to the British Museum, with the interest of £7,000 to the librarians in whose charge they were placed, and £5,000 to augment the collection of manuscripts of that institution. He also left £8,000 to the President of the Royal Society, for some person or persons whom he might appoint, to write, print, publish, and expose to public sale one thousand copies of a

work "On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation;" and the productions resulting from this munificent bequest are popularly known as the Bridgewater Treatises. The Right Hon. and Rev. Francis Henry Egerton, eighth Earl of Bridgewater, was a son of John Egerton, Lord Bishop of Durham; and at the period of his decease, he was a prebendary of the fourth stall of Durham Cathedral. See vol. i., page 255, where a brief memoir of his lordship is given.

of the building, which forms a marked feature in the landscape when viewed from the Yorkshire side of the river. The present rector, the Rev. W. Webb, completed the interior fittings, new pulpit, open seats, &c. The old baptismal font, curiously sculptured with dragons in combat, festoons of roses, &c., remains; but the royal arms, painted above the chancel, dated 1661, have been removed. The whole of the restorations of the body of the church have been executed in harmony and strict historical accuracy with the date of the original building, for which we are indebted to the taste and judgment of the architect, Mr. Dobson, of Newcastle; and the sacred edifice, which contains sittings for about 170 persons, is now in a most perfect state, presenting an admirable model of a country church.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 contain entries of baptisms from 1572 to 1644, and 1646 to 1812; burials from 1573 to 1812; and marriages from 1572 to 1753. No. 3 contains marriages from 1754 to 1812.*

Winston rectory is in the deanery of Darlington; the Bishop of Durham, patron. King's books, £9 18s. 1½d.; Tenths, 19s. 9½d.; Episc. proc., 7s.; Archid. proc., 2s.; Synod. and proc., 2s. Dedication to St. Andrew.

RECTORS.—Ricardus, 1254; Robert de Ingilby, 1371; Robert de Subblesdon, 1376, p. m. Ingilby; Robert de Conton, 1379, p. res. Subblesdon; John Gudhogh, 1391; William Marshall, 1406, p. res. Gudhogh; William Slegall, 1406, p. res. Marshall for Boldon; John Huntman, S.T.P. (vicar of Norton and dean of Lanchester), 1409, p. res. Slegall; Robert Steele, p. res. Huntman; Richard Burgh, 1420, p. res. Steele; Lancelot Claxton (dean of Lanchester and master of Sherburn Hospital), 1458; Thomas Yakesley, 1496, p. res. Claxton; Christopher Hobson, 1511, p. m. Yakesley; Thomas Chambre, 1553, p. m. Hobson; Anthony Salvayn (successively rector of Ryton and Sedgfield, and prebendary of the 12th stall), p. m. Chambre; Richard Farrowe, 1559, p. res. Salvayn; Edward Bankes, A.M., 1570, p. m. Farrowe; Richard Revington, 1572, p. res. Bankes for Washington; Henry Ewbank, A.M. (sometime rector of Wolsingham), 1588, p. m. Revington; Daniel Birkhead, S.T.P. (also rector of Egglecliffe, successively preb. of the 6th and 10th stalls), 1620, p. res. Ewbank for Whickham; Thomas Jackson, S.T.P. (see vol. i., p. 618), 1625, p. m. Birkhead; Richard Thursby, A.M. (previously vicar of Kelloe), 1631, p. res. Jackson; Cuthbert Marley, A.M., 1662; Peter Lancaster, A.M., 1672; Sir George Wheler, Knt., S.T.P. (see vol. i., p. 254), 1706, p. m. Lancaster; Thomas Eden, LL.D. (fourth son of Sir Robert Eden, Bart., preb. of the 9th and then of the 7th stall, rector of Brancepeth), 1709, p. res. Wheler; John Emerson, A.M., 1754, p. m. Eden; Hon. Richard

Byron, A.M. (also rector of Ryton), 1774, p. m. Emerson; Thomas Burgess, D.D. (preb. of the 2nd stall, afterwards successively Bishop of St. David's and of Salisbury), 1795, p. res. Byron for Haughton-le-Skerne; Frederick Mundy, A.M., 1804, p. res. Burgess; William Turner, 1846, p. m. Mundy; William Webb, A.M., 1848, p. res. Turner.

The rectory house stands a little towards the east of the church, and is a neat and commodious building, with beautifully arranged hanging gardens towards the river, commanding one of the richest and softest views on the Tees.† Contiguous is the church-yard, which is gracefully shaded by a number of fine old trees, beneath whose branches a noble prospect of Raby opens to the north.

The rector receives the rectorial tithes of Westwick, in the parochial chapelry of Barnard Castle. The vicar of Gainford is entitled to the great tithes of Primrose Hill or Winston Demesnes; the rector of Winston holding the vicarial tithes. The income is £557 per annum.

CHARITIES.

School.—Lord Crewe's executors entrusted to the Rev. Thomas Eden, rector of Winston, the sum of £70, to be laid out in land for the use of a school in the parish, in which the master should teach as many poor children, at 8s. a year each, as the rent would maintain; the boys to be nominated by the rector for the time being. The Rev. T. Eden bequeathed this sum to Sir Robert Eden and his heirs, to carry out the required objects. The money was for some time in the hands of Sir William Eden, Bart., of Windlestone, and who allowed five per cent. interest for it. On his declining to do so, the principal was placed in the hands of the Rev. W. Webb, rector, by whom it was deposited in the bank of Messrs. Backhouse and Co., Darlington, at the ordinary rate of interest. The Countess of Bridgewater invested £304 11s. 4d. in the three per cent. consols, the interest of which, with that of the £70 above-named is paid to the schoolmaster, who, in consideration thereof, instructs twelve children (boys and girls) free, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The average attendance at the school is about 30. The school-house, an excellent stone building, was erected at the expense of the late Lord Alford.

* "Die Sabb. 1 Jan. 1583, Office against William Bernard, he is presented to be an usurer." "19 Oct. 1583, sentence that William Bernard shall do penance in his parish church of Winston on the Lord's Day next ensuing, in the usual dress, and shall there publicly read the fifteenth Psalm, *Domine, quis habitabit*, &c., and shall give up a bill for three pounds to Robert Appleby to be cancelled."

† 1632. Richard Sowerby, of Newsham, ordered to do publique penance for adultery, and to pay 40s. to the poor."

† From the beautiful situation of the church and parsonage, it has been said that a rector of Winston should never offer to a lady who had seen this enchanted spot, as he could never be sure that she did not marry the situation.

NEWSHAM is a little village, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south from Staindrop. *Newsham Hall*, formerly the property and residence of the late Robert Moses Dinsdale, Esq., is now occupied by Miss Moses. Newsham anciently gave name to a local family, from whom it passed to the Boweses; after whom, the Headlams of Stainton were proprietors. Ralph Bowes, Esq., of Barnes, having acquired the estate by marriage with the heiress of Headlam, sold it, in 1591, to Francis Bunny, rector of Ryton. The Douthwaites of Westholme, in 1692, acquired Little Newsham from the Bunnys, and in 1717 sold it to the Bacons of Newton Cap. The ancestors of the present owner of Newsham Hall acquired other portions of the estate, which became much divided. The present proprietors in Newsham are Miss Moses, and Captain Bacon Grey, of Styford, Northumberland. *Walker Hall*, to the south of Newsham, is the property and residence of John Bourne, Esq.

Barford-on-the-Moor, or *Barford-on-the-Hill*, is an estate on the north-western verge of the parish; a part of it was given to the church of Durham by the Fitz-Meldreds of Raby, and is now held by lease from the dean and chapter. The lordship of Barford was held by the family of Bowes, and afterwards by the Huttons. Lord Rokeby and G. M. Taswell, Esq., are now the principal proprietors.

Westholme is another estate formerly belonging to the Boweses, from whom it passed to the Douthwaites, 44th Elizabeth. The daughter of the last heir male of the family, Bernard Douthwaite,* married Jonathan

Newton, of Barnard Castle, who sold the estate to the Bacons of Newton Cap. It is now the property of Captain Bacon Grey. The mansion-house, erected by the Douthwaites in 1607, consists of a centre and two gavelled wings, with mullioned windows. It is at present a farm house, in the occupation of Mr. J. C. Wetherilt.

Osmondcroft.—Robert Fitz-Meldred granted Osmondcroft to the church of Durham, under which it was afterwards held by the Boweses. In 1564, it was purchased by Thomas Myddleton, Esq., of Barnard Castle, who resold it in 1571 to Henry Brackenbury. After passing through several intermediate proprietors, it came into the possession of the late Lady Peat, and is now the property of John Leadbitter Smith, Esq. The exterior of the old mansion-house has been somewhat modernized; it is now used as a farm house.

Heighley (or *Heighcliffe*) *Hall* was a possession and residence of the Scropes, situated to the south-west of Winston. It was an antique mansion, with pointed and mullioned windows, capable of admitting but a dim light into the interior, in which a huge fireplace was one of the most conspicuous features. This house, and the last remains of a chapel or hermitage, which once stood near a neighbouring wood, were removed a few years ago.

Primrose Hill is a farmhold forming a part of the Winston demesnes, and adjoins the parish of Gainford; it was the property of the Earl of Bridgewater, and now belongs to the representatives of Lord Alford.

* The deaths of the father and son of this sole survivor of the name are recorded on a flat stone in the nave of the church, bearing the following inscription:—"Here was buried y^e body of John Dowthwaite of Westholme, Gen. who dyed Sept^r 16th 1680, aged 80

years.—Here lyeth y^e body of John Dowthwaite his grandson who died Iune y^e 11th 1707, aged 23 years son of Bernard Dowthwaite of Westholme Gent now liveing the last heir male of y^e familie owne^r of Westholme above 200 years."

PARISH OF GAINFORD.

THE once extensive parish of Gainford anciently included the chapelries of Barnard Castle, Whorlton, and Denton, and occupied (with the exception of the intervening parish of Winston) about 18 miles of the north bank of the Tees, between Piercebridge on the south-east and High Shipley on the north-west. Exclusive of the above chapelries, it is bounded by the parish of Winston on the west, by the parish of Staindrop (and chapelry of Ingleton) on the north-west, by the chapelry of St. Helen's Auckland on the north, by the chapelry of Denton and the parish of Coniscliffe on the east, and by the Tees (separating it from the parishes of Manfield and Gilling, in the North Riding of Yorkshire) on the south and south-west. The parish of Gainford, as at present constituted, includes the following townships or constaberies:—1, Gainford, including Selaby; 2, Langton; 3, Headlam; 4, part of Cleatlam; 5, Morton-Tynemouth; 6, Bolam; 7, Summerhouse; and, 8, Piercebridge. The two latter, though in the parish of Gainford, are in the south-east division of Darlington Ward, and attached to the Darlington Union.

GAINFORD.

THE township of Gainford comprises an area of 2,274 acres. The population, in 1801, was 445; in 1811, 431; in 1821, 500; in 1831, 524; in 1841, 585; and in 1851, 669, of whom 349 were males and 320 females. There were, at that date, 142 inhabited houses, 8 uninhabited, and 4 building. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £3,785 15s.

This township, during the year ended March, 1854, contributed to the Teesdale Union £6 10s. 1d. for imaintenance, clothing, and funerals; £64 10s. for out-relief and lunatics; £37 15s. for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges; £1 10s. for constable and costs before magistrates, &c.; £1 1s. for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists; and £6 12s. 9d. for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c. Towards the total expenditure, £117 18s. 10d., there were repayments of relief by relations and other receipts amounting to £3. The vaccination fees were 9s. 6d., the registration £1 19s. 6d., and the county-rate paid by the overseers £62 15s. 10d. The net expenditure of the preceding year was £90 14s. 2d.

The earliest historical notice of Gainford* occurs in Simeon of Durham's narrative, in which it is stated that Eda, or Edwine, a Northumbrian chief, who had

exchanged his helmet for a cowl, was, on his death in 801, buried in the monastery of Gegenforda. The same authority states that Ecgrid (Bishop of Lindisfarne 821-845) "gave the church and vill which he had built on the spot which is called Geinforde, with whatever belonged to it from Tees to Wear, to the holy confessor, St. Cuthbert." The appurtenances extended from Deorstreet (Watling Street) on the east to a certain mountain on the west, and also included lands on the south side of the Tees, three miles towards the south and six to the west, with the two villis of Ilecliff and Wigecliff which he had built, and Billingham in Hartness. Camden mentions the occupation of these parts by the Danes.† Gainford was one of the places which Bishop Aldune mortgaged to the Earls of Northumberland, and were never restored to the see.

It appears probable that the lordship of Gainford had been seized by the Norman Conqueror from a descendant of the earls, as it continued to be independent of the see of Durham. William II., as has been seen (page 4), granted it and its dependencies to Guy Baliol. In 1293, Agnes de Valencia, widow of Hugh Baliol, held Gainford in dower, and had gallows and infangenetheof, or the privilege of judging thieves taken within her liberty, the chattels of felons convicted in her court, and free warren in all her lands. The subsequent history of Gainford, till the attainder of the

* Originally written Giganford from the Saxon *gegan*, to go, and a ford which crossed the Tees there, the remains of which are still visible. The name has also been written Geagenforda, Gegainford, Geineforde, Geneford, Gineford, Gayntford, Gaynesford, Gayneford, Gaineford, Geynford, Gainesford, Genford, Gainforthe, Geinford, Gaynforde, and Gaynford.

† Mr. Brown, in a recent lecture at the Mechanics' Institution,

Gainford, observes, in reference to the valley of the Tees, near Barnard Castle, "The very name of her hills and valleys are inspiration to the antiquary, and carry the mind back to the times when in Thorsgill, Wodencroft, Frigasgill, or Fragill, and Baldersdale, the deities of our forefathers received their wonted homage, and when on Baal-hill, near Barnard Castle, the ancient inhabitants lighted their fires to the Phenician god."

Earl of Westmoreland in 1569, is identical with that of Barnard Castle, already given.

The lands in this township were granted and distributed in comparatively small freeholds. In 1686, the freeholders were, Sir Richard Sandford, Bart., of Howgill, Westmoreland; Richard Cradocke, Esq., of London; Thomas Cradocke, Esq., counsellor-at-law, Durham; Gilbert Marshall, Esq., of Selaby; Cuthbert Rayne, Gent.; Henry Eden, Robert Stoddart, John Burrell, John Rayne, Francis Blakiston, and Richard Swainston. The possessions of the Cradocks, with some augmentations, are still held by their descendant, Capt. Christopher Cradock, of Hartforth Hall, Yorkshire. The house belonging to the Edens still bears the inscription, "[16 · I E · 96]." The representative of the Swainstons is John Swainston Goodger, Esq., solicitor. The principal proprietors in the township at present are, the Duke of Cleveland; John Bowes, Esq.; Capt. Cradock; William Surtees Raine, Esq.; Thomas Smurthwaite, Esq., of Holme House; the representatives of the late John Chapman; William Bowman; Mrs. Capt. Goodger; and Mrs. Graham.

The manorial rights of Gainford were purchased from the crown, about the year 1634, by Sir Henry Vane the elder, and are now possessed by the Duke of Cleveland.

The village of Gainford stands nearly equidistant between Darlington and Barnard Castle, or 9 miles from each, and 4 south-east from Staindrop. It occupies the undulating brow of a hill which slopes gently

to the Tees, on the opposite side of which the bank rises abruptly, and is overhung with scattered trees and clumps of brushwood. In the western part of the village is one of those open spaces or greens, so characteristic of this part of the county, and which, while adding much to the general comfort and salubrity of their respective localities, afford suitable rendezvous for the sports of childhood, the recreations of youth, and the relaxations of old age. The subject is thus alluded to by Sir Walter Scott:—

"He views sweet Winston's woodland scene,
And shares the dance on Gainford green."

The pedestal of what appears to have been a market cross, removed from the middle of the green by Vicar Cranke, now lies near the church-yard gate. Around the green the principal houses of the village have been erected; and a range of respectable dwellings extends along the brow of the hill towards the east. The aspect of the place is considered more that of a minor watering place than of a retired village, and the adjacent scenery is very beautiful. "There is here," says Mr. Walbran, "none of that utter poverty and squalid wretchedness which too often meet the eye in the villages of the north; and, on the whole, few places afford a more comfortable and suitable retreat, either for those who wish for retirement, or who are not inclined to spend their time, or hazard their competency, in commercial pursuits."* Seen from a distance, Gainford forms a pleasing object in a landscape diversified and relieved

* JOHN CADE.—This industrious collector and antiquary chose Gainford as a place of residence after his retirement from business. He was born at Darlington in January, 1734, of humble but respectable parents, and received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of his native town. From school he was sent to the warehouse of a wholesale linen draper in London, where he rose, by honest industry, from the lowest to the highest station, and obtained a share in a branch of the concern at Dublin. Having realized a small but competent fortune (it has been said by successful smuggling), he retired, about 1775, to Durham, from whence he removed to Gainford, where he devoted the subsequent part of his life, except a few of his last years, to antiquarian researches. These were principally of a topographical character, and were directed to the undefined traces of roads and fortifications, in examining which it was his peculiarity to attribute every thing to the Romans. He traced a Roman road from the mouth of the Tees along the coast to Shields, and another from near Neasham by Great Stainton, Mainsforth, and Old Durham, to Chester-le-Street and Gateshead; "but every hill, natural or artificial, mound or earthwork near his line of march, was to be Roman. The moated house of Bellasis, the mount at Bishopton, and the natural sand-hills at Mainsforth and Akeley-heads were all declared stations." Hutchinson, as Surtees observes, "took a pleasure in ruining poor Jack Cade's castles, and breaking up his roads;" and the difference in the opinions of these two antiquaries on this subject was the cause of some ill feeling. Cade's communications on Roman

remains to Dr. Kaye, afterwards dean of Lincoln, and Mr. Gough, are in the *Archæologia*, vols. viii., ix., x. His peculiar diffidence and ill health prevented him from becoming a member of the Society of Antiquaries; but his communications to that learned body were always received by them with respect. Much of his attention was also directed to what has been called Gothic architecture, the modern innovations on which he viewed with the true eye of taste. His passion for illustrating books is said to have been so strong as to have led to the expansion of his copy of Dugdale's works to no less than a hundred volumes; and his illustrated Camden was a splendid and magnificent exhibition. He assisted Pennant, and in 1788 communicated to Gough several corrections by himself and Allan for the counties of Durham and York, in the new edition of Camden; and in the same year, he favoured Mr. Nicholls with "Some Conjectures on the Formation of the Peat-Mosses in the Mountainous Parts of the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, &c., in which other analogous Circumstances are briefly mentioned," printed in the *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lix. p. 967. "About sixteen years before his death," says Mr. Allan, "he had a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of the use of his legs, and he was confined to his bed ever after. During that period, he was, nevertheless, always cheerful; and frequently, after dining below with his sister, I have enjoyed two or three hours of sociable conversation with him, over a bottle of wine, by his bed side. Some years before his death, I visited him, and he gave me Drayton's *Polyolbion*, Harding's *Chronicle*, Lord Clarendon's *His-*

by the winding river, with its steep wood-crowned cliffs on the one bank, and beautiful slopes of verdure on the other.*

There are several springs of excellent water in the neighbourhood, from which the village is well supplied. About a quarter of a mile to the west, and on the bank of the Tees, there is a sulphureous spring, resembling in quality and sediment those of Dinsdale and Croft.

The county police have a station at Gainford, under the Barnard Castle division; and there is a post-office receiving house, three inns or public houses, and a few tradesmen and shopkeepers. The Gainford branch of the Darlington Auxiliary Bible Society, in the year ending Midsummer, 1853, contributed £3 8s. 4d. on the purchase account, and £2 6s. 3d. free, and distributed 14 Bibles and 8 Testaments.

The railway between Darlington and Barnard Castle passes within a few yards of Gainford, where a station will be erected. The line crosses the Tees twice near this place; one of the bridges being about 300 yards to the west, and the other about a mile further.

The village contains a respectable boarding school, for the education of young gentlemen, conducted by the Rev. William Bowman, and at which there are three resident tutors. The proprietor has erected a small gasometer for his establishment, but allows parties the use of it at a certain rental. The parochial school will be noticed with the CHARITIES. There is also a girls' school, attended by about 40 children, supported by the subscriptions of Mrs. Macfarlan and others, and a weekly pence from the scholars.

LITERARY INSTITUTE AND NEWS ROOM.—Gainford Library, News Room, and Literary Institute was established November 13, 1852. It contains upwards of

tory of the Rebellion, and Knight's Life of Erasmus. He told me he had sent all his illustrated books on antiquities as a present to the son of his early benefactor when in trade, who he said was a gentleman of property and education. I have heard of his name; but were I inclined to mention it, I must dip my pen in gall or vinegar, or at least in bitter black ink, for the unfeeling inebriate wretch sold them in Mr. Cade's lifetime. After this, my friend devoted himself entirely to reading sermons and theological tracts, of which he went through an immense mass before his death. His conversation on this subject could not be learned or critical; but it was sensible, lively, and never gloomy. I believe, indeed, no man ever waited with firmer patience for his dissolution, or with a stronger reliance on Christianity. He died at Gainford, December 10th, 1806, aged 72, and was buried at Darlington." He was never married; but a maiden sister, who resided at his house, survived him, and died at Darlington on the 14th of October, 1812, when she was buried by his side in the church-yard. A profile portrait of Cade, probably the only one ever sketched, is at Crook Hall, the residence of the Rev. James Raine, who purchased it at the sale of the effects of Mr. George Ashton, of Durham. It is in crayons, by Sykes, and represents a man of great mildness of coun-

500 volumes, and the news room is well supplied with the London and provincial papers, together with some of the leading periodicals of the day. There are about 80 members, whose subscriptions vary from 4s. to 10s. per annum. The undertaking having proved highly successful, a new building was agreed to be erected, "suitable to the growing wants of the institute, the neighbourhood, and the times." For this purpose, Richard Hodgson, Esq., of Beverley, presented a piece of ground; his grace the Duke of Cleveland contributed £20; the Rev. T. Witham, £20; the Rev. G. Macfarlan, £10; Joseph Hawdon, Esq., £10; R. Hodgson, Esq., of London, £5; T. M. and W. Maude, Esqrs., £5 each; Capt. Cradock, £5; G. Piggot, Esq., £5; the Rev. W. Webb, £5; R. Ableson, Esq., £5; W. S. Raine, Esq., £5; John Mitchell, Esq., £5; G. B. Wharton, Esq., £5; Mr. Thomas Raine, £5; Mr. W. Simpson, £5, &c.; together with the proceeds of a bazaar. The building, which is situated in the western part of the village, consists of a large room for public lectures, a library room, and suitable apartments as a residence for the librarian; the whole from designs by Mr. T. Gibson, architect, Newcastle. The cost of the erection was upwards of £400.

THE CHURCH.

THE church alluded to in the grant of Ecgrid doubtless occupied the site of the present edifice; and several fragments of sculptured crosses, &c., are built up in its walls. Guy Baliol, after acquiring the lordship of Gainford, gave its church two oxgangs of land, and the tenth of the demesne of his manor, with the churches of

tenance, with a sensible face, not devoid of character. It has a powdered head, with horizontal curls at the ears, a sky-blue coat, with a low turned down collar, and shirt frills of lace in profusion.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, an engraver both on stone and metal, and well known for his peculiar skill in copying ancient records and inscriptions, was for some time resident in Cambridge; but having come into possession of a house with a small property attached in Gainford, through the death of an uncle, who was cook to the Shuttleworth family at Forcet, he removed to this place, where he resided for several years, and where his taste and talents were exercised in his peculiar department. He died at Gainford, and was buried there October 16, 1781.

* "The extreme narrowness of the ancient ways," says Mr. Langstaffe, "would almost lead to the impression that sidings for the passing of vehicles would be required. There is a small lane leading from Gainford to the Tees, the queer nooks of which have been supposed to have answered the same purpose. Popular tradition places a sentry in each in rebellion time. I confess these assumed sidings were not of the width I expected; yet in so contracted a lane the smallest advantage would be of service."

Stainton, and of Stokesley in Yorkshire, to the convent of St. Mary at York, for the benefit of the soul of King Henry, Henry's father King William, his mother Queen Matilda, his brother King William, and his son William; as also for that of his own soul, that of Dionisia his wife, Barnard Baliol his nephew, and of all faithful people deceased. At the close of the grant, he states that the donation was for the good of the souls of his father and mother, and of all his progenitors. Subsequent confirmatory grants were made by other members of the Baliol family; and the convent would appear thereafter to have enjoyed or delegated the right of presentation to the vicarage. Disputes between the monks and some of the vicars were occasionally referred to the mediation of the Bishops of Durham. After the Dissolution, the living of Gainford, including the great tithes of the whole parish, and the advowson of the vicarage, was granted by the crown to Trinity College, Cambridge; the vicar presenting to the dependent chapelries.

The erection of the present church is attributed to the convent of York, about the middle of the 13th century. It is situated at the south-western angle of the village green, and its cemetery is bounded on the south by the Tees, the encroachments of which rendered a considerable outlay necessary, for embankments and other means of security, some years ago. The ground-plan of the church is regular, consisting of a tower, a nave with side aisles, and a chancel. The tower is open to the nave, and rests on three pointed arches; that to the east has swerved from its perpendicular, and is supported on each side by flying buttresses, which rest on the exterior walls of the aisles. The superstructure is low and finished by a plain parapet, with corner spires. To the middle of the west front is attached a heavy buttress, inclosing the belfry stairs. There are three bells, two of which are of considerable antiquity: on one of them is inscribed, in narrow Longobardic characters, "† SAYNT CWTHBERT SAF WS VNOWERT;" and on the other, "†† HELP MARJ QWOD ROGER OF KYRKEBY." (See list of vicars.) The third bell bears the inscription, in Roman characters, "THO: SWAINSTON CHVRCHWARDEN. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMUS DEO. 1715. S.S. EBOR." The tower contains a good clock, on one of its angles.

The south entrance to the church is by a porch, once the burial place of the Garths. On the north, the entrance is beneath a plain arch. Including the space under the tower, the nave is 60 feet 3 inches long, and, with its aisles, 39 feet wide. The side-walls are supposed

to have been reconstructed about the time of Henry VI., or later, and are supported on the outside by buttresses. The aisles are each formed by pointed arches of unequal span, supported by cylindrical pillars; the capitals of those adjoining the chancel arch being slightly ornamented with flowers. From a mark remaining on the eastern face of the tower, it appears that this part of the building was once surmounted by a clerestory; but this has been removed, and a sloping roof, covered with Westmoreland slates, extends to the walls of the aisles. The windows appear to have been subjected to several alterations, and are very irregular.

The chancel opens from the nave under a plain pointed arch, supported by brackets, beneath which are traces of the masonry on which the beam supporting the rood-left formerly rested. This part of the church is 31 feet 3 inches long, and 16 feet 11 inches broad. The windows on the east are three lancet lights; and there are two of the same character on the south. Those on the north have been closed, in consequence of the erection of a vestry. The leaden roof of the chancel, like that of the nave, has been replaced by one of slate.

The pews in the nave are of the period of Charles II., though with several injudicious repairs and alterations. A gallery was erected over the north aisle by the late John Walton Elliott, Esq. The church is estimated to contain accommodation for 350 persons. The font is a plain round basin, supported by a cylindrical shaft, 3 feet 9 inches high. The altar-table is curiously carved.

There was a chantry in this church, dedicated to St. Mary. In 1501, Joseph Cocker was incumbent, with an income valued at £2 19s. 4d. John Betson was the last chaplain, and returned his revenue as arising from the site of his house and garden, four cottages, and certain ploughing and meadow lands in Gainford, worth £3 annually; issues from the chantry of the Blessed Virgin, in the castle chapel of Barnard, 10s.; from a tenement and lands in Cleatlam, 6s. 8d.; from a tenement in Bolam, 3s. 4d.; from a certain parcel of land called Assilbroke, 12s.; from the king's receiver, a payment of 6s. 8d.; in all, £4 18s. 8d., with a deduction of 9s. 10d. for tenths. In 1553, he was in the receipt of a pension of £4 per annum.

There is a rich sepulchral stone in the floor of the chancel, within the altar-rails, sculptured with highly decorated crosses, the chalice, and other ornaments. A fragment of another sculpture lies near it. Several monumental stones and brasses in the church and church-yard record the deaths of various incumbents of the parish, or refer to the burial places of the most

distinguished families in the neighbourhood.* In a grove, by the side of the church-yard, there is a spring still called St. Mary's Well

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 contain registers from 1560 to 1812.†

Gainford vicarage is in the deanery of Darlington; the impropriation and patronage in Trinity College, Cambridge. King's Books, £36 6s. 0½d.; Tenths, £3 12s. 7¾d.; Episc. proc., 18s.; Archid. proc., 2s.; Synod. and proc., 4s. Dedication to St. Mary.

RECTORS.—Bernardus (son of Hugh de Baliol) occ. 1174; Guy de Lucey, 1210; Stephen, circ. 1220; Alexander Nolan, 1228; G. St. Adrian (a cardinal deacon); Opicion St. Vitalis (the pope's nephew and chaplain), p. m. St. Adrian.

VICARS.—William Roundel, 1261;‡ Robert de Mortuomari, or

* "Mr. Stephens communicated a fragment of an inscription dug up in the green: it was cut under an indented roll, and what was legible is as follows: ...AID THE CETAE..... in a very rude letter. Among many nations, the idea of putting into the grave, with the dead, utensils to which the party was much attached, hath prevailed: in a grave was lately dug up a tobacco stopper, cut in boxwood, tipped with silver, marked I. T., a hand grasping a bible at the top. In the green were lately discovered, in a gravel pit, many human skulls, but no other bones; probably the evidence of some dreadful decapitation, in the feudal ages, by the guillotine."—*Hutchinson*, vol. iii. p. 223.

Mr. Cade mentions a rude-shaped stone coffin, with a circular cavity for the head, and containing a skull and some bones, discovered in digging a grave at Gainford. Part of an antique seal-ring was found in it, containing a green stone or flux, the intaglio a Cupid, with something like a hammer or pick-axe in his hand, raised against a festoon or olive-branch. Mr. Cade conjectures that this ring belonged to some of the lords of Raby, who might be interred here before the foundation of Stainthorp. About 100 years before the discovery of this coffin, another of a similar shape was found a little below the surface, where that was deposited. "On taking it up, there appeared, for some depth, a fabrication of mortised stone and clay, in every respect resembling those receptacles of mortality at Twyneham." The coffin was afterwards purchased by a publican in the village, who used it as a cooler for his wort; and after being prostituted to other ignominious purposes, it was observed by Mr. Cade, in a mutilated state, in the shape of a pump trough.

† In 1659—"Courteous Reader, this is to let thee understand that many children were left unrecorded or redgestered. But the reason and cause was this: some would and some would not, being of a fickle condition, as the time was then: this being their end and aim to save a groate from the poor Clarke, so they would rather have them unredgestered. But, now seeing it hath pleased almighty God of his Love and mercy to send us a king, now it is their design to have them redgestered, who before were unredgestered, as namely," &c. In a private book of Dr. Robert Swift, who was vicar-general and official principal of the diocese of Durham from 1561 to 1577, are the following depositions relative to an unlawful marriage:—

"Edward Ward, of Langton near Gainford, husbandman, aged 40 years.—

"He saith that ther is dyvers writing (no doubt the Table of Kindred and Affinity respecting marriages between relations) hang-

Mortimer; William Pickering occ. 1311;§ Robert de Mortham (see page 19); Robert de Horton, 1349; William de Swafeld, 1356, p. m. Horton; Reginald de Kirkeby, 1362, p. res. Swafeld; William Semius, occ. 1401; Roger de Kirkeby, 1401;|| Richard Arnall, LL.B. (sub-dean of York, and prebendary of Barnaby, and after of Langtoft), 1412, p. m. Kirkeby; Anthony de St. Quintin, 1427, p. res. Arnall; Roger Esyngwald, LL.B., 1428, p. res. St. Quintin; Richard Drax, 1429, p. res. Esyngwald; Peter Fryston, 1437, p. res. Drax; William Lambert (master of Staindrop College), 1452; William Sever (abbot of St. Mary's York, and successively bishop of Carlisle and Durham); William Thompson; William Fulthorpe, 1531, p. res. Thompson; Robert Bennet (a monk of Durham, and prebendary of the 11th stall on the foundation), 1538, p. m. Fulthorpe; Thomas Segeswick, D.D., 1558, p. m. Bennet; Richard Forster, 1559, p. depr. Segeswick; William Stevenson, B.D. (preb. of the 9th stall), 1562, p. depr. Forster, for holding two livings, contrary to the act of Henry VIII.; Henry Naunton, A.M. (rector of Eggescliffe, 1588, and preb. of the 4th stall), 1575, p. m. Stevenson; Charles Ferrand, occ. 1582 and 1589; John Cradock, A.M. (afterwards D.D.), 1594; John Lively, B.D.,¶ 1628, p. m. Cradock; Henry Greswold, A.M., 1643, p. exp. Lively; George Sanderson, an intruder; Henry Greswold, again,

inge upon the pillars of the church of Gainford, but what they ar, or to what effect, he cannott deposse; saing that he and other parishioners doith gyve ther dewties to be taught such matters as he is examined upon, and is nott instruct of any such.

"He saith, that he was married with the said Agnes in Gainford church by the curat Sr Nicholas, about 14 daies next after Christenmas last past, but not contrary to the lawes of God, as he and she thought. And for the resydew of the article he thinks nowe to be trewe, but not then. Examined whither that he, this deponent, dyd knowe at and before the tyme of their mariadg, that she the said Agnes was, and had bein, his uncle Christofores Ward's wyfe, ye or no, he saith that he knew that to be trew, for she had, and haith yet, fyve children of his the said Christofores. Examoned upon the danger of their soules, and evyll example, he saith that both he and mayny honest men in that parish thinks that it were a good deid that thei two meght still lyve to gyther as they doo, and be no further troubled. +

"Agnes Ward, alias Sampton, aged 40 years.

"—— all the Lordship and paroch of Gainford knew howe nighe hir first husband and last husband was of kyn, and yet never found fault with their mariadg, neither when they wer asked in the church 3 sondry sonday nor sence—they haith bein likned to gither more and 2 yerc, and yett never man nor woman found fault—but rather thinks good ther of, bicause she was his own uncle wyf. +"

‡ During his incumbency, the Baliols were in the habit of purchasing the corn tithes of the parish, bond for the payment of which was given by some of their most wealthy adherents.

§ Bishop Kellawe proclaimed sentence of excommunication, with candle and bell, against certain sons of iniquity who had molested and hindered Pickering in the collection of his tithes in Barnard Castle Park and the Forest of Moorewoode.

|| His will, a document of considerable length and interest, has been inserted in the Wills and Inventories published by the Surtees Society.

¶ Mr. Lively, who was also vicar of Kelloe, was a man of considerable learning. He bequeathed the large sum of £30 to be expended on his funeral. It is to him that the old distich is applied:—

"Here lies John Lively, vicar of Kelloe,
He had seven daughters and never a fellow."

1661; * Edmund Fotherby, A.M., 1662, p. exp. Greswold by the Bartholomew Act; Thomas Malet, A.M., 1701, p. m. Fotherby; James Malled, B.D., 1721, p. m. Malet; William Morgan, D.D., 1747, p. m. Malled; Tobias Heyrick, B.D.,† 1754, p. m. Morgan; John Wilson, A.M. (vicar of Catterick), 1782, p. m. Heyrick; Bertrand Russell, B.D., 1792, p. m. Wilson; John Cranke, B.D., 1798, p. m. Russell (Cranke was so subject to fits, that he never preached during his incumbency, except when he read the articles on his induction); James Blackburn, A.M. (rector of Romalldkirk, Yorkshire, some time perpetual curate of the donative of Gibside, and lecturer of St. Nicholas', Newcastle), 1816, p. m. Cranke; George Macfarlan, A.M. 1824, p. m. Blackburn.

The corn-tithes of the parish were leased by Trinity College, Cambridge, to the representatives of the late Earl of Strathmore, but are now collected by a local agent, having been commuted for annual payments amounting to £1,891.

The vicarage-house adjoins the church-yard on the west. It was chiefly built by the Rev. T. Malet, during his incumbency, and has received considerable additions from the present vicar. Its annual value is

* Greswold says, in the parish register, that he collected as many of the scattered leaves of Cradock's old register as had escaped the talons of Sanderson, the intruder's children, taught by their father's example to plunder—harpy like.

† TOBIAS HEYRICK was the sixth and youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Heyrick, rector of Lodington, Northamptonshire, and was born in 1710. He was vicar of Over, Cambridge, and was a senior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was greatly esteemed, and where many pleasant anecdotes, both of him and his elder brother Nathaniel, are still recollected. "I was accustomed," says Mr. Allan, in his contribution to Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes*, "to visit him, with my father, at Gainford, when very young; and he struck me, at that time, as a most extraordinary character. If I may be permitted to use the expression, he was a remarkable epicure (*deditus ventri*), though a man of wit and otherwise good manners. I have seen a copy of a note of his, declining to partake of a haunch of venison, apologizing, as a reason, he understood that *four* were invited; and as Mr. — was one of them, he was sure there would not be *more than fat for two*! I was once sent with a servant, to carry him a present of smelt, or sparlings as they are called here, being the first that had been caught in the river Tees that season. He had dined before I arrived, but received me with attention, and produced plenty of sweetmeats and dried fruits for my entertainment. As I was amusing myself, he opened a door that led from his parlour to the kitchen, and cried out, 'Ellen, fry a dozen!' In about five minutes afterwards, he opened the door again, and said, 'Ellen, make the dozen a score!' He gave me half-a-crown and filled my pockets with good things. When I got home, I related what had passed, and it afforded entertainment to a party my father had to sup with him, at which I was permitted to be present, although I was not conscious how I had been the cause of their merriment."

Another gastronomic anecdote, told in the village, relates that Mr. John Eden, of Gainford, one day invited Heyrick to dine with him, but, previous to the appointed time, requested him to call at his house, when he afforded him a preliminary gratification by the exhibition of a fine haunch of venison, that was acquiring a proper gusto in the larder. Toby paced round and round the joint, rejoicing in prospective at its forthcoming demolition, while Mr. Eden was

estimated at £50. The gross income was stated in 1835 at £1,020 per annum, subject to permanent payments amounting to £252, leaving £768 clear. Since that time, however, the vicarial tithes of the parish have been commuted for rent-charges, amounting, in the whole, to £1,173 10s. 2½d. per annum, of which £540 14s. 10d. arises from the chapelry of Barnard Castle.

The measures taken to obtain a more equitable division of the income of the parish have been alluded to at page 21. The Barnard Castle committee, though pointing out the justice of dividing the vicarial tithes in proportion to the population, conceded that this might be taken as an extreme view, and submitted "that the very lowest measure of justice which ought, under any circumstances, to be accorded to them, is that the vicarial rent-charge of £540 14s. 10d., arising from the chapelry of Barnard Castle, should be appropriated wholly to its own spiritual use;" and they further urged that the

discussing who should be invited, and hinted that Wood, the curate of Darlington might be one. "Wood! no, no," said Toby; "Wood! No. He'll eat it all. We must not have *him*." Wood accordingly was not invited; but, shortly after, he heard of the circumstance, and had not long to wait before he had an opportunity of paying Master Toby in his own coin. One Monday morning, he espied him in Darlington market, purchasing a pair of soles, which he eyed with uncommon delight, and carefully deposited in the pocket of his upper coat. Wood being assured that, according to his usual custom, he would call at his house before he left the town, patiently waited his advent, for the consummation of his joke. On his arrival, he lavished every species of attention on him, and invited him to dinner. Toby, in the contemplation of the delicacy in his pocket, declined. Wood became still more urgent, and induced compliance at last, by the announcement, that a remarkably fine pair of soles was to form part of the entertainment. So he stayed, and was delighted, and at length departed in peace to his vicarage at Gainford. He had not long been ensconced in his parlour, before he cried out, "Lucy, take those soles out of my coat pocket." Lucy forthwith duly searched the coat, but to no purpose, and reported the same. "Child, you're mistaken," cried he; "go again." A "*non inventus*" was again returned to the inquisition; and his own personal investigation confirming the dread certainty that they had vanished, he very justly exclaimed, "Oh, that Wood! that Wood! he *has done me*!"

His sister, Miss Elizabeth Heyrick, resided with him. "He delighted in teasing her before company; and when she came into the room in which her morning callers were waiting for her, dressed out in silks and satins, he soon afterwards followed, and then began the fun, which ended in his sister's leaving the room in high displeasure; and then old Toby would, in half joke and half earnest, shout out, 'There she goes—a duchess! a duchess!'"

But Heyrick was not a mere gourmand or heartless man of pleasure or wit. His learning and benevolence were long gratefully remembered and acknowledged; and he was generally classed with that good old race of pastors whose memory continues to linger in the affections of their parishioners. He always resided at his benefice, and at length died on the 30th of March, 1782. The inscription on his tomb-stone in the church-yard, and a tablet in the church, are his memorials.

time had arrived for erecting the chapelry into an independent vicarage. After some further correspondence, conducted, on the part of the committee, by Mr. Richardson, solicitor, of Barnard Castle, a scheme proposed by the Master and Fellows of Trinity College was received by that gentleman in May, 1850. It provided "that the said chapelry of Barnard Castle should be forthwith separated from the vicarage and parish church of Gainford, and be constituted a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes, and a perpetual curacy and benefice," subject to the same ecclesiastical jurisdiction as Gainford, and with its own peculiar churchwardens. The pecuniary arrangement proposed was as follows:—

"That from and after the next avoidance of the said vicarage and parish church of Gainford (but subject to the proviso next hereinafter contained) all so much and such part of the tithe rent charges, or other payments, or compositions for or in lieu of tithes belonging to the said vicarage of Gainford, as arise and accrue or are payable within or in respect of the said chapelry of Barnard Castle, (and now amounting to the annual sum of £540 14s. 10d. or thereabouts,) shall belong and be attached to the said proposed separate benefice of Barnard Castle for ever, and be held, received, and enjoyed by the incumbent thereof for the time being accordingly. Provided, nevertheless, that in the event of any vacancy or vacancies happening in the said vicarage of Gainford, by the death, removal, or other avoidance of the present or any succeeding vicar thereof, before any vacancy shall happen in the said benefice of Barnard Castle, by the death, removal, or other avoidance of the present incumbent thereof, then and until such vacancy shall happen in the said last-mentioned benefice, all the aforesaid tithe rent charge or rent charges of the said chapelry of Barnard Castle, shall belong and be attached to the said vicarage of Gainford and perpetual curacy of Barnard Castle, in the shares and proportions following; (that is to say) three undivided fifth parts or shares thereof to the said vicarage; and two undivided fifth parts or shares thereof to the said perpetual curacy, and shall be held and enjoyed by the incumbents of the said benefices for the time being accordingly.

"That when and so soon as under the provisions hereinbefore contained the whole of the tithe rent charge or charges of the said chapelry of Barnard Castle shall become absolutely attached to the said said perpetual curacy of Barnard Castle, the payment of the annual sum of £7 10s., now made by the Vicar of Gainford to the perpetual curacy of Barnard Castle shall cease, and the said vicarage and the incumbent thereof shall thenceforth be exonerated and released from the same annual sum; but without prejudice to any arrears thereof which may be then due, or to the right of the incumbent of the said chapelry for the time being, or his representatives, to receive a proportionate part of the said annual sum up to the time of such discharge."

The committee having claimed the whole portion of the tithe rent-charge, immediately on the next avoidance of the parish of Gainford, the masters and seniors of the college replied that not having appointed the Rev. G. Dugard to the living of Barnard Castle, and that appointment not having conduced in any way to a vacancy in one of their fellowships, they considered

they had acted liberally in making provision for an increase of £216 to the living before such an advantage might accrue to them. Eventually, under the advice of the Duke of Cleveland, John Bowes, Esq., and other influential land-owners, the committee consented, though reluctantly, to the proposed arrangement, which was shortly after confirmed by an order in council.

CHAPELS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—Through the liberality of the Rev. T. Witham, of Lartington Hall, aided by partial assistance from other parties, the foundation of a new Catholic church and presbytery was laid at Gainford on the 2nd of March, 1854; and it was completed in the following year. The church is a Gothic erection, of the early English style of architecture, capable of holding about 300 people, and stands east and west, with a south porch. The side walls are buttressed and pierced with plain lancet windows; the east end having a triplet, and the west end two lancets, all surmounted with hood mouldings, terminating in carved heads and flowers. The west end is also surmounted by a small belfry; and floriated crosses form the terminations of the east end and porch gables. The whole of the windows are filled with stained glass; the side windows being enriched principally with armorial bearings, and the centre light of the eastern triplet containing a figure of Christ ascending; whilst the lights on each side of it are filled in with figures of St. Thomas of Aquin, the learned doctor of the Catholic church, and St. Osmund Martyr, to whom the chapel is dedicated. These are the productions of Messrs. John and Joseph Gibson, of Newcastle. The chapel has a high-pitched roof of open timber, illuminated, in gold and colours, with texts of scripture running along the ribs and principals, the work of Mr. Henderson, church decorator. A corridor connects the chapel with the presbytery, which is a building in a later style of architecture. The whole has been built from the designs of Mr. T. Gibson, architect, Newcastle.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—This place of worship was opened on New-year's day, 1850. It is of stone, in the early English style, and is lighted on the sides by eight lancet-headed windows, and at the south end by two of a similar kind, and a large three-lighted window above the door. The weathering of the gables, finials, and label moulds are very neat. The roof is much elevated and strong: the construction, however, gives

it a light and airy appearance; the rafters are framed together with a collar beam, under which braces and brackets are fixed, forming a semicircle, and terminating in strong moulded stone corbels. The side walls and angles are supported by buttresses of hewn stone, which give a strong and substantial appearance to the building. The pulpit is part of an octagon, with Gothic-headed panels, and moulded framing; and the chapel contains an organ. Instead of pews, the body of the chapel is fitted up with forms, having sloping backs, which contribute much to the comfort of the occupants, and will seat about 130 persons, but are so arranged that 70 additional sittings may be provided at a trifling outlay. The building, which cost £350, is warmed by hot water, and fitted up with gas. Being altogether different from any previous erection in the neighbourhood, it forms a pleasing object, and is easily accessible from the neighbouring villages. The resident minister of Staindrop officiates in the chapel.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.—The Wesleyans have a chapel in Gainford, erected in 1834, and capable of accommodating 150 persons.

CHARITIES.

School.—Henry Greswold, vicar of Gainford, who for many years gave an annual donation of £6 to the village school, on October 12, 1691, gave £100 to John Raine, Henry Eden, Cuthbert Swainston, and Cuthbert Raine, to be laid out in the purchase of lands or an annuity, the proceeds to be paid towards a yearly salary for the schoolmaster, for teaching the poor children of the parish. In January, 1804, the representatives of two of the obligees paid in £25 each, which, together with £39 10s. 6d., an ancient poor stock, was laid out in the purchase of £156 0s. 3d. three per cent. consols,

in the names of the Earl of Darlington and R. E. D. Shafto, Esq. The remaining £50 had been previously paid up, and invested on mortgage of the tolls of the turnpike road leading from Barnard Castle to Stockton, producing £2 10s. interest yearly. The schoolmaster receives this sum, and £2 16s. 2d. as his proportion of the dividends from the above stock, for which he instructs, in reading, writing, and accounts, six children recommended by the churchwardens, from any part of the parish, exclusively of the chapelry of Barnard Castle. The village school is a substantial building of considerable age, and stands near the entrance of the church-yard. It is attended by from 30 to 40 boys, who pay a weekly pence.

Poor Stock.—Some person unknown, in 1639, gave to the poor of Gainford £20; Robert Burrell, in 1665, £18 13s. 9d.; and Mary Swainston, in 1738, £2. The poor stock, invested as above stated, is supposed to have arisen from these donations; and a moiety of £1 17s. 4d., from the dividends thereof, is given away at Christmas and Easter amongst the poor of the parish (except those of Barnard Castle), one-fourth being appropriated to each quarter, in small sums of 6d. to 1s. each.—Four other sums of money, amounting to £26, were lent out; but no interest has been paid on them for many years.*

GAINFORD HALL.—A castle at Gainford, built by Bishop Beck, is mentioned in Grey's Notes; but there are no remains, or even tradition of a castle, though it is probable that some tower or other building might be attached to the lordship. The present Hall, supposed to occupy the site of a previous "manor place," stands at the west end of the village. Its erection was commenced by Vicar Cradock,† but it appears never to

* The stock of money belonging to the poor of the parish of Gainford, April 16, 1664, was as follows:—£5 given by Richard Garth, of Langton, and £5 by Thomas Morton, of Darlington, in the hands of George Sanderscn, of Forcet. £5 given by William Garth, of Headlam, in the hands of Richard Walbank, of Gainford, and Ralph Carter, of Piercebridge; the interest to be distributed to necessitous widows. £5 given by Margaret Natters, of Bolam, in the hands of Francis Sotheran, of Cleatlam. £2 given by the Rev. John Lively, vicar of Gainford, in the hands of Lancelot Shawter, of Summerhouse. £3 given by Thomas Fawdon, of Piercebridge, 10s. for 10 years (and he was buried March 14, 1659). £10 left by Henry Carter, of Gainford, in the hands of Robert Smith, of Hurworth, weaver. £10 given by John Stoddert, of Gainford, in the hands of Robert Stoddert, brother of the deceased, who promised to pay £2 to the poor, "for his years," every Easter-Tuesday. £5 given by John Eden, of Gainford, in the hands of Ann Eden, his widow. £10 given by John Garth, in the hands of John Burrell, of Gainford. £5 given by Mrs. Elizabeth Garth, of Headlam, April 5, 1670. £5 given by

William Garth, of Headlam, December 22, 1670, witness his own hand. "William Mann, of Piercebridge, by will, dated March 26, 1674, gave 10s. to the poor of the parish of Gainford, to be distributed on St. Thomas's day, for ever."

† **THE REV. JOHN CRADOCK.**—A descent has been claimed for the Cradocks from Caradoc, the Caractacus of the Romans, who was defeated at a mountain near Shrewsbury, called Caer Caradoc. The family was diffused through several counties in England, and even in Britany, where, at a village called Caradoc, their crest has been discovered. The Rev. John Cradock, named in the text (from whose character seems to have been derived the saying, "*As cunning as a crafty Cradock*"), was the youngest son of John Cradock, of New Houses, in Baldersdale. On his appointment to the vicarage of Gainford, he purchased property in the parish, and erected Gainford Hall. In 1619, he was appointed archdeacon of Northumberland, which office he resigned on the 6th of August in that year, on being appointed the bishop's spiritual chancellor and vicar general. He was, at the same time, collated to the prebend of the 5th stall. On the 3rd of May,

have been finished. Its appearance at the ends is that of three tall gable-ended houses joined together. Over the doorway in the north front, which is very plain, are the arms and name of John Cradock, 1600, and the initials I. C., M. C., and B. C. The south entrance is highly decorated with fluted pilasters and other ornaments. The windows are square and mullioned. Several of the rooms are wainscotted; and one, in the lower story, has a stuccoed cornice of flowers and fruits. The staircase is unfinished. An old stone wall surrounds the house, and incloses the space formerly occupied, or intended to be so, by gardens and orchards. A circular turretted dove-cot stands in the eastern portion, where there it also a deep well. The hall is the property of Capt. Cradock, and is occupied by Mr. Thomas Raine.*

SELABY.—The Brackenburies of Burn Hall† (see vol. i., p. 382) appear to have first acquired possessions in this part of the county by the marriage of Nicholas, heir male of the family, with Agnes, the heiress of Denton. Sir Robert Brackenbury, whose name is familiar to the readers of Shakspeare, was proprietor of Selaby. He was the second son of Thomas Brackenbury, of Denton, and was Lieutenant of the Tower during the whole of the reign of Richard III.,‡

1624, Sir H. Anderson, of Haswell, M.P. for Newcastle, presented a petition to the House of Commons accusing Cradock of extortion in the discharge of his office. On the 22nd of the month, the Committee for Courts of Justice reported that he, "being a high commissioner for Durham, a justice of peace, and a chancellor, was found to be a great offender in all these—confounding their several jurisdictions, and making one to help the other. That on the sequestration of one Allen's goods, worth £1,000, it was granted to two strangers, who ransacked the house, and seized upon divers bags, during the funeral sermon. On the will being found, and one Hawden executor, probate was refused, and a second sequestration granted; when Cradock, in his capacity of justice of peace, broke open the house, and after ransacking it, offered an oath, *ex officio*, to the executor, and upon that asked him what he had done with the bags of money. New sequestrators were then appointed—the chancellor's man being summoner. These eat up all the provisions in the house, took Hawden and sent him to gaol, whence he could not be released until 20 pieces were given, and a fine of £50 paid to the Bishop of Durham. All which was done out of any session, at the cost of £6 in fees, and no act of sequestration made." Other offences were also stated; and the Committee gave it as their opinion that this man deserved greater punishment than Lambe, another offender of the same class. What the decision of the house was does not appear; but his chapter do not appear to have attached any importance to the proceedings, as they shortly after presented him to the vicarage of Woodhorn. For his death, see vol. i., p. 256. His son, Sir Joseph Cradock, Knt., LL.D., some time of Harperley, was commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond, and died in 1686, aged 81. Thomas Cradock, his son, was a barrister-at-law, attorney-general to Bishop Cosins, and M.P. for Richmond. He died in 1689, when the entailed estates descended

to whom he appears to have been faithfully attached, and died with him on Bosworth Field. His name is still applied to one of the towers of his royal master's fortress of Barnard Castle. After the defeat and death of Richard, an inquisition of the forfeited estates of himself and adherents was held, on which it appeared that, with the exception of a small property in Darlington belonging to the fallen king, Selaby was the only estate in the county of Durham owned by any of his friends. This being entailed, and Sir Robert having left issue two daughters only, it passed to his nephew, Richard, fifth son of Anthony Brackenbury, of Selaby, Gent., bailiff of Gainford. He was gentleman usher to Queen Elizabeth, and frequently employed in the ceremonies, receptions, and embassies which took place during her reign. Selaby became the property of Gilbert Marshall, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gent. (who had married Agnes, daughter and coheiress of Cuthbert Brackenbury), by purchase from John Brackenbury, of Gainford, in 1657. His granddaughter, Anne, married, in 1702, Richard Freeman, Esq., of Batsford, Gloucestershire, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whose descendants by his first wife sold Selaby to the Earl of Darlington; and it now belongs to the Duke of Cleveland.

Selaby Hall is beautifully situated about half a mile

to his nephew, Richard Cradock, whose great grandson, Marmaduke Cradock, sold Harperley to George Pearson, Esq. His descendant, Capt. Christopher Cradock, is the present representative of the family.

* Mr. Raine is well known as an agriculturist and a first class cattle breeder on the banks of the Tees; and amongst the various prizes awarded to him is a silver cup, with a suitable inscription, presented by Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.

† A tradition states that Perse Brackenbury came in with the Conqueror, had a grant of Burn Hall, and married the heiress of Robert de Mervayle, of Selaby. Of him, and in allusion to the family crest, an old rhyme says,

"The black lion under the oken tree
Made the Normans fight and the Saxons flee."

Robert, son of William de Brackenbury, of Great Burne, was appointed, with 30 others, February 4, 1342, to array all the defensible men in Darlington Ward to oppose the Scots.

‡ According to Shakspeare, he had held the office in the previous reign of Edward IV. In the tragedy of Richard III., his principal characteristic appears to be a prudent desire to avoid discussion on matters not immediately connected with his duty; as, "With this, my lord, myself have nought to do;" and when the villains, sent to the Tower to murder Clarence, show to Brackenbury their warrant for admission, he quietly remarks—

"I am, in this, commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands.
I will not reason what is meant hereby,
Because I will be guiltless of the meaning.
Here are the keys;—there sits the duke, asleep."

north from the Tees; and the estate, which contains 750 acres, is well wooded. Selaby was for many years occupied by the Hon. Frederick Vane, second son of the first Earl of Darlington, and afterwards by Richard Bell, Esq. It has since been the residence of Jacob Maude, Esq., and more recently of the late Thomas M. Maude, Esq., who died at Barnard Castle, March 2, 1855, when on duty with the Durham Militia.

ALWENT, a little to the south-west of Selaby, and containing about 310 acres, anciently gave name to a local family. John de Alwent confessed before Bishop Kellaw that he had committed adultery with Agnes de Raby, and Annabella de Durham, and also *failed to prove that he had not* committed the like offence with Christiana Clergis, Annabella de Castle Barnard, and Emma le Aumbeleur. The prelate mitigated the sentence somewhat in consequence of the station in life of the offender; nevertheless he was, clad only in linen, to be whipped round his parish church of Gainford on six several Sundays and festivals, and also round the market-place at Darlington on six several Mondays, during that part of the day when it should be most thronged. By mandate, dated at Stockton on the 6th of August, 1313, the vicar of Gainford was directed, under pain of the major excommunication, to monish publicly the said John to appear, and to see that he did appear on the succeeding Sunday in the church-yard and so forth, from the one day to the other, until the expiration of the term: and it was provided that, if he did not submit himself, he should be excommunicated throughout the whole archdeaconry of Durham, and shunned by his fellows as excommunicated until he should conform and obtain grace and favour. The

* This gentleman had a horse called Old Drummer, which had been wounded in the neck by a bullet at the battle of Sheriff-Moor in 1715, and died in 1753, at the age of 45. His remains were buried near the Tees, where a Latin inscription on a wooden tablet, now somewhat mutilated, is affixed to a tree, and records his name and good qualities.

† DR. SHERWOOD.—Thomas Sherwood, Esq., M.D., besides the ordinary routine of professional education, applied himself with ardour, during the early years of his life, to the study of such authors as enabled him to combine theory and practice in perfection, and by which he gradually acquired that confidence in himself which was through life his characteristic, and by which he was enabled instinctively, as it were, to recognise latent disease, and to administer promptly either to its prevention or its cure. For 30 years he engaged himself, with zeal and ability rarely surpassed, in the active duties of his profession. In cases of fracture of the skull, or natural derangement of the head, he was eminently successful. From circumstances, his classical education was limited; though in after life he evinced an amount of knowledge and taste in polite and elegant literature with

vicar was also desired to return, about the Feast of St. Cuthbert, an account of what had been done, and whether the culprit had been in any wise disobedient and refractory.

Alwent passed at an early period to the Nevilles. After the attainder, it was purchased by Richard Brackenbury, Esq.; and a portion of it subsequently passed from the Marshalls to a family named Thompson, whose descendants, in 1728, sold it to Ralph Hodgson, Gent., of Barnard Castle. Another portion came into the possession of the Metcalfes, who sold it in 1636 to John Witham, Esq., of Cliffe. From his descendants it passed, in 1699, to Thomas Maire, Esq., of Hardwick, who, in 1716, conveyed it for £850 to Ralph Hodgson, Gent. A part of Alwent was sold by the Hodgsons, in 1753, to George Bowes, Esq., and is now held by the trustees of the late Earl of Strathmore; the remainder, belonging to the representatives of the late Ralph Hodgson, Esq., was offered for sale in 1837; when it was described as a farm house with 188 acres of land; a water corn-mill, with a house, a garden, and 8 acres of land; and a close containing 5 acres. It was purchased by the late Mr. John Chapman, of Headlam, and is now held by his representatives.

SNOW HALL, about a mile east from Gainford, was for some generations the property of the Raines, of whom Richard, born in 1622, was first named of Snow Hall. Edward Raine, who died in 1758, left the estate to his nephew, Timothy Wright;* and the latter bequeathed all his property to Richard Sherwood, surgeon, of Staindrop, father of Thomas Sherwood, Esq., M.D.,† whose son, Christopher Sherwood, Esq., is the present proprietor.

which few could compete. The history, poetry, and biography of his own county, also, occupied a considerable share of his attention; and Surtees, in the first volume of his History, p. 10, speaks of him as one "without the early and valued assistance of whom that work would never have been undertaken." It is sad to add, however, that the latter days of Dr. Sherwood were clouded by misfortunes. The perfidy of friends has been mentioned as bearing heavily upon him; but it was his domestic bereavements which most powerfully affected him, and finally led to the painful catastrophe which closed his existence.

RALPH SHERWOOD, a younger son of the doctor, was born April 3, 1798, and received a liberal education at Witton-le-Wear. He was destined for the medical profession; and with this view he studied for a while in London, and was afterwards removed to Edinburgh, where he studied anatomy under James Wilson, Esq., at St. George's Hospital. Here his quickness and talent, his great attention to anatomical and surgical pursuits, and the accuracy of his pencil and pen in sketching off-hand, in the hospitals to which he had access, those various morbid and other appearances produced by nature or the hand of the operator, quickly gained for him the notice and approbation of those best qualified to appreciate his abilities.

East or Low Greystone, a little to the north, was formerly a part of the Snow Hall estate, but was sold, in 1757, to Robert Elliott, of Middleton-in-Teesdale, from whose grandson it passed to the Raines. It was purchased by Dr. Sherwood, in 1811, for £3,150. By marriage with Mary, his youngest and only surviving daughter, it became the property of William Surtees Raine, Esq. *Greystone Hall* belongs to Mr. Robert Elliott, a descendant of the family just named, who resides on the estate.

Field House, an adjoining property, was sold by the Burrels, to Francis Holmes, of Darlington, and by him to John Jones, gardener at Raby. In 1825, Dr. Sherwood purchased it from the Rev. John Jones Thornhill, vicar of Staindrop, for £4,100.

Dyons, anciently a village, but now a farm of about 200 acres, was named with Summerhouse in ancient charters. It passed from the Alwents to the Hiltons, who held it for several generations. Afterwards, it passed successively to the Honeywoods and the Baileys of Chillingham, Northumberland, and is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland.

GAINFORD GREAT WOOD, about a mile north-west from the village, was one of the baronial appendages to the honour of Gainford and Barnard Castle. Whilst vested in the crown after the attainder, the timber was cut down; and a second growth was felled in the early part of the 18th century. The wood, in its present state, presents a dark, regular, and monotonous mass,

Whilst in Edinburgh, he became possessed of five very amusing letters written by Mr. Ritson to Mr. Laing, which, with a portrait of their author etched by himself, he communicated to Mr. Nicholls, who inserted them in the third volume of "Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century," p. 775, &c. A strong predilection for the stage, however, acquired whilst in London, now received an additional stimulus from an acquaintance with Mr. Yates (afterwards of the Adelphi Theatre, London), Mr. J. Russell, and other eminent performers; and an unfortunate difference having occurred between himself and his father relative to his expensive habits, he made his debut at York, in July, 1818, in the character of *Dandie Dinmont* in the opera of *Guy Mannering*. Under the assumed name of Sherwin, he continued to perform with the York company, sustaining the countrymen, Scotchmen, and sailors with success. It is said that at this time he was visited by an uncle, a physician, who had returned from the East Indies with an independent fortune, and who, after expostulating with him on the profession he had chosen, offered to be at the expence of finishing his medical education, and sending him out to the same situation which he himself had occupied. The reply of Ralph was, "It is my father's duty to do all this for me; and I will not receive the obligation from any other person." In the Lichfield, Birmingham, and Brighton Theatres, he endured all the vicissitudes and privations of a country actor's life, wearied of which, he at length sought and obtained his father's forgiveness, and was received under the paternal roof. Soon after, however, the celebrated

occupying about 100 acres of somewhat swampy ground, tangled with brushwood, and affords a secure retreat for foxes and other animals. It is the property of the Duke of Cleveland.

LANGTON.

THE township of Langton contains 1,061 acres; and, in 1853, the property was valued for the county-rate at £1,175 6s. 4d. The population, at the several returns, was 78, 65, 90, 107, 99, and 95, of which latter number 52 were males and 43 females. In 1851, there were 18 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited.

The Teesdale Union received from the township of Langton, for the year ended March, 1854, £2 2s. for in-maintenance, clothing, and funerals; £5 11s. 6d. for out-relief and lunatics; £9 18s. 3d. for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges; 14s. for constable and costs before magistrates, &c.; 7s. 6d. for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists; and £1 6s. for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c. The total sum contributed to the township, £19 19s. 3d., was £3 16s. 8d. more than that of the preceding year. The charge for registration was 8s. 6d.; and the overseers paid £19 11s. 8d. to the county-rate.

The hamlet of Langton is situated 2 miles north from Gainford, and 3 east-by-south from Staindrop. Langa-dun was one of the unrestored villages resigned to the Earls of Northumberland by Bishop Aldhune, and

comedian, Emery, died; and an observation once uttered by him at Brighton, "When I am gone, Ralph, of all the actors I know, is most likely to supply my place," having dwelt on the mind of the young man, he once more abruptly left his father's house, and repaired to London. After some difficulty, the doors of Drury were opened to him, through the mediation of Mr. Oxberry; and he appeared on February 14, 1823, in his favourite character of *Dandie Dinmont*; the result being an immediate engagement for three years, at £7, £8, and £9 per week. Here he continued to represent the characters in which his great predecessor had acquired his fame; but his debilitated constitution never recovered the effects of sleeping in a damp bed at Cambridge.

In the mean while, Elizabeth Sarah Sherwood, the eldest sister of Ralph, who was laid on a lingering death-bed, earnestly besought her father, as a last request, to be reconciled to Ralph, which, after some hesitation, he promised; and his son was suffered to come home to die. The daughter expired on the 25th of October, 1829, aged 22. The bereaved parent, overwhelmed by accumulated misfortunes, spent his time in gazing vacantly on a portrait of his son in one of his characters, or in talking incoherently of his daughter. The mind of Dr. Sherwood at length gave way, and his body was found in the Tees near his own house, Feb. 28, 1830, and interred in the family burial-place in Staindrop church-yard. At the time of his decease he was in the 60th year of his age.

afterwards belonged to the Nevilles.* It is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland. *Langton Grange* was for some years occupied by the dowager Countess of Darlington, afterwards by Captain Watts, R.N.,† and is now the residence of Archbold Cochrane, Esq.

HEADLAM.

THIS township comprises an area of 780 acres. The population, in 1801, was 89; in 1811, 175; in 1821,

* In Dr. Swift's private book, already quoted (1561-1577), the following depositions occur, relative to a breach of the Sabbath by Thomas Betson and John Fowler, of Langton:—

"Cuthbert Potter, of Lankton, husbandman, aged 50 years.

"He saith that the said Betson and Fowler dyd use ther bodyly labour with ther beasts in harrowinge and sawinge upon a Sondaye, about Michaelmas last past, against the commandements of God and the lawes of holly church. Examined upon what day of the moneth neisit deponere. Examined what maner of grain yt was that the said Betson and Fowler dyd sawe, he saith wheit. Examined what tyme of the said (Sondaye) that they dyd harowe and sawe, he saith airly, bfore none, for this examine sawe them bothe that daye at the service in Gainfurth church, at the beginnunge of the morning prair. Examined whether any moo of the said parish dyd so lykewise, or no, he saith none, to this examine's knowledg, saing that ther was yere enowgh, and that they might well enough have taried unto the Monday and Tewsday next after, as this examine and many other dyd. †

"Thomas Stoddert, of Headlam, yoman, alias husbandman, aged about 50 years.

"They neyded not so do but upon folish oversight, for not only in Langton, but also in many other townes in that parish, many had plewed upon the Setterday next byfore besyd those 2, and sufferde the sawinge to the weke after, for ther was tyme and yere enough, saing he thinks yt was not godly doon of them. †"

The following is the "confession or declaration to be maid by Thomas Betson and John Fowler, in the parishe Church of Gaynefurth:—

"Derely beloved, Although he be one of the chefest of Godd's commandments when he saythe thus, 'Remember that thowe kepe holy the Saboth daie; sex daie shall thou labor, and doe all that thou haist to doe; but the seventh daie is the Saboth, or resting daie, of the Lorde thy God; in it thou shalt doe no maner of worke, thou and thy son, thy daughter, thy man servant and thy maide servante, thy cattell and thy strangers that is within thy gaites; for in sex dayes the Lord maide heaven and earthe, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh daie; wherfore the Lorde blessed the seventh daie and hallowed it,' yet we, Thomas B. and J. F., forgettingte our obediente dewties to the lawe of God aforesaid, and to the Quene's Majestie's ecclesiasticall lawes of this realme, have of late prophaned, unhalowed, and, as muche as in us lyeth, dishonored Godd's holly saboth daie, which daie is appointed emongest all Christian men to prayse God for his benefites, to aske those things that be nedefull, at Godd's hands, and to doe other works acceptable in Godd's sight, [not] gyvinge our selves to worke unlawfull, servile, and bodyly labors of sawinge, harowinge, without any urgent necessitye, in which doings as we have offended the lawes of God and the Quene, to our reprooche and your evill example, so we humbly here before you all acknowledge our selves to be sory for that and all our misdeds and offences, beseeching God to turne this our

232; in 1831, in consequence of the removal of a boarding school, it had declined to 109; in 1841, it was 117; and in 1851, 129, of whom 61 were males and 68 females, inhabiting 20 houses. There were also 2 houses building. The value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £1,104 0s. 6d.

During the year ended March, 1854, the township of Headlam contributed to the Teesdale Union £1 14s. for in-maintenance, clothing, and funerals; £11 6s. for out-relief and lunatics; £7 13s. 6d. for irremovable poor,

punishment as well to our amendement as your good example. In testimony wherof we pray you all to lifte up your harts and voices with us to our Heavenly Father, in the name of his deare son Jesus Crist, sayne, 'Our Father, which art in heaven,' &c."

† MRS. WATTS (MISS JANE WALDIE).—Mrs. Watts was the daughter of George Waldie, Esq., of Hendersyde Park, Roxburghshire, and of Forth House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Jane, the youngest of five children, was born in 1792. From earliest childhood, her quickness of intellect and original talent were remarkable. She was in infancy passionately fond of reading; and, when only five years of age, had made considerable progress in the science of astronomy. The first five summers of her life were passed at the sea-side, in the village of Tynemouth, where she took great delight in wandering about the Gothic and mouldering cloisters of the ruined abbey. She did not go through any regular system of education, but was a day-scholar at a boarding school in Newcastle during the winter months, until she was fifteen years of age, when she was sent, though for six months only, to a boarding school in Edinburgh, kept by Miss Playfair, sister to the celebrated professor; and that learned student, during the short time Miss Waldie was in his sister's seminary, discerned the great powers of her bright and original mind; and both at that period, and afterwards, when he met with her in Italy, Professor Playfair honoured her with his marked notice and approbation.

Miss Waldie's genius for painting manifested itself in infancy. Unaided by teachers, uninduced by example, no sooner could her little fingers grasp the pencil than she eagerly attempted to delineate the trees, cottages, and other rural objects which surrounded her when residing in the country. When quite a child, she pored for hours over an old quarto volume on perspective, the only work on any branch of art which her father's library contained. In sketching from nature, she possessed unrivalled and incredible facility. Often, in the romantic regions of Italy or Switzerland, and while the carriage rolled along, or the boat glided swiftly over the blue bosom of the lake, her rapid pencil, with a few master strokes, would delineate the features of scenes, which, when afterwards painted in the glowing hues of nature, were recognized and admired by all; especially by those artists who, with every advantage of time and instruction, had themselves depicted the same subjects. The paintings she occasionally sent to the Royal Academy and British Gallery, and which always appeared without her name, were invariably distinguished and admired by the most eminent judges of art, for their beauty of composition, fine tone of colouring, truth to nature, and feeling and expression. Her characteristic modesty led her to attribute the high encomiums she received to flattery or good nature; and she resolved, by an ingenious experiment, to ascertain their real estimation. Accordingly, she sent a painting for actual sale to the British Gallery, where it would necessarily stand in competition with those of the best British artists; but a member of her own family, unwilling that the picture should be irrecoverably disposed of, privately desired

salaries, and other common charges; £1 for constable and costs before magistrates, &c.; 12s. 6d. for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists; and £1 18s. for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, &c., being a total of £24 4s., which was £3 12s. 5d. more than the expenditure of the preceding year. The cost of registration was 6s. 10d.; and the county-rate paid by the overseers was £18 9s. 1d.

Headlam, at a very early period, gave name to a resident family; and in 1309, Simon, brother of Peter and Galfrid Russell (the latter senechal of Durham), also assumed the name of Hedlam. The estate itself was included in the barony of Gainford; and, in 1304, Agnes, widow of Hugh Baliol, held it in dower. An inquisition taken after the attainder of John Baliol, returned the rents of the free tenants, with the duty paid for license to brew ale, at 62s. Another inquisition, taken on the death of Guy, Earl of Warwick, by Simon de Hedlam and other jurors, shewed that the annual rents of the freeholders had increased to 65s. 3½d.; the return from the bondholders, and the license to brew, produced the large sum of £13 6s. 11½d.; certain services were valued at 4s. 3d., save reprisals; and a forge only produced 6d. Headlam formed part of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Westmoreland. The property was afterwards much divided. The Garths held an estate for several generations; and the Lancasters, of Socbridge, Westmoreland, acquired property in the 16th century, which was afterwards sold to the Birkbecks, a Cumberland family. Anne, daughter of Henry Brackenbury of Selaby, and widow of Chris-

topher Hutton of Hunwick, married Henry Birkbeck* in 1606; and their daughter Eleanor married Henry, eldest son of Timothy Draper, "one of his majesty's customers" at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1636. The estate afterwards passed, by successive marriages, to the Mossacks and Clarks; and Ann, only surviving child of Ralph Clark, Gent., of Headlam, married, in 1699, Lawrence Brockett, attorney-at-law, of Hilton. The hall and estate were sold in 1845, by the widow of Richard Hodgson Brockett, a descendant of the family, to the late John Hett, Esq., by whose representatives it is now held.

The village of Headlam is 2 miles north-east from Gainford, and 3½ east-by-south from Staindrop. It is pleasantly situated on the south side of a rising ground, and is watered by a small stream, which, after supplying the hail ponds, winds its way towards the south-east, and falls into the Tees at Carlbury. The remains of an ancient chapel, in the middle of the village, are now converted into a stable. Some venerable willows, which overhung its bank, were wantonly destroyed, on the anniversary of Gunpowder Plot, some years ago.

In a retired situation at the east end of the village is the ancient residence of the Birkbecks, originally of the time of Elizabeth or James I., but now modernized into a commodious mansion, called *Headlam Hall*, the residence and property of the representatives of the late John Hett, Esq. The original staircase and hall are preserved; the latter being a fine wainscoted apartment, 30 feet 10 inches by 17 feet 9 inches, with a richly ornamented fire-place at the south end, bearing

the keeper of the gallery, to whom it was left to fix the price, to put upon it nearly double the sum usually demanded for landscapes of a similar kind. Yet, almost at the opening of the exhibition, the picture was purchased by a British nobleman distinguished for fine taste in the arts.

From Mr. Williams, the celebrated landscape painter, Edinburgh, Miss Jane Waldie received some slight instructions in etching, which art she pursued with considerable success. She also executed several paintings which were deservedly admired, from sketches of scenery which she made whilst on a tour in North and South Wales. During the "hundred days," Miss Waldie accompanied her brother and sister on a tour to Flanders and Holland, and was at Brussels during the eventful battle of Waterloo. Her account, recorded in her journal, of the circumstances attendant upon that important event, is highly graphic and interesting. She took a panoramic sketch of the field after the battle, drawn with masterly firmness, accuracy, breadth, and feeling. It was published with her journal, and went through ten editions in the course of a few months.

In 1821, Miss Jane Waldie became the wife of Captain Watts, a naval officer who had distinguished himself in numerous actions; and they adopted Langton Grange as their residence. Unfortunately, however, the health of Mrs. Watts, which had been severely affected whilst in Italy, became gradually worse; and after enduring great

suffering with uncomplaining patience, she died on the 6th July, 1826, in the 34th year of her age, leaving only one son.

Her published literary productions are, "Sketches of Italy," "A Tour in Flanders, Holland, and France," "Continental Adventures," and sundry contributions in prose and verse to various periodicals. As an artist, however, Mrs. Watts was more distinguished than as an authoress; and few have attained, without instruction and in so short a time, so high a degree of excellence in the various branches of art as this highly gifted and amiable woman.

* THE REV. SIMON BIRKBECK, brother of Henry, born in 1584, was a noted preacher, a good disputant, and well read in the fathers and schoolmen. In 1617, he was presented by his kinsman, Richard Wharton, Esq., (receiver-general within the archdeaconry of Richmond, the bishopric of Durham, and the county of Northumberland,) to the vicarage of Gilling, Yorkshire, where he died September 14, 1656. In 1634, he published "The Protestant's Evidence, shewing that for 1500 years next after Christ, divers Guides of God's Church have, in Sundry Points of Religion, taught as the Church of England now doth;" in 1657, "Answer to a Romish Antidotist;" and a "Treatise of Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell." The two first-named works are still considered by many as amongst the most powerful and argumentative works that Protestantism has produced.

the arms of Henry Birkbeck and Anne Brackenbury, his wife. At the other end of the room is a large full-length portrait, rudely executed, of some member of the family, probably of Henry Birkbeck himself, dressed in the fashion of his time. Attached to the house are a garden, lawn, orchard, pleasure grounds, and plantations. Tradition points out one of the enclosed grass yards, on the east, as the place of interment used by the Puritan family of Mossock in the 17th century. The house and grounds command views up and down the valley of the Tees, extending on the south-east to the Yorkshire hills, and on the west and north-west including the woods of Raby and the distant hills of Teesdale. The hall was for some years occupied as a boarding school.

CLEATLAM.

THE township of Cleatlam, partly in the parish of Staindrop, contains 1,097 acres, and was assessed for the county-rate in 1853 at £1,166 10s. 4d. There were 73 inhabitants in 1801, 103 in 1811, 126 in 1821, 94 in 1831, 95 in 1841, and 107 in 1851. Of the latter number, 52 were males and 55 females, inhabiting 27 houses.

The contributions of this township to the Teesdale Union, for the year ended March, 1854, were, for imaintenance, clothing, and funerals, £6 8s. 11d.; for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges, £6 1s. 7d.; for constable and costs before magistrates, &c., 14s.; for law costs, revising barrister, and jury lists, 5s.; and for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c., 11s. 6d.; the total expenditure, £14 1s., being 14s. 5d. more than that of the preceding year. For registration, 3s. 6d. was paid; and the county-rate paid by the overseers was £19 10s. 11d.

The village of Cleatlam is situated on an eminence, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Gainford, and 2 south-by-east from Staindrop. The principal estate is one of the hereditary possessions of the Bowes family, who also acquired other property from a family named Ward. The old mansion of the latter, still the property of John Bowes, Esq., a gavel-ended old house, with mullioned windows, remains. The collegiate church of Staindrop, and the chantry of St. John the Baptist in St. Andrew's Auckland, had lands in Cleatlam, in which also were the estates forfeited by Sir John Somerset. The present owners of land are, John Bowes, John Barnes,

and John Smith, Esqrs. Cleatlam Moor was inclosed in 1636.

MORTON-TYNEMOUTH.

THE little township of Morton-Tynemouth contains 399 acres, on which, in 1851, there were 5 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £498 17s. The population, at the six decennial returns, was 23, 28, 31, 19, 28, and 28, of which latter number 13 were males and 15 females.

Morton-Tynemouth contributed to the Teesdale Union, during the year ended March, 1854, for out-relief and lunatics, £13 12s.; for irremovable poor, salaries, and other common charges, £9 11s. 11d.; for constable and costs before magistrates, &c., 8s.; and for journeys, salaries of assistant overseers, incidental expenses, &c., 6s.; being a total expenditure of £23 17s. 11d., or £1 19s. 11d. less than that of the preceding year. The cost of registration was 1s. 10d.; and the county-rate paid by the overseers £8 10s. 7d.

Morton, which derives its addition from having once belonged to the priors of Tynemouth, was one of the villis given up by Aldhune to the Earls of Northumberland, but which reverted to the see of Durham; for Bishop Kellaw granted to Thomas de Graystones five messuages, 45 acres of arable, and 1 of meadow in Morton nigh Kyllerby, to hold by the thirtieth part of a knight's fee. The estate was held by the families of Graystones, Morton, Alwent, and Birkbeck, and was purchased in the latter part of the 17th century, by the Cradocks. It is now the property of Christopher Cradock, Esq., of Hartforth Hall, Yorkshire.

BOLAM.

THE township of Bolam contains 989 acres, with 28 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited; the whole valued for the county-rate in 1853 at £960 6s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. It is included in the North-west Division of the Ward, and in the Hamsterley sub-district of the Auckland Union. The population is given in the returns as follows:—95, 121, 121, 115, 129, and 125, of whom 61 were males and 64 females. The Cockfield Dyke, which passes through this township, is quarried for the roads.

The village of Bolam is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect to the south and west, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east from Gainford, and 7 north-west from Darlington. It contains a public house.

At the east end of the village, a chapel of ease was erected about 20 years ago. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is capable of accommodating nearly 200 persons. Service is performed on Sundays by the vicar or the curate of Gainford.

By Hatfield's Survey, the tenants of Bolam paid 5s. annually to the farmers of Midridge Grange for leave to water their cattle at Wydhop-pool. The De la Poles held a large estate in the township, by rents and services under the Percys. An inquisition taken on the death of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, in 1425, states that he held 40 acres of land in Bolam of the Earl of Warwick. In 1510, Richard Lord Lumley died seised of this estate. By letters patent, June 5, 1561, Robert Pursglove, the last prior of Guisborough, founded a school and hospital at that place, and endowed them with his lands, tenements, rents, and services in Bolam. This property, consisting of about 400 acres, still belongs to the institution, and gives to the six beadsmen

* SIR. SAMUEL GARTH, M.D.—This elegant poet and talented physician was the son of William Garth, of Bolam, though, in biographies, he is generally styled a native of Yorkshire. He received his academical education at Peter House, Cambridge, where it is said he resided until he took his degree of M.D. on July 7, 1692. At the period of his admission to the college, a violent dispute existed amongst the members, relative to the establishment of a dispensary for distributing medicine gratis to the poor of the city of London and its environs. The measure, which was founded on a unanimous vote of the college, July 28, 1687, was opposed by the apothecaries, who found means to raise a party in the college itself, and a violent dispute arose. Dr. Garth warmly espoused the cause of the liberal party; and the result was the production of his admirable satire, "The Dispensary." It was first published in 1694, and being widely read and admired, contributed materially to the fame of the author. In a few months, it passed through three editions, in consequence of which he afterwards made many additions and corrections; and, in 1706, he published a sixth edition, with several descriptions and episodes not before printed.

In 1703, William Garth, father of Sir Samuel, states in his will, that "Whereas he hath been at great charges in the education of his eldest son, Samuel Garth, at the University of Cambridge, and in his taking his degree there of Doctor of Physick; and whereas his son, William Garth, hath several times denied great and good preferments offered to him, chusing rather to live and remain with me, though to his loss of time, &c., he hath therefore, as part recompence, granted to William all his leasehold lands, &c., in Bolam, held under the hospital of Jesus in Guisbrough, and he now devises to him all his free lands in Bolam." To Samuel he gives £10, and a like sum to his third son Thomas, a major in the army. But though a good education and the sum just named were the sole patrimony of Dr. Garth, he soon attained the first rank in his profession. He was a zealous Whig; and his companionable talents, and proficiency in polite literature, acquired him patrons of great rank and influence. In 1697, he composed and printed his "Harveian Oration," which was much extolled for its Latinity. In this oration he ridiculed the multifarious classes of quacks with a just spirit and inimitable humour. Although a party man, he was always ready to benefit men of merit on every side, and hence was an early encourager of Pope. He was

of the hospital, in right of their life interest, the privilege of voting for members for the Southern Division of the county of Durham. The Garths,* Raynes, Trotters, Wranghams, Crawfurds, and South-erns held divers estates in Bolam. Besides the hospital, the principal proprietors are, the Duke of Cleveland, G. B. Wharton, Esq., Mr. Geo. Marley, and Mr. John Sowerby.

SUMMERHOUSE.

SUMMERHOUSE is a township in the South-east Division of Darlington Ward, and is included in the Aycliffe subdistrict of Darlington Union. It contains 809 acres, and was assessed for the county-rate in 1853 at £1,028 11s. 4d. The population, in 1801, was 158; in 1811, 156; in 1821, 189; in 1831, 192; in 1841, 165; and in 1851, 177, of whom 84 were males and 93 females.

also the principal means of procuring the last decent attentions to the neglected remains of Dryden, which rendered him highly and deservedly popular. In 1710, he addressed a copy of verses to Lord Godolphin on his dismissal, and displayed his attachment to the house of Hanover by an elegant Latin dedication of an intended version of Lucretius to the Elector, afterwards George I. On the accession of the latter, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon Dr. Garth in 1715; the ceremony being performed with the Duke of Marlborough's sword; and he was appointed physician in ordinary to the king, and physician-general to the army. He is said to have had a very extensive practice, in which he conducted himself with great moderation, as to his views of pecuniary reward, and with a strict regard to the honour and interests of the profession. He died in the height both of medical and literary reputation, January 18, 1718, and was buried in the church of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

The minor poems of Dr. Garth consist of "Claremont," a poem descriptive of the seat of the Duke of Newcastle; Verses to Lady Louisa Lenox; to the Duchess of Bolton; to the Earl of Darlington, with Ovid's Art of Love; Addresses to Lord Godolphin and the Duke of Marlborough; Verses inscribed on the drinking-glasses of the Kitcat Club (instituted in 1703, with the design of supporting a warm zeal for the Protestant succession of the house of Hanover, and which consisted of about 30 noblemen and gentlemen, including "all the talent" of the Whig party); Lines on Queen Anne's Statue; on the Conspiracy, 1716; and Prologues and Translations from Ovid. He has left no work directly professional; his mind being too much directed to polite literature and social intercourse to allow of his paying any great degree of attention to science. Though he was deemed a latitudinarian as to religion, yet Pope says, in a letter, "His death was heroical, and yet unaffected enough to have made a saint or a philosopher famous; and if ever there was a good Christian without knowing himself to be so, it was Dr. Garth." His wife was Martha, daughter of Sir Henry Beaufoy, of Enescote, Warwickshire, by the Hon. Charlotte Lane, eldest daughter of George Viscount Lanesborough. Martha Beaufoy, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Samuel, married William Boyle, captain in the Duke of Schomberg's horse, brother to Henry Earl of Shannon, and fourth son of the Hon. Henry Boyle, youngest son of Roger, first Earl of Orrery. Their descendants are the Bainbriggs, of Hugglescote, Leicestershire.

There were, at the latter date, 42 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited.

The hamlet of Summerhouse is situated on the turnpike road between Staindrop and Darlington, 6 miles west-north-west from the latter place, and 2 north-east from Gainford. A subscription school was erected in 1821, and is capable of holding 70 children. The late Duke of Cleveland, the Rev. J. Blackburn, vicar of Gainford, Messrs. George Dent, T. Wilkinson, and others, were the principal contributors. The school at present is but indifferently attended. A Methodist chapel was opened in 1823, but is now discontinued. The village contains a few tradesmen and mechanics, and one public house. Obscure traces of extensive foundations remain in a field on the south side of the village, which are locally called "The Castle Garth."*

At the feast of St. Cuthbert, in September, 1207, William, son of Robert Beneit, gave to the monastery of Durham certain lands in Summerhouse; and by another charter, he added six oxgangs which William Mastel held. These lands were afterwards granted by the prior and monks to the Nevilles. After the attainder, the estate was sold, and became the property of the Sandfords of Hewgill Castle, Westmoreland, and subsequently passed by marriage to Philip and Filmer Honeywood, of Markshall, Essex, from whom it was purchased, in 1786, by John Bailey, Esq., of Chillingham, Northumberland. William Bailey, Esq., of Haslerigg, sold it to the Duke of Cleveland; and with the exception of about 24 acres belonging to the representatives of the late John Wilkinson, the whole township belongs to his grace.

PIERCEBRIDGE.

THIS township forms the south-eastern portion of the parish of Gainford, and is, like Summerhouse, included in the south-east Division of Darlington Ward, but is a member of the Darlington subdistrict of the union. Its area is 920 acres, divided into five farmsteads; the property was valued for the county-rate in 1853 at £1,184 6s. 6d. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 193; in 1811, 231; in 1821, 236; in 1831, 278; in 1841, in consequence of the discontinuance of a

boarding school, it had declined to 224; and in 1851, it was 235, of whom 119 were males and 116 females. There were, at the latter date, 52 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited.

The village is beautifully situated on the banks of the Tees, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north from Darlington. Tradition has derived the name from *Priestbridge*; the bridge over the Tees, previously of wood, being said to have been built of stone by two priests of the neighbourhood, "or from the priests appointed to serve the devotion of travellers, as well as in the neighbourhood of a chapel, the ruins of which remain hard by the bridge." But the name in early records, is generally *Persebridge*, as in Leland, "*Persebridge*, sumtime of five arches, but a late made new of three arches. There is a prati chapel of our Lady, hard by *Persebridge*, of the foundation of John Balliol, king of Scottes."

Piercebridge stands on the site of a considerable Roman station, to the east of which, at about 200 yards distance, the great Roman road called Watling Street entered the county of Durham from Catterick (the Roman *Cataractonium*),† and passed on, in the direction of the present road to Legs Cross, towards Binchester (see vol. i., p. 104). Maclauchlan agrees with Horsley and Hodgson, in placing *Magis* at Piercebridge, the station at which contains about $8\frac{2}{3}$ acres within the walls. A part of the western side of the vallum remained till the year 1822, when it was demolished by the occupant, James O'Callaghan, Esq., M.P. for Winchelsea, and the stones, (many of which were of very large size, and of an oblong shape) used in the erection of farm buildings, with the exception of a few that retained fragments of inscriptions; but the north and west sides of the mound are still visible, as also the south-western angle. Like most other Roman stations, this has been erected on a lingula, or neck of land formed by the junction of two streams; the small stream which here flows from the north-west into the Tees dividing the township of Piercebridge from that of Carlbury,‡ in the parish of Coniscliffe. "This brook," according to Dr. Hunter's MSS., "supplied the ditch of the fortress with water, and also the garrison by an aqueduct, firmly arched at the top, so as to bear the public road, till 1730, when some coal

* Surtees conjectures the name of the township to have been originally applied to a summer residence of the early lords of Raby.

† To the north of Catterick, the great Roman road, which may be traced through the county in a continuous line from Doncaster to Catterick, separates into two branches, one of which, passing by Greta Bridge and Bowes, proceeded to Carlisle (*Luguwallium*); and the other, crossing the Tees at Piercebridge, was continued to Newcastle

(*Pons Ælii*). These two lines of communication connected the south of England with both the eastern and western extremity of the Roman Wall.

‡ "The occurrence of this name so near to the Roman camp," says Mr. Maclauchlan, "renders it possible that the Britons called the place *Caer*, and that the Saxons added their own word *Bury*—a Camp."

draughts penetrated through it, discovering the cavity above a yard wide and a yard and a quarter deep."

This ancient work was evidently intended to protect the ford by which the road from the south passed towards Scotland. The road itself does not appear to have passed through the station; but Mr. M. A. Denham, of Piercebridge, who has paid considerable attention to the antiquities of the place, affirms that in dry weather the mark of a way may be seen across the field called the Tofts, to the Roman road. In descending the hill on the south side of the river, from the turnpike gate towards Piercebridge, at a spot where the modern road branches off to Cliffe Hall, a Roman monumental slab, with an inscription, was recently found, in lowering the bank to join the Roman way.

Mr. Maclauchlan supposes that the station at Piercebridge, with Howbury camp, that at Greta Bridge, and the commanding post at the fords of Barforth, called Old Richmond, formed a line of defence for this part of the Tees. The position at Howbury is well chosen, as it commands a view of the river as far as Winston Bridge on the one side, and above the ford at Wycliffe on the other; being also equidistant (3 miles) from the two last-named places.

A great number of coins, urns, and other antiquities, have been found in and around this station. A small brass statue of Mercury, of elegant workmanship, said to have been found here, forms the subject of an engraving in the *Archæologia*, xix., 289. An inscription on an altar, erected by Antonius Quintianus to the memory of Condatus, is given in Gough's *Camden*, &c. A massive thumb-ring of pure gold (weight 182 grains) was found in 1818, with some other Roman remains, at this place, and is now in the possession of the dowager Duchess of Cleveland. The hoop, wrought by the hammer, is joined by welding the extremities together: to this is attached an oval facet, the metal engraved in intaglio; the impress, though somewhat effaced, being two human heads, probably male and female, *respectant*, or gazing upon each other, the prototype of the numerous "love seals" of a later period.* A beautiful gold coin was found April 6, 1853, bearing the following inscription:—(Obv.) "IMPTRAIANOAVGGERDACPMTRP." (Rev.) "COSVPPSPQROPTIMOPRINC." It is now in the possession of Mr. M. A. Denham.

* This is not the first Roman example of the kind found in England. The same device appears on a ring, apparently of the Roman period, found on Stanmore Common in 1781, and mentioned in Gough's *Camden*, vol. i., p. cxx. Where the idea occurs on mediæval seals, the heads are usually accompanied by the motto,

The number of interesting coins found at Piercebridge, and the thoroughly distinct character of its Roman remains, have of late attracted much of the attention of antiquaries; and his grace the Duke of Northumberland, with other distinguished persons, frequently visit the station.

Several rude stone coffins, projecting from the bank of the river Tees, have been exposed as the earth was washed away by the river; and one, projecting from the face of a quarry at Carlbury, on the west side of the road, may be seen in passing by.

A number of smoking pipes, made of clay, and locally known by the name of fairy pipes, are often found, many of which are in the possession of Mr. Denham.

The chapel mentioned by Leland, of which some traces still remain, was dedicated to the Virgin, and is first mentioned in 1315-16, on the inquisition of the property of Guy Earl of Warwick. In the inquisition taken on the forfeiture of Thomas Earl of Warwick, 1397-8 (see page 9), mention is made of the advowson of the "church" in Piercebridge; and in another inquisition, it is described as the "free chapel of Percebridge." A survey was made, 2nd Edw. VI., describing "The chauntry of Priestbrig, granted for terme of liffe to the incumbent, Peter Carter, of the age of L. yeres, incumbent. The yerelie valewe c. iiij s. iiij d. Stoke, none. Plate, one challes of silver, pois v. ounces. Goods and ornaments, not praysed. Lead, none. Bells, one, pois by estimation xvi lib." The commissioners, on this occasion, were Sir Thomas Hylton and Sir Robert Brandling, Knts., and Robert Mennell and Henry Whilreson, Esqrs. In Mr. Allan's *Collections*, quoted by Hutchinson, it is stated that "In St. Mary's chapel was a chauntry, which had £2 2s. 4d. salary annexed to it: for the which, every farm in this town, Langton, and Headlam, presented a petition to Trinity College, Cambridge, as being of old erected, though now ruined, to excuse them from going to their parish church at Gainford. The whole sum annually collected, and called chauntry money, amounts to £8 13s. 4d. A load of wheat was first proposed by the inhabitants, then the sum of money above, paid in lieu, for the service of their chapel. This collection was, about 30 years ago, unpaid during the term of three years. Twenty-two years ago, a stranger from York,

"Love me, and I thee;" to which also a counterpart is found amongst relics of a more remote age. Galeotti, in his curious illustrations of the "*Gemmæ Antiquæ Litteratæ*," in the collection of Ficoroni, gives an intaglio engraved with the words, "AMO TE AMA ME."

demanded the money upon the inhabitants, when, particularly George Hobson, desiring to know by what authority he asked it, he refused to show any, but threatened them with an exchequer writ; they, frightened at this, were forced to comply."

There was also another chapel, dedicated to St. Helen; but its origin and history are altogether unknown.

Piercebridge was one of the places resigned to the Earls of Northumberland. As it formed a portion of the possessions of the Nevilles, 13 of its inhabitants joined the insurrection of the last earl, two of whom suffered death.

On the 1st of September, 1642, "the Earl of Newcastle," says Rushworth, "being upon his march from Newcastle upon Tyne to York, with a considerable army, when he was advanced as far as Piercebrig (being a pass over the river Tees, which parts Yorkshire and the county palatine of Durham) a party of the Lord Fairfax's horse, commanded at that time by Captain Hotham, disputed the pass with the said earl several hours, having but two small pieces of ordnance with them. But the Earl of Newcastle did over-power the Lord Fairfax's forces with great cannon; whereupon Capt. Hotham, and those forces with him, retreated towards the Lord Fairfax's head-quarters at Tadcaster. In the said dispute Col. Thomas Howard [of Tursdale, youngest son of Lord William Howard], with several other gentlemen, under the command of the Earl of Newcastle, were slain. So the Earl of Newcastle marched towards York, and had his commission enlarged to command in chief in Yorkshire, and other southern

counties, as well as in the rest of the northern counties." In this engagement, the royalists erected a battery on Carlbury hills; and the Parliamentarians placed theirs on the opposite banks. Cannon balls, human bones, and entire skeletons have occasionally been found in the banks overhanging the road near the scene of action.

With the exception of about 10 acres, and a few of the houses in the village, the property of Mr. Denham, Mrs. Stoddart, and Miss Winston, the whole of the township belongs to the Duke of Cleveland. *Piercebridge Hall*, now a farm-house, belongs to his grace. *Bridge or Chantry House* is the property of Mr. M. A. Denham. The skull of the ox roasted on Lord Barnard coming of age in 1809, with its horns gilded, is preserved in a butcher's shop; as is also that of the ox roasted on his father's attaining his majority.

The village includes an open green; and the road passes through it to the bridge, below which is an ancient corn mill. The houses are mostly cottages. There are two schools, and a post-office receiving house, but no public houses. The bridge, which here crosses the Tees to Cliffe, is of three arches. Previous to the great flood of November, 1771, the timber, piles, and foundations of an ancient bridge were visible at a short distance further down the river; but they were torn up and washed away on that memorable occasion.

A sum of money, producing 10s. yearly, was given by a Mr. Hobson, at some unknown date, to the poor of the township of Piercebridge. Nothing has been paid for the last 50 or 60 years, nor is it known where to apply for it.

THE AREA, NUMBER OF HOUSES, POPULATION, &c., IN EACH PARISH AND CHAPELRY OF DARLINGTON WARD.

THE particulars relative to the extent and population of each township in the Ward have been given under their respective heads. The following table shews the number of acres contained in each parish and chapelry district; the number of houses inhabited, uninhabited, and building; and the population at the two last periods of enumeration:—

SOUTH-EAST DIVISION.

	ACRES.	HOUSES, 1841.			HOUSES, 1851.			POPULATION.			
		Inh.	Un.	Bdg.	Inh.	Un.	Bdg.	1841.	1851.	Males.	Females.
Parish of Darlington	7856	1975	54	16	2163	139	10	11877	12453	5754	6699
Parish of Hurworth	3930	348	17	2	318	19	—	1599	1449	692	757
Parish of Dinsdale	1150	24	3	—	25	1	—	169	157	71	86
Parish of Sockburn (part of)	653	7	—	—	8	—	—	42	43	17	26
Parish of Haughton-le-Skerne	10301	317	48	—	290	17	1	1518	1403	691	712
Parish of Aycliffe	10858	299	37	—	306	26	—	1372	1366	689	677
Parish of Heighington (with Killerby)	8206	326	18	—	305	27	—	1387	1348	640	708
Parochial chapelry of Denton	2046	57	4	—	54	1	—	248	267	139	128
Parish of Coniscliffe	3008	96	6	—	94	9	—	422	451	221	230
Parish of Gainford (part of)	1729	90	10	—	94	3	—	389	412	203	209
	49737	3539	197	18	3657	242	11	19023	19349	9117	10232

NORTH-WEST DIVISION.

Parish of St. Andrew Auckland	4178	1021	43	2	1383	43	11	5680	7238	3674	3564
Parochial chapelry of Shildon	3470	635	16	3	687	47	—	3614	3304	1691	1613
Parochial chapelry of Coundon	2531	247	10	13	281	64	—	1294	1436	740	696
Parish of Merrington	2813	114	4	4	190	7	—	544	955	501	454
Parochial chapelry of Whitworth	1866	49	—	2	116	1	—	320	685	381	304
Parochial chapelry of Byers Green	1696	166	15	—	333	1	—	877	2071	1145	926
Parochial chapelry of Hunwick	2499	97	1	2	145	2	3	486	766	390	376
Parochial chapelry of Escomb	810	92	2	—	234	1	—	510	1293	709	584
Parochial chapelry of St. Helen's Auckland (with Etherley)	10536	960	48	6	947	94	1	4759	4473	2309	2164
Parochial chapelry of Hamsterley	10768	164	20	—	178	15	—	840	881	446	435
Parochial chapelry of Lynesack	5946	190	27	2	162	21	—	910	787	400	387
Parochial chapelry of Witton-le-Wear	4991	215	6	—	370	7	5	1022	2069	1110	959
Parish of Wolsingham (with Thornley)	20403	433	38	2	792	47	6	2086	4585	2361	2224
Parish of Stanhope (Stanhope and Newland- side Quarters)	22680	512	65	1	686	14	4	2681	3533	1840	1693
Chapelry of St. John's (Park and Forest Quarters)	32190	830	151	1	979	15	15	4382	5349	2747	2602
	127377	5727	446	38	7483	379	45	30005	39425	20444	18981

POPULATION, &c. (CONTINUED).—SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.

	ACRES.	HOUSES, 1841.			HOUSES, 1851.			POPULATION.			
		Inh.	Un.	Bdg.	Inh.	Un.	Bdg.	1841.	1851.	Males.	Females.
Chapelry of Barnard Castle	12030 ..	792 ..	67 ..	4 ..	804 ..	12 ..	11 ..	5116 ..	5220 ..	2534 ..	2686
Parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale	40250 ..	700 ..	11 ..	— ..	681 ..	4 ..	6 ..	3787 ..	3972 ..	2029 ..	1943
Parish of Cockfield	4416 ..	245 ..	24 ..	— ..	193 ..	51 ..	1 ..	1187 ..	887 ..	463 ..	424
Parish of Staindrop	9188 ..	356 ..	30 ..	1 ..	372 ..	7 ..	3 ..	1868 ..	1905 ..	875 ..	1030
Chapelry of Ingleton (exclusive of Killerby) ..	2649 ..	124 ..	12 ..	— ..	126 ..	11 ..	1 ..	568 ..	542 ..	284 ..	258
Chapelry of Whorlton	1760 ..	61 ..	6 ..	1 ..	60 ..	1 ..	— ..	286 ..	296 ..	154 ..	142
Parish of Winston	2961 ..	53 ..	2 ..	— ..	55 ..	5 ..	— ..	293 ..	301 ..	155 ..	146
Parish of Gainford (part of)	6600 ..	218 ..	13 ..	4 ..	240 ..	11 ..	6 ..	1043 ..	1153 ..	588 ..	565
	79854	2549	165	10	2531	102	28	14148	14276	7082	7194

In 1831, the population of the South-east Division of Darlington Ward was 16,837; of the North-west Division, 24,118; and of the South-west Division 12,912; the entire population of the ward being 53,867. In 1841, as shown above, the number of inhabitants was 63,176, being an increase, during the 10 years, of about 17·28 per cent. In 1851, it was 73,050, which was an advance of 15·43 per cent. above the number at the preceding census, and of 35·63 per cent. above that of 1831. In 1841, the total number of houses was 11,815 inhabited, 808 uninhabited, and 66 building; in 1851, there were 13,671 inhabited, 723 uninhabited, and 84 building. The total area of the Ward is 256,968 acres; and the annual value of the property assessed to the county-rate in 1853, was £286,334 19s. 2½d.

In Darlington district (which includes certain parishes in the North Riding of Yorkshire), there were, in 1851, 210 persons to a square mile. One person was above 100 years of age. Of 5,305 males above 20 years of age, 1,514 were bachelors, 3,422 married, and 369 widowers; of 6,385 females, 2,041 were spinsters, 3,468 married, and 876 widows. Of 9,928 persons below 20 years of age, 7,324 were born in the county of Durham; 1,956 in Yorkshire, 48 in Scotland, 283 in Ireland, 2 in foreign places, and the remainder in other parts of the British dominions; and of 11,690 above 20, 6,244 were born in the county, 3,903 in Yorkshire, 163 in Scotland, 301 in Ireland, and 14 in foreign places. There were 30 blind, 11 deaf and dumb, and 63 in the workhouse.

The population of Auckland district shewed there were 490 persons to a square mile. Of persons above 20 years of age, 2,654 males were bachelors, 5,038 married, and 521 widowers, or 8,213 in all; and 1,313 females were spinsters, 4,956 married, and 793 widows, being a total of 7,062. Of 14,808 persons under twenty years of age, 12,402 were born in the county, 953 in

Yorkshire, 76 in Scotland, 341 in Ireland, and 4 in foreign places; and of 15,275 above that age, 9,061 were born in the county, 2,592 in Yorkshire, 234 in Scotland, 881 in Ireland, and 14 in foreign places. There were 3 persons blind, 12 deaf and dumb, and 57 in the workhouse.

The Teesdale district comprises a portion of Yorkshire, and contained 73 persons to a square mile. There was one person above 100 years of age. Of 5,069 males above 20, 1,704 were bachelors, 2,962 married, and 403 widowers; and of 5,490 females, 1,700 were spinsters, 2,998 married, and 792 widows. There were born in the county 6,169 persons under 20 years of age, 2,654 in Yorkshire, 32 in Scotland, 62 in Ireland, and 2 in foreign places; the total number in the district being 9,254; and above that age, of 10,559, 5,641 were born in the county, 3,532 in Yorkshire, 113 in Scotland, 166 in Ireland, and 8 in foreign places. There were 19 persons blind, 9 deaf and dumb, and 53 in the workhouse.

There were 103 persons to a square mile in Weardale district. Of 3,854 males above the age of 20, 1,429 were bachelors, 2,120 married, and 305 widowers; and of 3,439 females, 812 were spinsters, 2,125 married, and 502 widows. Of 7,274 persons below 20, 6,739 were born in the county, 84 in Yorkshire, 13 in Scotland, 52 in Ireland, and 2 in foreign places; and of 7,293 above that age, 5,549 were born in the county, 304 in Yorkshire, 76 in Scotland, 240 in Ireland, and 3 in foreign places. There were 17 blind, 6 deaf and dumb, and 32 in the workhouse.

The amount of immigration, as compared with the number of inhabitants born in the respective districts, will be estimated from the above statements: to what extent the native population has removed to other places, cannot, however, be shewn, nor is it, perhaps, relevant to the subject.

OCCUPATIONS.

In the classified population tables published in 1854, and founded on the census taken in 1851, a statement is given of the number of persons engaged in various professions, trades, and offices in each district and large town. The following particulars relative to Darlington Ward are selected:—

In Darlington district there were 17 males and 4 females in the post-offices, 6 in the inland revenue, 13 police, 20 clergymen, 6 Protestant ministers, 4 priests and other religious teachers, 39 schoolmasters, 62 schoolmistresses, 12 governesses, 12 other female teachers, 60 male and 31 female innkeepers, 4 male and 45 female lodging-house keepers, 40 male and 429 general domestic servants, 6 coachmen, 16 grooms, 1 gardener, 20 male and 28 female inn servants, 86 housekeepers, 48 female cooks, 47 housemaids, 31 nurses, 2 midwives, 58 engine and machine makers, 56 railway engine drivers and stokers, 95 other men engaged in railway traffic, 2 female railway attendants, 116 railway labourers, 7 male and 34 female house proprietors, 47 male and 36 female land proprietors, 368 farmers, 24 female do., 1 grazier, 12 farm bailiffs, 103 farmers' sons, &c., 273 do. wives, 136 do. daughters, &c., 752 male and 302 female out-door agricultural labourers, 141 male and 99 female in-door farm servants, 9 other males connected with agriculture, 6 female hawkers, 124 washer-women, &c., 254 males and 100 females engaged in woollen cloth manufactures, 28 male and 85 female worsted manufacturers, 5 maltsters, 13 brewers, 9 male and 5 female licensed victuallers and beer-shop keepers, 10 victuallers' wives, &c., 10 wine and spirit merchants, 3 coal-miners, 6 coal-merchants and dealers, 26 iron-manufacturers, 8 independent gentlemen, 39 do. ladies, 38 male and 201 female annuitants, 10 male and 110 female paupers of no stated occupation, and 3 male and 1 female lunatics do.

In Auckland district there were 4 male and 3 female post-office attendants, 3 inland revenue officers, 15 police, 17 clergymen, 4 Protestant ministers, 9 priests and other religious teachers, 43 schoolmasters, 40 schoolmistresses, 12 governesses, 45 male and 18 female innkeepers, 6 male and 4 female lodging-house keepers, 18 male and 242 female general domestic servants, 3 coachmen, 9 grooms, 5 gardeners, 7 male and 25 female inn servants, 64 housekeepers, 13 cooks, 13 housemaids, 11 nurses, 76 engine and machine makers, 68 railway engine drivers and stokers, 33 other persons engaged in railway traffic, 79 railway

labourers, 10 male and 34 female house proprietors, 33 male and 10 female land proprietors, 382 farmers, 35 female do., 10 farm bailiffs, 106 farmers' sons, &c., 267 do. wives, 106 do. daughters, &c., 740 male and 58 female out-door agricultural labourers, 111 male and 89 female in-door farm servants, 7 other males engaged in agriculture, 10 female hawkers, 35 washer-women, &c., 4 maltsters, 21 brewers, 15 male and 12 female licensed victuallers and beer-shop keepers, 14 victuallers' wives, &c., 4 male and 1 female wine and spirit merchants, 13 woollen cloth manufacturers, 3,179 coal-miners, 3 lead-miners, 13 iron-miners, 238 iron-manufacturers, 4 independent gentlemen, 3 do. ladies, 15 male and 77 female annuitants, 33 male and 162 female paupers of no stated occupation, and 2 male lunatics do.

In Teesdale district, there were 3 male and 3 female post-office attendants, 3 inland revenue officers, 9 police, 20 clergymen, 7 Protestant ministers, 4 priests and other religious teachers, 30 schoolmasters, 33 schoolmistresses, 9 governesses, 51 male and 18 female innkeepers, 2 male and 14 female lodging-house keepers, 47 male and 267 female general domestic servants, 5 coachmen, 12 grooms, 8 gardeners, 10 male and 15 female inn-servants, 45 housekeepers, 33 cooks, 34 housemaids, 13 nurses, 2 pawnbrokers (the only establishments of this description in the whole Ward), 10 engine and machine makers, 8 male and 16 female house proprietors, 52 male and 40 female land proprietors, 613 farmers, 85 female do., 10 farm bailiffs, 480 farmers' wives, 202 do. sons, &c., 177 do. daughters, &c., 639 male and 106 female out-door agricultural labourers, 179 male and 137 female in-door farm servants, 9 other males connected with agriculture, 8 female hawkers, 67 washer-women, &c., 2 maltsters, 9 brewers, 8 male and 3 female licensed victuallers and beer-shop keepers, 7 victuallers' wives, &c., 8 wine and spirit merchants, 78 coal miners, 635 lead-miners, 85 lead-manufacturers, 7 independent gentlemen, 8 do. ladies, 44 male and 159 female annuitants, 9 male and 40 female paupers of no stated occupation, and 2 male lunatics do.

The Weardale district contained 5 male and 1 female post-office attendants, 1 inland revenue officer, 5 police, 11 clergymen, 6 Protestant ministers, 2 priests and other religious teachers, 28 schoolmasters, 16 schoolmistresses, 1 governess, 20 male and 7 female innkeepers, 1 male and 1 female lodging-house keepers, 15 male and 133 female general domestic servants, 1 groom, 3 gardeners, 3 male and 12 female inn-servants,

29 housekeepers, 8 cooks, 8 housemaids, 1 nurse, 6 engine and machine makers, 2 railway engine drivers and stokers, 7 other males engaged in railway traffic, 29 railway labourers, 5 male and 12 female house proprietors, 29 male and 8 female land proprietors, 227 farmers, 35 female do., 100 farmers' sons, &c., 168 do. wives, 56 do. daughters, &c., 157 male and 28 female out-door agricultural labourers, 49 male and 47 female in-door farm servants, 4 other males connected with agriculture, 4 female hawkers, 12 washer-women, &c., 2 maltsters, 5 brewers, 7 male and 2 female licensed

victuallers and beer-shop keepers, 5 victuallers' wives, &c., 1 wine and spirit merchant, 268 coal-miners, 1,232 lead-miners, 87 lead-manufacturers, 175 iron-miners, 144 iron-manufacturers, 1 independent gentleman, 2 do. ladies, 9 male and 47 female annuitants, 10 male and 22 female paupers of no stated occupation, and 1 male lunatic.

There were, in each district, a proportionate number of grocers, drapers, millers, shopkeepers, smiths, joiners, builders, tailors, shoemakers, dress-makers, clerks, agents, &c., suitable to the requirements of the locality.

“CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT.”—The provisions of this act have been noticed at page 70; and as a new act, amending that of 1853, is about to pass the legislature, the intended insertion, in this part of the work, of an epitome of the present act, is omitted.

STOCKTON WARD.

Stockton Ward comprises an open, pleasant, and healthy district, occupying the south-eastern angle of the county of Durham. An imaginary line running nearly north from the Tees at Middleton-one-Row, and the river Skerne, divide this Ward from the South-east Division of Darlington Ward on the west; the parish of Bishop-Middleham, in the recently formed Ward of Durham, abuts on the north-west corner of Stockton Ward, the boundary of which runs from thence east and north to the parish of Kelloe, in the South Division of Easington Ward, whence it passes, by an imaginary line in nearly an east-south-east direction, to the sea, a little to the north of Hartlepool. The German Ocean washes the eastern shore of the Ward; and it is divided from Yorkshire on the south-east and south by the river Tees. The Ward, from its south-eastern extremity at Middleton St. George to its north-eastern point at Hartlepool, is about 18 miles long; and from Stockton on the south-east, to the verge of Sedgefield parish on the north-west, it is about 10 miles broad; but this width diminishes nearer to the sea.

Stockton Ward is not, generally, so hilly as the other parts of the county; the acclivities being more gradual and extended. The soil is fertile; and watered, besides the Tees and the Skerne, by the Billingham, Embleton, and Greatham Becks. That part which adjoins the Skerne near Sedgefield, is low and marshy; whilst

near the Tees, at the south-western extremity of the Ward, the country resembles, in character, as well as situation, the rich pasture lands around Darlington. The Tees itself, having left far behind the rocks and precipices of its early course, and wheeled its devious way around the meadows of Blackwell, Hurworth, Sockburn, and Dinsdale, continues its windings, by Yarm and Stockton to the wide estuary by which it is disembogued into the sea; but, even below the latter town, its course is so tortuous as to have required artificial cuttings to facilitate the operations of commerce.*

The introduction of railway communication, which has brought the latent productions of the interior into active demand, has produced a corresponding revolution in this part of the county, by rendering its ports and shores available both for the transmission of that produce, and the reception of merchandize from abroad. The shores at the mouth of the Tees are now furnished with shipping places for the coal and iron of Durham and Yorkshire; and populous and bustling towns and villages occupy situations which were formerly marshy swamps. The long-neglected lagoon of Hartlepool has also, within the last twenty years, been improved and extended to a degree approaching the marvellous.

The market towns in Stockton Ward are Stockton, Hartlepool, and Sedgefield. The southern portion has also the advantage of proximity to the market town of

* From its winding eccentric curves, says Mr. Longstaffe, "it derives its name, the Celtic *Taoi*, signifying winding. We have more rivers than one of this name in her majesty's dominions; and the Thiess, a large river, flows into the Danube. In 'the winding Tay,' we have the word in nearly its original form, and a pleonasm strikingly expressive of the propriety of its appropriation. Dyer fell into

the same venial error when he talks about 'the shady dales of winding Towy, Merlin's fabled haunt,' Towy being only a modification of Tay. Every one recollects the Tajo (pronounced Tayo) flowing past Lisbon; there is a Tava flowing into the Danube, and another river of the same name in Moravia; nay, there is even a Tay in China!"

Yarm, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Wynyard, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, Hardwick House, Sands House, Preston Hall, Norton Hall, Elton House, Fishburn Hall, and several other gentlemen's residences, adorn various localities. The Ward comprises two divisions, the South-west and the North-east; which respectively include the following parishes and chapelries:—

SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.

Stockton parish, with Holy Trinity chapelry.
Parish of Norton.

Parish of Elton.
Parish of Egglecliffe.
Parish of Middleton St. George.

Parish of Long-Newton.
Parish of Redmarshall.
Parish of Bishopton.

NORTH-EAST DIVISION.

Chapelry of Hartlepool.
Parish of Hart.
Parish of Stranton.
Chapelry of Seaton Carew.

Parish of Greatham.
Parish of Billingham.
Chapelry of Wolviston.
Parish of Elwick Hall.

Parish of Grindon.
Parish of Stainton-le-Street.
Parish of Sedgefield.

The parishes of Hurworth, Dinsdale, and the Durham part of Sockburn, which were formerly a part of the South-west Division of Stockton Ward, were, under the provisions of the act 9 Geo. IV., c 43, attached to the South-east Division of Darlington Ward; as were also the townships of Sadberge, Morton-Palms, and Coatham-Mundeville, in the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne. On the formation of Durham Ward, the parish of Bishop-Middleham, previously belonging to the North-east Division of Stockton Ward, was constituted a part of the new district. Stockton Deanery, however, is still co-extensive with its old boundary.

The parish of Craike or Craike Hall, in the wapen-

take of Bulmer, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, though 28 miles from any part of the county of Durham, was formerly a part of it,* and attached to the South-west Division of Stockton Ward and to the deanery of Darlington. By the act 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 64, s. 26, however, all such detached portions of counties were to be considered, for the purposes of elections, as parts of the counties by which they were surrounded; and by the act 7 and 8 Vict., c. 61, which received the royal assent August 6, 1844, every detached portion became, after the 20th October in that year, *for all purposes*, part of the county to which it had been attached by the previous act.

* Craike was given by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, in 685, to St. Cuthbert, on his being elevated to the see of Lindisfarne; and the later Bishops of Durham had a castle within the manor of Craike, with a seneschal, a chief forester and keeper, a park keeper, and a bailiff. The ruins of the castle, now fitted up as a farm-house, oc-

cupy the site of a Roman fortress. The living is a rectory, and the church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The parish is about 2 miles from Easingwold, and comprises an area of 2,779 acres, with a population, at the last census, of 608 persons. The order in council for its incorporation in the diocese of York is dated January 24, 1837.



SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.

PARISH OF STOCKTON.

STOCKTON was anciently a part of the parish of Norton, and contained a chapel of ease to its church; but as the town increased in trade and population, and the chapel fell into decay, an act of parliament was obtained, 12th Anne, 1711, to make Stockton, with East Hartburn and Preston, a distinct parish. Another act was passed, 1st Geo. I., 1713, to explain and amend the former. The parish of Stockton, thus formed, is bounded on the south and south-east by the river Tees; on the east and north by the parishes of Billingham and Norton; and on the west by Elton, Long-Newton, and Egglescliffe. It includes four constaberies, viz., 1, The Borough of Stockton; 2, the Copyhold Township of Stockton; 3, East Hartburn; and, 4, Preston-on-Tees.

STOCKTON.

STOCKTON, including the Borough and Copyhold Township, comprises an area, including the adjacent water of Tees, of 3,032 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 4,009; in 1811, 4,229; in 1821, 5,006; in 1831, in consequence of the formation of railways to the coal-field and the progress of trade in the port, it had increased to 7,763; in 1841, to 9,825; and, in 1851, to 10,172, of whom 4,766 were males and 5,406 females. The workhouse of the Stockton Union, situated in the township, contained 37 persons in 1841, and 36 in 1851, in the census of which year 96 persons on board sea-going vessels were included. It will be seen, from the above statements, that the population of the town has increased, during the present century, more than 150 per cent. The Rev. T. Rudd stated the number of families, "poor and rich," in 1666, at 166, which, estimating four to a family, gives a population of 544, so that since that period the number of inhabitants has increased twentyfold. In 1841, there were 1,859 inhabited houses, 55 uninhabited, and 28 building; and in 1851, 1,975 inhabited, 128 uninhabited, and 3 building. The value of property assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, was £30,604.

In 1851, the Stockton and Darlington railway, which has an extent of 2 miles and an acreage of 21A. 1R. 32P. in the township, contributed £129 13s. 6d. to the local

rates, and, in 1852, £120 8s. 3d. The Clarence railway, extending 1M. 2F. and covering 14A. 1R. 24P., contributed (including stations, coal depots, &c.) £50 5s. 8d. in 1851, and £46 13s. 10d. in 1852. The gross amounts collected in the Borough and town of Stockton, during these two years, were, £3,082 1s. 1d., and £2,097 19s. 10½d.

HISTORY.

ACCORDING to Cade, "Stockton derives its name from the stocks or stumps of trees with which the site was formerly overspread. It may be presumed the country from Egglescliffe towards Norton was a forest of oaks (similar to that where Oakham is situated) in the time of the Britons. The Roman station was at Thornalby, on the opposite side of the Tees; and no doubt the conquerors of the old world, at an early period, denuded a district from whence they were subject to frequent sallies and dangerous encounters." This derivation, so characteristic of the antiquary who propounded it, has been succeeded by another, perhaps equally fanciful:—"The name of Stockton must have been given by Teutonic invaders, or not till after the language became Teutonic. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Stockton was originally a Danish post—a depot of plunder for Danish freebooters; or it might have been the medium of a more peaceful intercourse with the

Baltic and this northern district of England—the word *Stock* signifying a *fund or depository of goods*,” &c.

In the account given by Simeon of Durham of the ravages of Scula and Onlafbal, which extended to Billingham, Stockton is not mentioned, and was therefore probably not then in existence; as, from the proximity of the two places, the latter could scarcely have escaped the fury of the Danish warriors. But though early history is thus silent relative to this town, its antiquity may be inferred from its giving name to one of the wards of the county.* It has been conjectured that the castle and manor of Stockton belonged, about the time of the Conquest, to some of the Norman barons, by whom they were given to the see of Durham; as, although a member of the wapentake of Sadberge, this place was part of the possessions of the see before the purchase of that earldom. The town, like many others similarly situated, probably owed its origin to the protection afforded by the fortification, which, in its turn, derived its conveniences and luxuries from the markets held near its walls. The earliest authentic account of the bishop's manor is contained in Boldon Book, to the following effect:—

There were eleven and a half tenures in villenage; each tenure consisting of two oxgangs, the rents and services the same as Boldon, except cornage. Six farmers held nine oxgangs; their rents and services like Norton. Adam Fitz-Walter held a carucate and an oxgang under one mark rent. William de Tumba held three oxgangs for half a mark, and one oxgang by permission of the bishop, and was quit of all services so long as he remained in the bishop's service; but on quitting it, he was to work as Walter did for his half carucate. Robert held the old hall toft near his dwelling for 16d. rent. Elwin and Robert, cottagers, paid 12d. for two tofts; Goderic, the cottager, 6d.; and Suane, the smith, 4d. for a toft. The punder held six acres, and had the thraves of Stockton and Harteburn, rendering fourscore hens and 500 eggs. The passage of the Tees paid 20d. The whole vill provided one milch cow. One oxgang, which the bishop held across the Tees opposite the hall, paid 4s.

In the time of Richard I., “Robert de Stoketon sailed

the Bishop of Durham's (Pudsey) great ship to London;” and it is probable the same munificent prelate might occasionally honour Stockton Hall or Castle with his residence. Tradition states that Bishop Pictavia was visited at Stockton by King John, who, a few years afterwards, dated his charter of privileges to the burgesses of Newcastle from this place, February, 5, 1214. Bishop Poor erected a chapel at Stockton, to St. Thomas the Martyr. When Bishop Farnham abdicated the see, he reserved for himself, by the Pope's license, the manors of Stockton, Easington, and Howden, and retiring to the first-named place, “betoke himself to contemplacon.” He gave four oxgangs, and the toft and croft which belonged to Matildis de Cumba, to the chapel of St. Thomas, and died at Stockton in 1257.

Bishop Stichill, in the first year of his episcopacy, “granted to his beloved and faithful Gamellus de Jarve (Jarrow) two oxgangs of land in the vill de Stoketon, which Elyas once held, and one acre and one rood of meadow at Halneshalnes in the said vill, and also two oxgangs in the said vill which Adam Castlelok once held, which four oxgangs Henry de Tuding, clerke, held for his life at his pleasure, to be holden by the said Gamellus and his heirs (not being Jews, but of the true religion) in perpetual fee, rendering and paying for the bishop's life half a mark of silver, and after his decease 20 shillings per each year; and that the said Gamellus shall grind his grain which shall grow on the said land at the bishop's mill de Stoketon.”

At what time Stockton was incorporated as a borough does not appear; but it is supposed to have received this privilege from King John in 1201, when he granted the charter of incorporation to Hartlepool. In 1310, Bishop Beck granted to Stockton a market upon every Wednesday for ever, and a fair every year upon the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, Archbishop of Canterbury, to continue eight whole days. Stockton is mentioned as having been one of the places destroyed by the Scots in 1325; and a naval force was consequently stationed at the mouth of the Tees. The town, however, seems to have speedily revived, and enjoyed an increasing trade, as is evinced by the following instrument, dated 17th Edw. III.

* The *ward* is a subdivision corresponding to *hundred* in the south of England. The origin of the latter is explained by stating that England was divided into *hides*, about 294,950 in number. The hide was the measure of the *alod*—the *ethel*, or inherited individual possession; it was the lot or share of the first settler, and kept a plough at work, being supposed to suffice for the support of one *hiwse* or household. For this purpose, it was considered that 100 or 120 acres, the area of a hide, was then necessary. Ten such free families con-

stituted a *tything*; ten or twelve *tythings*, a *hundred*; and an indifferent number of hundreds, a *shire*. This arrangement, however, was never carried out; in the course of the thousand years which have since elapsed, the face of the county has undergone great changes; and the distribution of the population, which from less than four millions has increased to eighteen millions, is no longer the same. Hence, the necessity has arisen for the modern division of counties and wards into districts and sub-districts.

1344, from the mayor and bailiffs of Newcastle, to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Stockton, giving them instructions respecting the usages and customs to be observed:—

“Upon certain articles and customs of our town, the which, amongst you in your towne above remember'd, you claim to use and have, and which to you are not altogether well known, &c., the articles and customs in the manner which with us in our town aforesaid we use the same, and heretofore, time to the contrary whereof memorie doth not remain, have used, &c. That merchandize coming within the port of the said town of Newcastle, ought to be sold by the merchants of the said merchandize, and not by the host, being a burgess, and the host ought to receive to himself now part above his fellows, and that the same merchandize ought not to be sold nor delivered before the rising of the sun, nor after the setting of the same. And that every burgess according to his stait ought to have of such lik things and victuals for sustentation of his hous, although he was not at the buying th'of, whilst the ship was disburdening, &c. No bur-gage ought to buy merchandize upon the sea coming, before they come within the harbour of the town, &c. except by the special licence of the major. And that now boat ought to pass upon the sea against the ships with merchandize freight or carried, except some sign be erected in the same ship, that the same ship is in danger; and that the merchandize may be sold before that ship, or within the ship, or elsewhere within the liberty of the town, after a plank be laid and fastened to the ship, viz. from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same. And that fish and herring may be sold by the host, being a burgess, and that the burgess being a host shall taik notting for sail of the merchandize of straingers, only for fish and for herring he may. And if more ships shall come at one flowing tyde of the sea, every ship, distinctly and plainly, ought to be sold to the burgesses *pro denariis du'os*, by the noon of the day, and at divers prices, according to the value of the things. And that the major of the town, and sounder part of the commonalty amongst them, order whatsoever for the utility of the town shall seem fitt to be ordered, and that which amongst them shall be ordered, shall continue firm and establ. &c. Every burgess may have a mill of his own upon his own land, hous-mill, water-mill, or wind-mill, or hand-mill; he may also have an oven or furnace, but not to bake bread to sell; and he may receive his neighbours' unto his oven, saving the right of our Sovereign Lord the King of furnace or bakehouse. Every burgess may have his own measur in his own proper hous. The sonn of a burgess, whilst he is at the finding or tabl of his father, shall have the same liberty which his father hath. If the servant of a baron or knight be made a burgess, and shall remain within the burrough one year and one day, without calumpny of his lord or his bailiff, he shall be a burgess for ever. Every burgess may send his corn to be ground to whatever mill he will. Now merchant, not being a burgess of the town aforesaid, may by in the town wall or hids, except it be of the burgesses of the town. Every burgess of the town aforesaid in his testants, his lands and tenths which he hath purchased, he may give in legacie to whomsoever he will, according to the custom of the town aforesaid. Butchers which shall sell flesh dead of the murrin, or other flesh un-wholesome or superseminate, shall be punished according to the statute, &c. Cooks which shall sell pies half bak'd, or flesh not well sodd, or roasted, or warmed, according to the same statute shall be punished. Hucksters shall be amersed at the first time, which shall by any thing before the fifth hour, as forestalling; for the second fault they shall forfeit the thing bought; for the third fault they shall suffer the judgment on the pillorie; the fourth time he shall be imprisond and redeemd; and the fifth time shall (deest.) In testimonie whereof the seal of the majorality of our towne afore-

said to these presents to be fixed we have thought good. Given at Newcastle upon Tyne on Thursday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, in the year of the reign,” &c.

Bishop Kellaw rebuilt the Castle or Manor-house at Stockton in a very elegant style. October 18, 1376 (31st Hatfield), a commission was issued to inquire against “John de Carrow and other malefactors, who entered our Castle at Stockton *vi et armis*, and took away John, son and heir of Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Seton, being under age, and ward of the bishop.”

Hatfield's Survey contains a very circumstantial account both of the Borough and manor. There were thirty-nine tenants within the Borough, and forty-six without it. The number of free tenants was seven. Richard Maunce and his partners paid for the fee-farm of the Borough, with the tolls, perquisites, fines for alienation, the bakehouse, the toll called *towerst*, and 22s. 11d. ob., Borough-rents as above in two parcels, in all 106s. 8d. There was a park, with an ancient orchard, and seven acres and a rood of inclosed meadow, which were leased for £8; and a pasture called Bishopholme and Turspit, 40s. The ferry and ferry-boat were also leased for 53s. 4d. Thomas Fowler, and Emma, that was wife to William Fitz-Thomas, held messuages by rents and services. The bond-tenants, besides their several rents and services, jointly held Punderland, six acres, 5s.; and paid at Martinmas, in lieu of one milch cow, 6s. Every bond rendered two hens at Christmas, and ten eggs at Easter, in all 20 hens and 200 eggs. Of the selfodes and servants of the bonds, as in Norton. There had been a smithy in the lord's waste which used to pay 4d., then waste and out of lease. The tenants jointly held the common bakehouse for rent for castle-men at the four terms, 12d. Eight persons are mentioned as holding exchequer-lands. The chantry-lands were four oxgangs, with a messuage, once of Robert Combe, which used to pay 6s. 8d., now nothing, because they were in mortmain for a certain chantry, occupied by a certain chaplain, then continually celebrating; an old toft, moreover, once of Robert de Combe, the site of his hall-house, used to pay 16d., also nothing, being at the tenure of the same chaplain. A plot, once of William Fitz-Thomas, exchequer-land, used to pay 2d., now in the lord's hands, since the death of Emma, wife of William. Besides the park and orchard above named, there were seven score acres of demesne meadow, lying in divers parcels, worth 3s. per acre, in all £21. Other distinct portions occur, let at various rents. The punder held, in right of his office,

two parcels of meadow called Mirershevid and Wibbysgat, and the Parkside towards the south, one acre and a half, and Beligate (Bailey-gate), and Jarnirgate (Janiter-gate), and the road which leads to Preston. Divers pasture grounds were let for £6 13s. 4d.; and the woods in the park for 16s. 8d.

Bishop Booth had a "ship" built at Stockton. In his register, 1470, the charges connected with her building are thus stated:—Felling timber in Gatished woods, 12s. Carrying of the wood to the Tyne, two days at 12d., 2s. Two barrels of pitch, 9s. "Flekes," 6d. Seven stone of "sye," 21d. 50 "bords," called "waynscoting," 20s. 10d. 32 st. of iron, at 6½d., 17s. 4d. Working the same into nails, &c., at 3½d., 9s. 4d. 84 nails, called "great spikyng," (ijd.), 100 nails (7d.) called "dowbyl spiking," 60 nails (5d.) called "thaknale," 60 nails (3½d.) called "hechnale," 300 (greater hundred) nails (2s. 6d.) called "takenale," and 300 (greater) nails of wood, 7s. 7½d. For sawing 1½ rood of timber for the ship, at 3s. 4d., 4s. 2d. Carpenters for the new ship, 36 days, at 7d., 21s. Other carpenters, at 6d. Two new "orez" for navigating the ship across the water and back again, 2s. Sum, £6 5s. 10½d.

The residence of later prelates at Stockton was merely occasional, though the Castle received some repairs from Bishop Barnes in 1578. In 1569, nine of the inhabitants of the town were implicated in the Rising of the North, of whom two expiated the offence with their lives. At this period, Stockton appears, from the following passage in Camden, to have been, though a borough town, a place unworthy of notice. "Beyond Darlington," says he, "Tees hath no townes of any great account standing upon it, but gliding along the skirtes of green fields and by country villages, winding in and out as he passeth, at length dischargeth himself at a large mouth into the ocean, whence the base and botham of the triangle towards the sea beginneth."

In the summer of 1597, Bishop Matthew removed to Stockton to avoid the plague, which raged at Durham; and, in that year, part of Stockton Castle was accidentally burned. In 1602, Nicholas Fleatham, mayor, and the burgesses of Stockton, petitioned Bishop Matthew for a renewal of the charter of Anthony Beck, as, they alleged, the market and fair had for many years been discontinued. The desired charter was granted June 4, 44th Elizabeth. Shortly afterwards, however, the inhabitants disputed with the bishop the right of receiving duties from ships coming into the port for anchorage and plankage. A decree of the bishop's court of chancery,

1620, decided the dispute in favour of the prelate, proving that those duties were paid in the time of Henry VI., and that there was a staith or quay in the outer court of the bishop's Castle at Stockton, at which ships coming into the port arrived, and that the said staith or quay had decayed within two or three years last past.

It has been supposed that the people of Stockton were endeavouring to procure some chartered privileges about the time of Charles the I.'s accession. What these were does not appear; but the jealousy of the citizens of Durham was excited; and, at a meeting of the "Drapers and Taylors' Company" of that city, held February 1, 1677, 58 being present, it was declared that the granting of such privileges would be "to the prejudice, damage, and ruin of this city and corporation." There is no record of these circumstances in the possession of the corporation of Stockton.

Rushworth says, "On August the 29th (1640), Dr. Morton, the Bishop of Durham, a learned and moderate bishop, had an account of the defeat at Newburne, and that the king's army were retreating into Yorkshire, whereupon the said bishop went to his Castle of Stockton, in the bishoprick of Durham, standing on the edge of Yorkshire, but he quickly removed thence into Yorkshire." The Castle, however, continued in the hands of the royalists, as, according to the authority just quoted, the king contemplated increasing its garrison, "in regard the Scots had brought in more men to Newcastle, and placed more at Durham, than were at the beginning of the treaty. However, to avoid all suspicion and jealousie, his majesty was pleased to wave those intentions." In the treaty of Ripon, executed October 26, 1640, the eighth article stipulates "that the river of Tees shall be the bounds of both armies, excepting always the town and castle of Stockton, and the village of Eggscliffe; and the counties of Northumberland, and the bishoprick of Durham, be the limits within which the Scottish army is to reside."

On April 4, 1642, an order of the House of Commons was issued for paying "unto Sir Henry Anderson, Knight, and to the mayor of Stockton for the time being, the sum of £7 2s. 8d., to be distributed to the several inhabitants of Stockton, in discharge of part of the billet-money due unto the several inhabitants for the billeting his majesty's army."

In August, 1644, Stockton was taken by the Earl of Calender, and garrisoned by the Scots, who continued to hold the Castle until after they had, in 1646, received the price for which they sold the king to the parliament. On February 26, 1646-7, the House of Commons

resolved, "that Stockton Castle be made untenable, and the garrison disgarrisoned;" and, on the 13th July following, "that the house doth concur with the Lords, that the works about Stockton Castle made sithence these troubles, be slighted and dismantled, and the garrison disgarrisoned." On March 24, 1647-8, Stockton manor was sold to William Underwood and James Nelthorpe for £6,165 10s. 2½d.; but the Castle was not totally destroyed till four years afterwards.* The state of the manor at that period is described in the following document:—

"An exact survey of the manor of Stockton, and of the townepps thereunto belonging, viz. Carleton, Norton and Stockton, and Hartburne, made and taken by Edward Colston and George Daile, Gentlemen, 1647. But the Court of Survey was begun by Thomas Saunders, Samuel Leigh, Esquire, and George Daile, Gentleman, by virtue of a commission to them and us directed 18th of January, 1646, made from the honourable the trustees in the said commission named and authorised, with others, by 2 several ordinances of the High Court of Parliament, for the disposal of archbishops and bishops lands, throughout the whole kingdom of England and dominion of Wales. The jury enquire into severall articles, and present with the said commissioners as followeth, (viz.)

"That the B'pp's Castle, situate at the South end of the Towne of Stockton by the river Tease, is ruinous, and in great decay; that the River is Navigable, & within 10 miles of the Mayne Sea.—That the town of Stockton is an antient Burrough & Markett town by antient Charters, but the Markett unserv'd of late, it standing very dirty in winter, formerly a fair for 8 days.

"That the Country is a Champion Country, very fruitful, though a stiff clay.

"That the Castle hath had a great moate abt. it, but the same is now for want of cleansing filled up in part, & within that moate hath heretofore been orchards and gardens, but all destroyed; there hath likewise been a Parke, but the same hath been disparked.

"That there belongeth to the said Castle good demesnes worth per ann. as it is now lett, £218 1s. 1d. viz. a meadow or parke lying under the Castle Wall, containing 26 acres, now lett for £19 0s. 4d.—The Thornes, with the Intack & horse close, containing about thirty acres, & the other ground abt. 20 acres, lett for £30 2s. 8d.—The Park heads 45 acres, Little meadow field 40 acres, lett for £41 9s. 9d.—The great Sum'er field 130 acres, and Winter field, lett for £82 18s. 7d.—Kelsoe Hill 40 acres, and Midnight Hole 40 acres, letten for £41 9s. 9d.—Smithy Hill & orchard, lying under the Castle Wall, is now lett for £00 10s. 0d.—All which amounts together to £218 1s. 1d.—And by the testimony of severall upon oath the same is worth £280 0s. 0d.—That there is no wood growing upon any part of it, or in that part of y^e Country; nor is there any Quarries, Mynes, Parks, or Sheep Racks within the said Moate, except the Park above mentioned belonging to the B'pp.

* An imaginary view of the castle, previous to its demolition, is given in Brewster's History of Stockton. The history of the drawing from which this view was taken is thus given by Ritson:—"Old Mr. Burdon, of Norton, told me that Mr. Thompson, the Presbyterian minister here, had collected several very curious papers relating the castle, chapel, and borough of Stockton and Norton, and the county in general, which at his decease came to his daughter,

"That the B'pp has the royalties of the River Tease, as Whales, Sturgeons, Porpoises or the like, taken on that side the River next the County of Durham within his manor of Stockton, & all wracks of the sea, but know not what they are worth:—not £5 per ann.

"That there is one Water Corne Milne called Norton Milne, wch we are informed the Tent^s of the severall Townepps within the said mann^r (save only Carleton) are tyed to grind all their Corne at; & that there belongeth to the said Milne 6 acres of meadow, the hay of which belongeth to the Tent^s of y^e sd Milne, but the herbage thereof after the hay taken off belongeth to the Inh'tants of the Townepp of Norton, which sd. Milne is lett by lease unto Alice Armstrong for 3 Lives.—And the Copyholders within the sd. severall Townepps by the Custome of the sd. mann^r. are to repaire the sd. Milne with Thatch & Wall, & to scour the Race & Dame, when need requireth; & to fetch such timber from time to time from Clarke wood near Osmotherley or elsewhere, within 12 miles distance from the said Milne, as also the Milstones for the use of the sd. Milne from Raley-Green or Walker field, for which their service every draught is to have 4d. per mile, & their Men's Dinners paid by the tenant: other Milnes we knowe of none within the sd mann. belonging to the B'pp.

"That the sev'rall Tent^s of the afores^d. Townepps (viz.) Copyholders, are to do suit and service to the Lords Courts, & to carry his provision or household stuffe to Durham or B'pp Auckland from Stockton Castle, (viz.) at 1d. per Bushell for Corne, and 4d. per mile for every draught, & meat & drink for men and Cattle:—Wee dont know of any releif or heriott ever paid unto any B'pp after the death of any tenant.

"That there is 60 Oxgangs of Land in Norton, the Owners whereof at such times as the B'pp had his demesnes at Stockton in his owne possession did helpe to winn & mowe the hay, or otherwise to pay the sume of 40s. in lieu thereof, y^e service being 60 days worke.—The Tenants of Hartburne pay yearly for service silver 8s. Stockton townepp for the like, 8s.

"That the flynes upon Death or Alienacon of Copyholders are certaine as we believe and not arbitrary, for that time out of mind the severall Copyholders upon death or aliena'con have paid a certaine sume to the Lord of this mann^r. imposed upon them by the title of a Cesse, wch hath been always certaine upon every tenant, although some less than the annual rent reserved, and others the full rent reserved, & upon others more then the rent, but all these certaine, as appeareth by the severall Copies of one and the same thing for many descents.

"That the works, customs, and services of the Copyholders are little worth, and that we know of no Cottagers within this mann^r.

"That we know not what the p'fits of the Courts, Wayfes, Strayes, Felons goods, Wrecks of the sea, Fynes, Amerciaments, or other the like Casualtyes are worth per ann. unto the Lord.

"That Warrens or Forrests the B'pp hath none within this mann^r. But his Priviledges, Royaltyes, Franchises are great, as he had Jura Regalia within the County Palatine of Durham.

"That the Lord hath the right of Presenta'con of the Vicaridge of Norton, and of the Chapelry of Stockton.

"That there is belonging to the said Vicaridge Glebe lands worth £60 per ann. and the same is a man^r and keepeth its Courts two times in the year, and oftener if he please; and one Brough is the vicar

who was married to Mr. Joseph Watt, of Stockton, after whose death she sold them to George Weatherall a grocer there, who made tobacco and sugar papers of them; and that the only one he (Mr. Burdon) knew saved was part of an account of the castle with a drawing of it, which he now has, and which Mr. Smith had got wrapped about a pennyworth of gunpowder!!!"

there: his tithes are valued to be worth £40 per ann.—Housing he hath very convenient, & the same in reasonable good repaire.

"That the Liveing at Stockton is a poor pen'con not worth above per ann. £30 or £35 or thereabouts."

The bailiff of the Borough was also keeper of the Castle, with the territories, gardens, and orchards belonging to it, and was allowed pasture, herbage, and hay, within the pastures of the bishop, for two horses and ten cows; together with a patent fee of £6 13s. 4d. per annum, and other profits, advantages, and emoluments of place. The £6 ceased with the office of keeper; but the steward of the bishop's court retains 13s. 4d.

The sequestration of the property of royalists, and its appropriation to parties friendly to the parliament, have been put on record:—

"Stockton. A warrant to Rowland Burdon, of Stockton, authorizing him to execute the office of bailiff of Stockton, wh^o late belonged to Roger Carre, Gent. decd. Apud Sadberge, 23 Aug. 1644.

"16 Sept. 1644. Certificate for Rowland Burdon, that he is well affected to the parliament. *Eod. die.* Richard Melsonby app^{td} to looke to preserve the woods of Lieut. Coll. Tho^s Davison att Winyard and Fulthorp, for the benefit of the Com'onwealth. *Eod. die.* Warr^t for George Sayer, of Preston, and Jo. Medcalf, to give satisfacc'on to Rowland Burdon and Robert Burdon for a trespas on the tyth of Preston.

"Friday, 20 Sept. 1644. Warrant for the D. and C. tenants in Stockton Warde to appear before us. High constables for Stockton Warde, Robert Johnson of Greatham, Thomas Welfoot of Bishopton.

"10 Dec. 1644. Warr^t to sequester ths goods of Mr. Philip Mallory, at Norton. 16 Feb. 1644. Seq^r of Mr. Laurence Sayer and Leonard Stott's land in Preston.

"Letten to Rowland and Robert Burdon four and a half organgs of land in Stockton, late belonging to Richard Grubham, delinq^t, £15 10s.

"28 Feb. 1644. Letten to Rowland and Robert Burdon all the demesne-lands of Stockton, viz. the Great Summer-field, the Winter-field, Little Winter-field, Kelsey-hill, and the Parkes, £125 for a year. 11 Dec. 1645. The same lett to George Lilburne, Esq., £166 for a year. 28 Feb. 1644. The Thornes, Horseclose, and Intack, parcel of the demesnes, lett to Robert Guy, Bryan Crosby, W^m Usher, and Catherine Fowler, £25 per ann. *Eod. die.* Letten to Richard Wilkinson, of Paul Hartburne, one tenement, now in his possession, belonging to Mr. Robert Ellis, delinquent, rent 40 marks."

In 1660, the township of Stockton sent nine men, with arms, being its proportion, to a muster of the militia on Chester Moor; the charges on the township for the same being £3 3s. 10d. On the 1st of May, in the following year, the town contained only 120

dwelling-houses, and none of them of brick; the few which were of stone having been constructed of materials from the Castle.

On the 24th of April, 1666, Stockton obtained a charter from Bishop Cosin, for a fair and market, similar to those granted by Bishops Beck and Matthew. About the same time, it was represented that there were "divers large and spacious fields and parcels of ground lying and being within the township territories of Stockton, which lay in common and undivided." The inclosure of these wastes created a spirit of improvement in the town, which has ever since prevailed.

During the winter of 1739-40, the weather was extremely severe; and apprehensions being entertained of a scarcity of grain, the price rose considerably. In May and June, 1740, there was much rioting in Stockton, whence there was an exportation of corn. No troops could be had; and the mob seized the boats laden with wheat, which they declared a lawful prize, before "Admiral Haddock," their commander. At length, soldiers arrived; and some of the ringleaders were taken, though not without opposition, to Durham gaol, and afterwards transported for seven years to America.

The panic during the rebellion of 1745-6 was as prevalent in Stockton as elsewhere; the town was filled with German troops,* and a small corps of volunteers was raised for its protection. There were great rejoicings when news arrived of the victory at Culloden; and a raft laden with combustibles was set on fire, and floated down the river.

On December 9, 1780, the shock of an earthquake was experienced at Stockton.

Loyal addresses from Stockton were presented to the king and his ministers at various periods during the American war, and on the breaking out of the French Revolution. In 1798, the Loyal Stockton Volunteers were enrolled for the defence of the town, and upwards of £850 was subscribed in aid of government, for prosecuting the war with France.

In July, 1799, a powerful whirlwind carried several hundredweight of hay to an immense perpendicular height, whilst some haymakers were at work in a field near the town.

* The presence of these auxiliaries seems to have been very distasteful to the male part of the inhabitants, as is evinced by the following extracts, quoted by Brewster:—"Stockton, Jan. 2, 1745-6. We are all here in confusion, with having so many Dutch quartered among us. We had three at the first, but have now got happily rid of their nauseous company." Jan. 30, 1745-6. "The people you mentioned are Dutch, and not the Royal Hunters; and though they

are the very outcasts, yet have they found a way to make themselves agreeable both to young and married ladies in this place. They had an assembly last Monday night, to which was invited several married ladies, unmarried, and widows, but with strict injunction that no Englishman should come in. . . . they placed a sentinel at every door. . . . but the soldiers have now got an order to hold themselves in readiness to march, and Sunday is said to be the appointed day."

On May 13, 1802, the Stockton Volunteer corps was disembodied; but, on the renewal of hostilities in the following year, they were again called out, and arrangements, similar to those adopted in Bishop Middleham, (see vol. i., page 394,) were made for removing the women, children, aged, and infirm to Bishop Auckland, in case the country should be invaded by an enemy. In 1814, the establishment of peace was celebrated by an illumination and other rejoicings.

On the 24th September, 1827, the Duke of Wellington passed through Stockton, on his way towards Wynyard. On this occasion, a triumphal arch was erected at the south entrance of the town; and his grace, having been met at Yarm bridge by a procession of the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the neighbourhood, was conducted, amidst the firing of cannon, to the Town Hall at Stockton, where addresses were delivered from the mayor, aldermen, and recorder of Stockton; the mayor, aldermen, and recorder of Hartlepool; and the inhabitants of Stockton and its neighbourhood. An entertainment, of which about 100 persons partook, was prepared in the Assembly Room; after which the duke departed, with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, for Wynyard.

The recent legislative enactments, relative to the town and port, will be noticed under their respective heads.

THE TOWN.

THE town of Stockton is 20 miles by road south-south-east from Durham, 27 south from Sunderland, 10 south-south-west from Hartlepool, 11 east-north-east from Darlington, 4 north-north-east from Yarm, and 24½ north-north-west from London. It occupies the outer verge of an angle formed by the river Tees, which here changes from a northerly to an eastern direction. It is described as "bounded on the east and south-east by a range of hills at the distance of 14 miles or more from its site. On the west and north-west there is a general ascent from the estuary or bay towards the centre of the country. A funnel-like valley is thus

* On August 8, 1792, a number of silver coins were found concealed in an inner wall of an old house near the Market Place. Many were in good preservation, among which were some of Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth, Charles I., and James II., but none of the Commonwealth. They were claimed as treasure-trove, and 840 of them, weighing 9lb. 4oz., were delivered to the Bishop of Durham, as lord of the manor. Several other coins and tokens have occasionally been found at Stockton.

† The Burdon family were extensively ramified in Stockton. The following deposition occurs in 1675, "on the part of Agnes, alias

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formed between the high lands of Durham and the Cleveland hills, through which the river Tees flows. The town is seated on a bed of diluvial clay of great thickness, overlaying a stratum of sandstone, which is principally visible in the bed of the Tees, at the great whin dyke at Preston, because, it is said, of the immense thickness of the diluvian beds which occupy almost entirely the country between Stockton and Darlington. The red marl between Yarm and Darlington is ascertained to be at least 120 fathoms thick. The upper soil is loamy, resting upon a stratum of gravel and sand, overlaying a solid blue clay."

The principal street of Stockton, called *High Street*, runs north and south, and is about three-quarters of a mile in length, and at the *Market Place*, at the southern portion, is 180 feet wide. These dimensions are much beyond what are usually found in either old or modern towns, and impart an open, cheerful, and cleanly aspect to the place. Originally, however, it was unpaved; the houses were constructed of lath and plaster, with roofs of straw thatch; and, in 1611, even the mayor's house was of no better materials. Brick, which is now commonly applied in building, seems to have been sparingly used; and the only stone erections were those constructed from the ruins of the castle. The first order for paving was made in 1717, and soon after two pumps were directed to be sunk. In 1718, an order occurs "that all the whole Borough from the common channels shall be paved; that a smith's shop adjoining to the Toll-booth shall be purchased, and that the moneys which shall yearly come to the Borough shall be laid out in paving." The last thatched house in Stockton was pulled down in 1788.* The east side of High Street was flagged in 1810, and the west in 1812. On this side, and near the south end, stood the oldest house in the town, well known by the name of "*The Blue Posts*," from two pillars of blue marble, that had been taken from the Castle; they supported a projecting gable, on which was inserted the date, 1485. This was the family house of the Burdons, ancestors of Rowland Burdon, Esq., of Castle Eden.†

Anne Burden, wife of William Burden, against Elizabeth Anderson, in a cause of defamation":—

"Thomas Fewler, of Stokton, coteman, alias chapman, aged about 50 years.—He saith that, about Candlemas last past, this deponent, being their nigh neibor, was bringing in two stirks of his from the wayter into his owne house, at what tyme the parties was chidyng, and one of them revilinge the other. And this deponent then hard Elizabeth Anderson caull the said Anne Burden 'crowket handyd wytych.' He saith the words was spoken audiently there; ther might many have hard them; beinge spoken so neigh the crose and in the towne gait as they were.—Signum † THOMAS FEWLER."

It was taken down in 1811, and the stone posts were added to the remains of the Castle. Its site is now occupied by an inn. A house west of the church, which belonged to a branch of the Burdons whose heiress married into the Webster family, is inscribed "*Hæc domus ædificata fuit, Anno Domini 1671, per E. B.*" Nearly the whole of the houses in High Street are now modern erections, and contain the principal shops, inns, &c., in the town.

At the north entrance into the town, by the Norton road, which is crossed by the Stockton branch of the Clarence railway, various new streets and rows have been erected during the last 20 years. Amongst these may be named *Albert Place, Major-street, Haffron-street, Thorpe-street, Garbutt-street, Catholic-street, King-street, Queen-street, Thomas-street, Thompson-street, Wellington Place, Victoria Terrace, Tennant-street, Mount Pleasant, Elysian Place, Hewgill-street, Clarence Terrace, Bulmer's Buildings, and North Terrace.*

Several streets and passages branch off from the High Street towards the river on the east. The first of these is *Church Row*, the front of which faces the parish church on the south, and is continued towards the east by *Paradise Row*. In front of the latter, which was erected on the site of an old ropery, is *The Square*, a spacious green, planted with trees and shrubs. It was inclosed with wood rails in 1803; and, in 1822, these were succeeded by a paling of iron. The vicarage and other good houses range along the row on the north side of the square. Other streets and lanes extend eastward from *Paradise Row* to the railway. *Commercial-street, Maritime-street, and Fletcher-street*, are recent erections in this locality, comprising what is known by the name of the *Ranters' Buildings*.

From the south-eastern angle of the Square, a lane leads in a south-south-east direction to *Smithfield*, so called from a field belonging to John Smith, who erected a considerable portion of the houses upon it. A line of pleasant houses extends along the banks of the Tees, called *Cleveland Row*, from the fine prospect of the Cleveland hills which it commands. *Housewife Lane* and *Cherry Lane* (once a garden) lead from the south side of the Square to the Tees, near which stands the old Custom-house.

The south-west corner of the Square communicates with an open space called *Thistle Green*, formerly of greater extent. Near this place, the banks of the Tees, which here form a crescent, are bordered by a number of good houses, quays, wharfs, granaries, bond and other

warehouses, breweries, manufactories, ship-building and timber yards, &c.

The next avenues leading eastward from the High Street are *Bishop-street* and *Silver-street*; the former joining the south-west corner of Thistle Green, and the latter ending at *Calvert's Gate*, which leads to the river. These two streets, in the beginning of the last century, and before the intervening workhouse and alms-houses were erected, were continuous under the common name of *Broad-street*; the two sides being distinguished by the names of *North-street* and *South-street*.

Further to the south, *Finkle-street** branches east from High-street to the river. *Playhouse Yard*, on the north side of Finkle-street, contains the Theatre, and communicates with Silver-street and Bishop-street.

Castle Gate, near the south-eastern corner of High-street, receives its name from its situation near the entrance of the ancient Castle. It was previously called *Cook's Wynd*, from a family named Cook, who, soon after the year 1700, erected a large house, still standing at the corner of the street; and, at a more early period, the passage was called *Ferry Lane*, as having been the road to the ferry-boat, which used to ply at this place before the erection of the bridge.

On the west side of High-street, near its northern extremity, is *Bishopton Lane*, from which the road to Durham branches to the north-west. Further south are *Dovecot-street* (so called from an ancient dove-house or pigeon-cot, recently removed, which stood out of the line in front of the other houses) and *Ramsgate*. *Park Row*, branching off from the south-west corner of High-street, is continued by *Yarm Lane*.

Connecting *Mill Lane* (a continuation of *Dovecot-street*) and *Yarm Lane*, are parallel streets, running north and south, called *West Row, William-street, Brunswick-street, and Skinner-street*, and a cross street called *Albert-street*.

Opposite to the south end of High-street are the gas works, from the east end of which the *New Walk* extends in a south and south-east direction to the bridge over the Tees. This Walk occupies the site of the western fosse of the Castle; on the southern part of which several small dwellings are now situated, called *Cottage Row*. On the east front, towards the river, are various granaries and manufactories. The walls of a garden, which occupies the northern ditch, have evidently been built out of the

* "A fennil, vennel, venilla, the common kennel, sink, or drain. The plant fennel is in this country commonly called finkle."—*Ritson*.

squared stones of the Castle. Near the Walk is *King John's Well*, so called from a tradition of that monarch having built the Castle, but still known by its more ancient name of *St. John's Well*: the water from it runs through the southern fosse. On the 20th of August, 1842, a well, supposed to have been closed for nearly two centuries, or since the demolition of the Castle, was discovered by an ingenious mechanic, who occupied a cottage and garden within the precincts of the fortress. The surface, for several inches deep, was covered with gravel, beneath which were found a large number of tiles; these, though apparently fresh when found, were, on being taken out, mostly in a shattered state. The inclosure, in which there is not a stone of the original structure now to be seen, is still called the *Park*. Bishop Barrington appropriated it and other parts of his demesne lands at Stockton, for the purpose of forming a milk farm for the use of the poor of the town; and a sort of embattled cow-house was built on the spot. The Walk was formed by subscription about 50 years ago, and planted with trees by George Sutton, Esq. On the west side of the bridge road is a large coal depot, connected with the Stockton and Darlington railway, which is continued from this place to the quays in the eastern part of the town. Attached to the station there is a commodious inn, and other appropriate erections.

THE BOROUGH of Stockton comprises only a small portion of the town, by which it is entirely surrounded. It extends from Dovecot Street on the north to near the south end of High Street, Park Row, &c.; and from the river on the east to West Row on the west. In 1851, it contained 342 inhabited houses and 15 uninhabited; the population consisted of 888 males and 979 females, or 1,867 in all. The jurisdiction of the town consisted of two parts; one, exclusively that of the Borough, and the other that part beyond its boundary; constables and surveyors of highways being separately appointed for each district.

There are 72 *Borough rights*, each consisting of a certain portion of ground, with the buildings thereon, and laid down on the old plan preserved among the corporation records. On one section (near No. 45) a memorandum states, "This is the thing in question, and has never had a Borough right." The number of holders of these rights is continually varying; the burgages are not all of equal size, many of them having been subdivided; but only one vote in the corporation can be given for each original portion, and this right is

exercised in turns, annually, by each owner; except in some instances, where, at the division, the Borough right has been reserved to some particular property.

The length of carriage-way within the Borough is 1,180 yards, of foot-way 1,808 yards, the total area of paved surface to the carriage-way 18,494 square yards, and flagging 1,888 square yards. Without the Borough, the length of carriage-way is 11,643 yards, and of foot-way 14,235 yards. The length of adopted roads in the township is 3 miles 3 furlongs 8 roods; the requisite expenditure being about £500 per annum.

Some dissatisfaction has recently been expressed in consequence of various public footpaths in the neighbourhood of the town having been closed by the adjoining landowners, or through their influence; and two of them were, in 1853, ordered to be re-opened, one leading across the Park field by the Tees, and the other near Oxbridge Lane. Amongst other alleged grievances was the removal, in 1852, of a wooden bridge across the old channel of the Tees, which preserved the continuity of the foot-road between Stockton and Middlesborough, and saved a considerable distance. This, it appears, was done by the conservators of the river, at the instance of the proprietors of the Stockton and Middlesborough railway, whose property, it was said, was trespassed upon by the public. In July, 1853, Mr. Trotter, mayor of Stockton, declared his intention of bringing the subject before the conservancy board; and the corporation of the town have also expressed an opinion favourable to the restoration of the bridge.

An act of parliament was procured in the 1st year of the reign of George IV., 1820, intituled, "An Act for Lighting, Cleansing, and otherwise Improving the Town and Borough of Stockton," in the preamble of which it is stated that "the streets, squares, and other public passages and places of the town and borough of Stockton are not properly lighted, paved, and cleansed, and are subject to various encroachments, nuisances, and annoyances." The provisions of this act applied to the whole town. The number of commissioners named amounted to 94, exclusive of the mayor and aldermen, all of whom were *ex-officio* members.

At a quarterly meeting of the council, in 1838, it was resolved to procure by-laws for the better government of the town, as regarded the cleansing and watering of streets, removing nuisances, removal of offensive things, &c., to which the Lords of the Privy Council gave their consent on the 20th of October in that year; but these by-laws could only be put in force in the Borough.

On the 27th of November, 1847, at a general meeting

of the inhabitants, a sanitary committee was appointed, consisting of the vicar and the mayor of Stockton, the Rev. R. D. Kennicott, the Rev. A. Gray, Drs. Keenlyside and Whiteside, and Messrs. W. Skinner, T. Wren, J. Smith, J. Byers, W. C. Newby, J. R. Wilson, T. Close, Robinson Watson, and C. H. Skinner; Mr. W. Richardson, secretary; and Mr. R. Richmond, treasurer. In consequence of the statements contained in the report of the committee, as to the drainage, paving, scavengering, &c., in the town, a resolution of the inhabitants was agreed to, calling upon the commissioners under the local act to carry out its provisions, and to enforce those of the Nuisance Removal Act.

In 1848, a petition was forwarded to the General Board of Health, from certain inhabitants of the Borough, and another from inhabitants of the other part of the town, praying that the provisions of the Public Health Act, 11 and 12 Vict., c. 63, might be applied to the Borough and town. W. Ranger, Esq., superintending inspector, after giving the requisite notice, entered upon a preliminary inquiry, in the Corporation Hall, on the 31st of October, 1848, and received evidence from medical men and others. His report is dated April 11, 1850, and contains the usual suggestions as to a plentiful supply of water, the removal of nuisances, the ventilation of streets and dwellings, drainage, &c., together with an opinion that the Public Health Act ought to be applied to the town; three members of the town council, and nine properly qualified inhabitants of the town, to form the local board of health. No further progress, however, was made in the matter at that time.

Simultaneously with a measure for the transfer of the conservancy of the river Tees (noticed hereafter), a bill was introduced into parliament in 1852, "to extend the boundaries of the municipal borough of Stockton, to transfer to the corporation thereof the properties and effects now vested in certain commissioners having jurisdiction in the township of Stockton, and to make provision for better draining, lighting, watching, paving, cleansing, supplying with water, and improving the Borough." The boundaries of the Borough were to be extended to those of the township. With the intended act were to be incorporated the whole or some portion of the following:—An act of 5 and 6 William IV., intituled, "An Act to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales;" "The Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847;" "The Town Police Clauses Act, 1847;" "The Markets and

Fairs Clauses Act, 1847;" and "The Public Health Act, 1848."

The necessity of an application to parliament had arisen from the fact that the Borough of Stockton, comprising only one-fifth in value of the rateable property in the town, was placed in the second section of Schedule A, 5 and 6 William IV., whereby her majesty was precluded from granting the desired extension of the town by order in council. The bill met with considerable opposition in parliament; but being supported by the corporation and other influential parties, it was eventually passed, in April, 1852; and the rate-payers of the township generally, instead of those of the Borough only, became invested with the municipal franchise. The anomaly was thus removed of a governing body of 24 members being elected from a constituency of about four times that number, not 50 of whom were eligible for election; whilst the numerous surrounding population were unenfranchised. The act, as amended in committee, is intituled "The Stockton Extension and Improvement Act, 1852."

BOUNDARIES OF THE BOROUGH.—The boundaries of the Borough, as altered and extended by the act, "commence at Portrack Bridge, thence along the south and east sides of a brook called Lustram Beck, up to and as far as a point 188 yards in a direct line from the north side of a bridge called Hartburn Bridge, which crosses the Lustram Beck, on the turnpike road leading from Stockton to Darlington, and at which said point the said beck called Lustram Beck runs entirely into the township of East Hartburn, thence along the boundary fence, between the townships of East Hartburn and Stockton, to the said turnpike road leading from Stockton to Darlington—thence along the north side of that turnpike road in an easterly direction to where such road meets the turnpike road leading from Stockton to Yarm; thence across such last-mentioned turnpike road, and in a southerly direction, along the east side of the said last-mentioned road, to where the same is joined by the Stockton and Darlington Railway, at which point a signal-post is placed, belonging to the said Stockton and Darlington Railway Company; thence along the north boundary of that railway till it reaches the river Tees at the Railway Bridge; thence along the line of high water, at ordinary spring tides, on the Durham shore of the said river Tees till it reaches the bend in that river at the lower end of Blue House Point, near Portrack (which bend was cut off

from, and ceased to form part of, the navigable channel of the Tees by the 'Tees Navigation Company's Act, 1828'); and thence in a northerly or north-easterly direction along the line of high water at the tides aforesaid on the Durham shore of such bend until it reaches the said bridge at Portrack aforesaid."

Within these limits the Borough is divided into four wards,* each of which returns six councillors. The powers and property held by the commissioners† under the act of 1820 are vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, who are to have power to levy rates, penalties, or other monies; to supply gas and water to the town, for which purpose they may lease the works of the existing companies; to improve the streets, lanes, and roads; to regulate fairs and markets; and to appoint constables for that purpose.

CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS.

It has been seen that Stockton was originally parcel of the parish of Norton. The chapel of ease built by Bishop Poor stood near the centre of the old churchyard, south of the present church, and does not appear to have possessed any claims to architectural beauty. By the original ordination, Bartholomew, vicar of

Norton, agreed to find an officiating chaplain, and the parishioners were to have in their said chapel of Stockton baptism, burial, and all ecclesiastical rights; they were to visit the mother church on the Feast of the Assumption, and pay to the vicar 50s. at four terms, viz., at the Feast of St. Martin in winter, 12s. 6d.; at the Feast of St. Cuthbert in Lent, 12s. 6d.; at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 12s. 6d.; and at the Feast of St. Cuthbert in September, 12s. 6d. The persons who became sureties for the payment of these sums were, Ada son of Ada Preston, Walter Ruffus, Hugo Nasuc, Richard Poker de Preston, Walter son of Walter de Hartburne, William son of Robert Provost, Eudo, clerk de Norton, Roger Corneed, William Smith, Thomas Giei, Ada Carpenter, John Scalin, Thomas Sprot, and Walter de Stockton, clerk. In case of failure of payment, celebration of divine offices and sacraments was to cease; and for contumacy, they were, with the consent of the archdeacon of Durham and the chapter of Darlington, to be altogether revoked. On every Lord's day, the parishioners were to offer one penny with the consecrated bread, except when they attended the mother church.

There was a chantry or free chapel in Stockton, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, endowed with four ox-

* BOUNDARIES OF THE WARDS.—The respective boundaries of the wards, as fixed by the act, are as follow:—

"The South-east Ward—to commence at the stone bridge over the river Tees, in the township of Stockton; thence along the east side of the road leading from that bridge to the town of Stockton; thence along the east side of the High Street, in Stockton aforesaid, including on such east side the Shambles and the Town Hall; then to the shop or dwelling house, number 25, on the east side of the said High Street, in Stockton aforesaid; thence along the south side of Bishop Street aforesaid to the point called the Bishop's Landing Place in the Tees; and thence southwards, along the line of high water at ordinary spring tides on the western shore of the said river Tees, to the said stone bridge over the said river;

"The South-west Ward—to commence at the said stone bridge over the said river Tees; thence along the west side of the said road leading from that bridge to the town of Stockton aforesaid; thence along the west side of said High Street to the point where the same meets Dovecot Street, being number 130 in the High Street; thence along the south side of the said street called Dovecot Street, and along the south side of the road or footpath leading from thence, in a westerly direction or north-westerly direction, past Light Pipe Hall, to the wooden bridge over the said brook, called Lustram Beck; and thence southwards, along the eastern margin of the said Lustram Beck, to the before-mentioned point, 188 yards in a direct line from the north side of the said bridge called Hartburn Bridge; thence in the line before described from that point to the said railway bridge over the Tees; and thence along the line of high water at ordinary spring tides on the western shore of the said river Tees to the before-mentioned stone bridge over the same river;

"The North-west Ward—to commence at the said wooden bridge over the said Lustram Beck, and thence in an easterly direction

along the north side of the said road or footpath leading from such wooden bridge to Dovecot Street aforesaid; thence along the north side of Dovecot Street and the west side of the said High Street; and so, in a northerly direction, along the west side of the road leading from Stockton aforesaid to Norton Bridge; and thence, in a southerly and westerly direction along the east side of the said Lustram Beck to the said wooden bridge before named;

"The North-east Ward—to commence at Portrack Bridge, running thence along the south side of Lustram Beck aforesaid, where the same beck joins the east side of Norton Bridge aforesaid; thence, in a southerly direction, along the east side of the road leading from such last-mentioned bridge, to Stockton aforesaid; thence along the east side of the said High Street to the south-west corner of the Alms-houses in Stockton; and thence, in an easterly direction, along Bishop Street and the Kennel at the south side of Thistle Green in Stockton, till it meets the line of high water at the tides aforesaid at the said Bishop's Landing Place; and thence, along the same line of high water on the north shore of the said river to Blue House Point; and thence along the east side of the said before-mentioned bend at Portrack, so cut off by the said 'Tees Navigation Company's Act of 1828' as aforesaid, until such boundary reaches the said bridge at Portrack aforesaid."

† At the inquiry in 1848, Mr. Wade, a commissioner and treasurer, stated, "that he generally attends the meetings, but he finds very great difficulty in getting five other members to attend, and it requires five commissioners to form a quorum; in order, therefore, to transact the public business and make contracts, he is frequently obliged to send for commissioners residing near to meet him, except on special occasions and they want to serve their own individual interest, when a score of them will attend; but that the average number attending does not exceed eight throughout the year."

gangs of land and four borough houses for the maintenance of a chaplain. The two last chaplains were Thomas Salvin and William Crofton. Shortly before the dissolution, William Baynbrigg gave the third of an oxgang to provide two wax-lights to burn before the altar of St. Thomas-a-Becket. In 1548, the whole revenues of the chapel amounted to £5 3s. 6d. per annum; yet with such avidity was church property at that time appropriated, that this poor pittance was seized by the crown, and granted out to individuals; and St. Thomas-a-Becket's candles ceased to burn. A memorandum in the Harleian MSS. says, "The Chapell of Stoketon aforesaid standeth a myle [two miles] from the pyshe Church aforesaid, not only for the easment of t'inhabitaunts of the towne of Stoketon, but also for theasment of divers p'ishionners of sundrie other p'iches in the Winter tyme, when for rayny fludes they can come none whether els to here Devynn srvice." The obstruction of the "rayny fludes" between Norton and Stockton is, thanks to improved roads and drainage, no longer apparent.

The premises belonging to the chapel were, in the reign of Edw. VI., ordered to be leased to William Crofton, of London, for 21 years, at £8 rent per annum. A minister, however, seems to have been continued; and in 1705, "the inhabitants still paid to the vicar of Norton £3 per annum, commonly called the *Priest's own*"—a corruption of the word prescription. Towards this sum, Stockton paid £2; Hartburn, 13s. 4d.; and Preston 6s. 8d.; the amount being collected of every landed man who had two oxgangs of land of about 12s. per annum, and of their widows, 8d., and of every other inhabitant 6d., except of the chapel-wardens and of their widows only 4d. For the tithe of fish, every fishing coble was to pay 4s. and a salmon cock or scurf worth 6d. on the 8th of September yearly. The vicar maintained a curate at his own cost to serve the chapelry.

SUCCESSION OF CHAPLAINS BEFORE THE REFORMATION.—J. Capclanus, fil. W. Pistoris, 1333; Thomas, 1408; W. Osbern, 1430-1448; * T. Salvin, W. Crofton, the last incumbents.

CURATES AFTER THE REFORMATION.—C. Smith, 1561; Sir R. Syncler, 1563; W. Heron, 1565; W. Hogwell, 1566; W. Allen, 1566; R. Blaxton, 1568 (rector of Elton 1571); G. Morden, 1572; W. Fowler, 1578, p. res. Morden; J. Collin, A.B., 1685 (drowned whilst swimming in the Tees); T. Mann, 1585; T. Edyer, 1585; C. Fewster, 1599; T. Robinson, 1609; T. Smithson, 1610; T. Lawson, 1612 (vicar of Stainton in Yorkshire); J. Place, 1617, p. res. Lawson; J.

Wright, 1623, p. m. Place; M. Rawling, 1635; R. Macdowell, 1636, p. m. Rawling; R. Salkeld, 1641, p. m. Macdowell, who was killed by a fall from his horse on Barnby Moor; J. Gregg, May 1, 1662; T. Rudd, May 1, 1663.

The ruinous state of the chapel, and the increased population of the town, at length rendered the erection of a new church necessary. The subject was introduced in a sermon by the Rev. T. Rudd, September 2, 1705; and the brief read May 21, 1710. On the 5th June following, the foundation stone was laid, and the structure consecrated by Lord Crewe on the 21st of August, 1712. On the brief, there was collected in Stockton, £83 7s. 9d.; in Preston and Hartburn, 17s. 6d.; in Billingham and Sedgfield, £14 12s. 6d.; in Norton and Blakiston, £40 8s. 3d.; in Yarm and Egglescliffe, £10 6s. 5d.; in Darlington and Elvet, £6 13s.; in Long-Newton and Redmarshall, £3 14s. 6d.; by the collectors of the brief, £550; the justices of the county, £267; the Bishop of Durham, £100; the dean, £20; and private subscriptions, £528 13s. 10d.; total, £1,625 13s. 9d. The disbursements were, for deals and wood, £350 0s. 7½d.; bricks, £173 16s. 9d.; lead, £337 2s. 1½d.; stone-work, £299 7s.; bricklayers' work, £128 4s. 5d.; plumbers' work, £46 2s.; carpenters' work and laying the roof, £46 14s. 1d.; and for sundries, £194 17s. 1d.; leaving in the treasurer's hands, £48 9s. 7½d.

In the interim, the act of 12th Anne, 1711, was passed, constituting Stockton, with East Hartburn and Preston, a distinct and separate parish from Norton. Under this act, and that of 1st Geo. I., 1714, the direction of parochial affairs is vested in the vicar and twelve vestrymen, to whom the Bishop of Durhan, lord of the manor, is empowered to grant, for the augmentation of the vicarage, a parcel of ground there specified, or any other parcel or parcels of waste ground within the manor, without fine, and under the custom and yearly rent of one penny, provided the same be not of more or greater yearly value than £20 at the time of making such grant. The new-constituted vicarage was entitled to all such tithes within its precincts as had been usually paid to the vicar of Norton; and the patronage of the living was solely vested in the Bishop of Durham. As a recompence to the parish of Norton for the separation, and in lieu of all future demands or contributions for or towards the repairs of Norton church, and all or any other taxes or cesses to the parish

* It appears that, at or before this time, Stockton gave name to a family. In 1417, Henry Stockton was appointed the first vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, during the chancellorship of John de Richendale, afterwards Bishop of Chichester. The chancellor's absence in 1413, which rendered the appointment of a vice-chancellor

necessary, was his being sent by the king (Henry V.) to Rome, in company with the Bishop of Ely and the chancellor of Oxford, to acquaint the *two Popes* at that time contending for the supremacy of the church, that except one would *yield*, England would acknowledge obedience to neither.

of Norton, the inhabitants of Stockton agreed to pay to the inhabitants of Norton the sum of £100. It was also enacted that the vicar should hold the parcel of waste ground adjoining to the church-yard on the east side thereof, the same being intended to build a house upon for the vicar; and the vicar was thereby empowered to take lands, not exceeding £100 a year, over and above the lands and provisions above stated, and was directed to bear and pay a third part of first fruits, tenths, procurations, and synodals for the parish of Norton.

The church of St. Thomas is situated on the east side of High Street, and is a spacious structure of brick, with copings of freestone to the doors and windows. Though not erected in strict accordance with the mediæval style of architecture, the building combines so many of the elements of comfort and convenience as to entitle it to a favourable place amongst English churches. Its entire length is 150 feet, and its breadth 67. The height to the middle of the roof is 40 feet. The roof was originally covered with lead; but in 1793 this was replaced with Westmoreland slate. A square tower at the west end is 80 feet high, and contains a set of six bells. A clock and chimes were added in 1736, the tunes of which were altered in 1819: in 1832, these were removed, and a new clock, with chimes, introduced. The entrance is under the tower, in the porch of which were formerly placed the fire-engines of the town. The nave is separated from each of the side-aisles by five square pillars, supporting semicircular arches. The windows, generally, are modern sashes under circular arches; besides which there are skylights in the roof above the galleries. The western gallery was erected

in 1719; and an excellent organ placed in it in December, 1759, which was greatly improved and repaired in 1784, by Donaldson, of Newcastle, in consequence of several of the pipes having been maliciously stolen and destroyed. The north gallery was added in 1748, and the south gallery in 1827. The east window contains a beautiful figure, in stained glass, of the Redeemer bearing the cross, and enfolding the reed, the sponge, and the cord. At His feet are placed the crown of thorns and the nails. Above, the Hebrew name of Jehovah; below, inscribed in a circle, in old English characters, "*He was despised and rejected of men.*" The outer compartments are filled with ornamental details. The window was executed by Mr. Gibson, of Newcastle, in 1828. Beneath it, the communion table stands in a recess. The church, which affords accommodation for about 1,500 persons, is regularly stilled with oak; and the reading-desk and pulpit, which are placed against opposite pillars in the nave, are of handsome workmanship.

Comparatively modern as is the date of Stockton church, and consequently destitute of ancient memorials of the dead, the testimonials to the departed worth of recent times are by no means few or uninteresting. In the south aisle are monuments to the memory of Vice-admiral Brunton;* of John Allison, merchant, and lieutenant-colonel of the Loyal Stockton Volunteers; and of Grace, wife of George Sutton, Esq.† In the north aisle, though partially hidden by the staircase of the gallery, is a beautiful mural monument of marble to the memory of Frances, wife of George Hoar, Esq., and daughter of William Sleigh, Esq., who died January

* VICE-ADMIRAL NATHAN BRUNTON was born at Stockton in 1744, and first entered the navy in 1771 as an able seaman on board the *Marlborough*. He shortly after became master's mate on board the same ship; and on the 19th of September, 1777, was promoted to be a lieutenant, in which capacity he served in the *Europe* and *Courageux*. On the 21st of March, 1782, he was made commander of the *Flirt*; and on the 6th of August, 1783, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain. He was successively captain of the *Courageux*, the *Assistance*, the *Meleager*, the *Leviathan*, and the *Dictator*. For much of this success in life he was indebted to the kindness of the Right Hon. Constantine John Lord Mulgrave, who had been his captain in the early years of his service, and whose notice had been attracted by the professional merit and irreproachable conduct of the young sailor. On the 9th of November, 1805, Captain Brunton was made a rear-admiral of the blue; on the 3rd of July, 1810, promoted to be a vice-admiral of the blue; and on the 4th of June, 1814, to be a vice-admiral of the white. By the patronage of the Mulgrave family, Admiral Brunton was presented with the appointment of deputy paymaster to the forces at New Brunswick; but the infirmity of deafness, which increased as he grew old, precluded him from active service in the latter part of his life. He died at Stockton on the 19th of November, 1814, aged 70 years.

† MRS. GRACE SUTTON.—This exemplary lady was the third daughter of William Horsfall, Esq., of Strothes-Hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in 1780 married George Sutton, Esq., of Stockton and Elton. Her life was one continued series of acts of charity and efforts in behalf of education. The Stockton School of Industry was principally founded through her exertions, and she was indefatigable in her attentions to its prosperity. She also patronized a benefit society for females, to the funds of which she liberally contributed. To alleviate the wants and sufferings of the poor, her purse and her personal exertions were ever spontaneously devoted. Till within a few days of her death, she was assiduously employed in her benevolent labours; but she at length fell a victim to a fever, either brought on by the extreme inclemency of the season, acting on a constitution already weakened, or caught from contagion in some one of the many scenes of distress she was in the habit of visiting at all times, and in all places. She died on the 17th of January, 1814, in the 57th year of her age, and was interred in the family vault at Elton. Some of her most important charities have been perpetuated by her husband, who survived her. See CHARITIES. The tablet to her memory in the church was erected by a subscription from the ladies of Stockton, "as a recording homage of esteem and veneration to private worth from public affection."

24, 1761; there is also a tablet commemorative of Lieutenant-colonel William Sleigh, who died February 13, 1825.* There have been no interments within the walls of the church.

In 1838, in consequence of a grant of £600 towards building an additional church in Stockton, from the Incorporated Society of London, 553 sittings were set apart in the parish church, and declared free for ever.

The district for confirmation includes Stockton, Holy Trinity, Redmarshall, Elton, Wolviston, Grindon, Elwick Hall, Norton, Long-Newton, Billingham, Egglecliffe, Greatham, Bishopton, Stainton-le-Street, and Seaton-Carew.

The church-yard was found too small for the parish so early as 1770, and on the 20th July in that year an additional piece of ground was consecrated by Bishop Trevor. The area of the whole is 4 A. 0 R. 33½ P. The ground, which was originally very wet, was much improved by draining and other means; but notwithstanding the opening of Trinity chapel cemetery, it has been latterly so much crowded that only 189 interments took place during the seven years ending 1848; and it is now virtually closed. A new burying-ground for this church, situated between that of Holy Trinity chapel and Yarm Lane, and containing 2 A. 3 R. 8 S. P., was consecrated on the 7th of November, 1849. There is no fence between it and the Trinity cemetery, the limits of each being merely marked by boundary stones. The burial service for funerals belonging to St. Thomas's church is read in Trinity chapel; but the fees are paid to the minister of the former.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 4 contain entries of baptisms from 1637 to 1812, burials from 1621 to 1812, and marriages from 1637 to 1642, and from 1644 to 1812. There are notices of the deaths occurring in the garrison in 1640-1.

Stockton vicarage, being created a parish by a late act of parliament, is not in charge or certified, but pays

* LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM SLEIGH.—This gentleman, a native of Stockton, was the son of Charles Sleigh, Esq., by Mary Sutton, daughter of William Sutton, Esq., and sister of George Sutton, of Stockton and Elton, Esq. In early life, he entered the 19th regiment of foot in August, 1775, was made lieutenant in 1778, and captain in 1780. He served with his regiment in the American war, and was present at two actions. After his return to England in 1785, he married Ann, the only child and heiress of John Ward, Esq., of Billingham. In 1790, he became captain in the 23rd regiment, and lieutenant-colonel of the 83rd in 1794. On retiring from the army, he accepted the commission of major in the Durham militia, and subsequently was appointed inspecting colonel of volunteer corps in the districts of the West Riding, in Manchester, and in Wales. His

a third part of the first-fruits, tenths, procurations, and synodals for the parish of Norton; the Bishop of Durham, patron. Dedication to St. Thomas.

VICARS.—G. Gibson, A.M., 1713; W. Eden, A.M., 1714, p. m. Gibson (res. for Elwick Hall); G. Walker, A.M., 1715, p. res. Eden (he abolished the practice of interring the bodies of the poor without coffins); J. Skelly, A.M., 1742, p. m. Walker (he put a stop to the inhuman custom of throwing at cocks on Shrove-Tuesday); W. Vaughan, A.M., 1772, p. m. Skelly (res. for Norton, afterwards rector of Houghton-le-Skerne); A. Cleeve, A.B., p. res. Vaughan (res. for Wooler); J. Greville, LL.B., 1780, p. res. Cleeve (res. for Whickham); C. Anstey, A.M., 1782, p. res. Greville (res. for Norton); E. Wilson, A.B., 1786, p. res. Anstey; J. Brewster, A.M. (vicar of Greatham, rector of Egglecliffe, Linc. Coll. Oxon., 1799; George Stanley Faber, B.D., Linc. Coll., 1805, p. res. Brewster (res. for Redmarshall, afterwards rector of Long-Newton); Thomas Baker, A.M., Oriel Coll. Oxon., 1809, p. res. Faber (res. for Whitburn); John Gilpin, B.D., 1810, p. res. Baker; William Nicholas Darnell, B.D. (prebendary of Durham), C. C. C. Oxon., 1815, p. res. Gilpin; James Cundill, 1820, p. res. Darnell for St. Margaret's, Durham; George Newby (see vol. i., p. 619), 1832, p. res. Cundill for Coniscliffe; Hon. R. J. Eden, 1844, p. res. Newby for Whickham; Francis Jos. James, 1847, p. res. Eden.†

A piece of ground, adjoining the church on the east, was originally intended for the site of a vicarage-house, and bricks were made on the spot for that purpose; but a house was afterwards purchased on the north side of the ground so allotted. Bishop Chandler left £200 for this purpose, Lord Crowe's trustees gave £50 in 1750, and £80 was raised by the sale of the bricks which had been prepared. In 1783, the parsonage was repaired and enlarged by the Rev. C. Anstey; and further improvements were effected during the incumbency of the Rev. G. Newby.

The waste granted by the bishop for the augmentation of the living, called Thistle Green, on a part of which Workhouse Street and Silver Street have since been erected, was leased out, under the powers of the act of 1711, by the vicar and vestry, for 1,000 years, in portions as follows:—On August 27, 1716, to James Cook, at a reserved rent of £13; to John Cook, at £4 5s.; to David Douthwaite, at £6 2s.; to William Peacock, at £4; and to Jonathan Watson, at £2 12s. 6d.; on March

last service was commander of the volunteer cavalry in his native district; and in all these services he acquitted himself as an experienced and judicious officer. An attack of paralysis brought on a gradual decline; and he died at Stockton, at the age of 66, on the 13th of February, 1825.

† On the promotion of the Hon. and Rev. R. J. Eden to the bishopric of Sodor and Man, the following impromptu appeared in the *Edinburgh Evening Post*:—

"At first, Eden was given to Man,
A garden to work and to feed in;
But now we've an opposite plan,
For Man is given to Eden."

4, 1719, to Cuthbert Hodgson, at £2 7s. 6d.; on April 20 following, to Jonathan Watson, at £1 10s., and to John Cook, at £1 11s.; and on January 20, 1783, to John Barker at £19; total, £54 8s. The whole are leased free from taxes imposed or to be imposed by act of parliament; the vicar covenanting to pay land-tax, or allow the same out of the rent then next due. Large sums were expended by the lessees in building and otherwise improving the premises, and valuable considerations were paid by persons purchasing under the first lessees. An attempt was made by the Rev. W. N. Darnell, whilst vicar, to invalidate the leases, on the pleas that the provision partook of the nature of a charity, that the lessees were merely trustees, that the

leases were in effect a total alienation, and therefore a breach of trust, and that only building leases for a term usual in such cases were in the contemplation of the legislature. The case was heard before the Vice-chancellor, Sir Thomas Plumer, in April, 1817, who held the leases good; and on an appeal, the Lord Chancellor, in November, 1821, though observing that the legislature had given a greater power than they intended, confirmed the decision of the Vice-chancellor.

The gross income of the living was stated, in 1835, at £294, subject to permanent payments of £47. From the remaining £247, £50 was paid to a curate. The income of the vicar has since been increased to £300 a year from the bishop's demesne lands.

CHAPELRY OF HOLY TRINITY.

THE boundary of the chapelry of Holy Trinity, Stockton, commences at the centre of the river Tees, opposite to the centre of Finkle Street, and proceeds in a southwardly and westwardly direction along the centre of the same river, to where the parish of Egglescliffe joins the parish of Stockton; thence following in a westwardly and northwardly direction the boundary line that divides the last-mentioned two parishes to where the same meet the parish of Elton; thence in a northerly and north-westwardly direction along the boundary line that divides the parish of Stockton from the parish of Elton, to where those parishes meet the parish of Norton; thence in an easterly direction, following the boundary line that divides the township of Hartburn, in the parish of Stockton, from the parish of Norton, as far as the township of Stockton; thence following the boundary in a southwardly and eastwardly direction that divides the township of Hartburn from the township of Stockton to the point where it crosses the lane or road called Oxbridge-lane, and so along the centre of that road eastwardly, including all the south side thereof, to the point where it forms a junction with the occupation lane leading to Light Pipe Hall, thence along the centre of the said lane, and the footpath in a northerly and easterly direction to an occupation road, leading from Stockton to the windmill, continuing along the centre of the same to Dovecot Street, then east, down the centre of Dovecot Street, crossing the High Street south of the Town House, and down the centre of Finkle Street, including all the houses on the south side thereof to the centre of the river Tees, where the boundary commenced.

THE cemetery of St. Thomas's church having been found insufficient for the population of the parish, a field presented by Bishop Van Mildert, on the south side of Yarm Lane, was opened out as a place of sepulture in August, 1832, and was shortly after consecrated. The contract for the erection of a church upon this ground was let on the 15th of September, 1834; and the foundation stone was laid on the 18th of November following, by the Ven. Charles Thorp, arch-deacon of Durham, on which occasion there was a public procession. The church was to be built entirely by public subscription, without the aid of any church-building society. The ceremony of consecration was

performed, on the 22nd December, 1835, by the Bishop of St. David's.

In February, 1836, a meeting was held in Stockton, for the purpose of dividing the town into ecclesiastical districts. The order in council for assigning the boundaries (above given) of the Trinity district appeared in the London Gazette, December 29, 1837; and the church was licensed by the Bishop of Durham, October 3, 1838, under 6 and 7 Wm. IV. In 1851, the district contained 3,631 inhabitants, of whom 1,713 were males and 1,918 females. There were 709 inhabited houses, and 33 uninhabited.

The church is built of stone, and consists of a nave

and chancel, with a small transept towards the south. The building is Gothic, extremely ornamental in the exterior, and intended to be after the decorated style of architecture, from designs by Messrs. B. & J. Green, Newcastle. The entrance door is at the west, in a square projecting tower; the tower is carried up to the height of the roof, and then, taking the form of an octagon above, with four flying buttresses at the base, terminates in an octangular spire, 200 feet high. Each of the external angles of the nave and transept terminates with octangular pinnacles, the main walls finishing with a perforated battlement of the perpendicular style. The vestry is placed in the under part of an octangular apse at the east. The interior is extremely plain; it has a low pitched open timber roof, a gallery on each side, and one at the west end, on which is placed an organ, purchased by subscription and with one-third of the proceeds of a bazaar. It was built by Mr. Nicholson, of Newcastle, and is of great power and compass of tone. The design of the front of the case is Gothic, in a style corresponding with that of the building. The whole of the sittings in the church are stained in imitation of oak, and afford accommodation for 1,200 persons; a proportion of them being appropriated as free sittings for the use of the poor.

During a heavy gale of wind on the morning of December 25, 1852, a portion of the upper part of the spire was blown down. At a vestry meeting, a rate was agreed to, for meeting the cost of reparation, which was estimated at upwards of £100; but the Bishop of Durham having forwarded to the churchwardens the sum of £30 towards the restoration and other expenses connected with the church, and further subscriptions being raised for the same purpose by the inhabitants of the town, the levying of the rate was not carried into effect.

The Bishop of Durham is patron of the living; the Rev. Richard Dutton Kennicott, A.B., incumbent, and the income is stated at £300 per annum.

The parsonage-house stands at the west, adjoining the church-yard. It is a plain brick building, but commodious in its interior arrangements. In 1850, £300 was granted from the Maltby Fund, for the purpose of building it, on condition of the necessary means being forthcoming within a twelvemonth for the completion of the work; and a bazaar on behalf of the object realized £220. The following circular, addressed to various friends, was issued in furtherance of the undertaking:—

"My dear Sir—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England having made a grant of £300 out of the 'Maltby Fund' towards the building of a parsonage-house in the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Stockton-on-Tees, and the Bishop of Durham allowing me to mortgage the living for £300, I must use my best endeavours to raise by local subscription or otherwise the sum of £300 to meet the deficiency, the estimated cost of the building being £900. I have therefore to solicit the favour of any donation which you may be inclined to give towards this desirable object.—I have the honour to be, dear Sir, yours, very respectfully,

"RICHARD DUTTON KENNICOTT.

"Stockton, July 1, 1850.

"To ———"

The cemetery appropriated to the Holy Trinity church contains 4 A. 3 R. 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ P. With that belonging to the parish of Stockton, which adjoins it on the south (see p. 162), the entire area is about 7 A. 3 R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ P., surrounded by walls on the sides next the fields, and by a handsome palisading towards Yarm Lane. The whole is planted with shrubs, and kept in excellent order. The soil is a strong, retentive clay, and not completely drained. No interments take place within the church. The average number of funerals in the church-yard is about 200 per annum.

CHAPELS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—The Roman Catholics formerly assembled in a chapel in Play-house Yard. In 1832, whilst the Rev. J. Dugdale, from Ushaw College, was the resident pastor, the building was enlarged and improved; but the situation being inconvenient, funds were raised for a new building, and the

foundation stone of the present chapel was laid on the 31st May, 1841. A bottle, containing a written statement of the circumstances connected with the project, and the names of the reigning sovereign of England and of the Pope of Rome, with several coins, &c., were deposited, covered with a brass plate, inscribed "A.D. MDCCCXLI." The chapel was opened on the 7th May, 1842, with the usual imposing ceremonies. It occupies

a commanding site in Norton Road, and has two large school-rooms and a cemetery, containing 8 perches, or 242 square yards, adjoining. The edifice, which cost about £7,000, is in the Gothic style of architecture, from designs by Pugin, the present chapel forming one aisle of the general design, the architect intending to add the other portions as required. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is licensed for the solemnization of marriages. The Rev. Richard Singleton, the present clergyman, has received an appointment to a chapel in another district.

INDEPENDENTS.—During the indulgence granted by Charles II., the Rev. John Rogers (see p. 24), who may be considered the founder of dissent in Stockton, in 1672 licensed the first place of worship in the town. An Independent chapel was founded in Green Dragon Yard, Finkle Street, in 1799. The register books of the congregation, which contain 67 entries of births and baptisms, extend from 1799 to 1816, and from 1821 to 1836. The congregation removed to a chapel in West Row, which was erected in 1815, at a cost of about £500; the principal contributor being Mr. Henry Beckwith. It is licensed for solemnization of marriages; and the Rev. Thomas Davison is the present minister.

Dissensions having arisen in the congregation, a division took place; and the seceders, in 1845, under the denomination of CONGREGATIONALISTS, built a chapel in Tennant Street, Norton Road, which they licensed for the solemnization of marriages.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—This chapel was erected in West Row about the year 1812, and formerly belonged to the Independents. It will accommodate about 300 hearers, and is licensed for the solemnization of marriages.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.—A Particular Baptist congregation assembled in Stockton during a considerable portion of the last century. Salem chapel, which is situated in West Row, was originally built for a warehouse, but converted into a chapel in 1809, and has been for many

* Though the character and manners of the Society of Friends are generally assimilated, by the influence of their principles, yet individual members are sometimes found who stand prominently forth in the general picture. Robert Henderson, of Stockton, was well known all along the coasts of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, from Whitby to the Farn Islands, by the name of "*The sailing Quaker*." His character was upright, and his generosity extreme, for which latter failing, and the recklessness he evinced, in spite of all remonstrances, to the dangers of the sea, he is said to have been "disowned" by his friends. On January 2, 1791, he and one of his

years under the ministry of the Rev. William Leng. The building has recently been enlarged, and is licensed for the solemnization of marriages.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL.—There was a congregation of Unitarians in Stockton in the 17th century; the Rev. Thomas Thompson having been ordained their minister in 1688, and for whom a meeting-house was erected, at the north end of High Street, in 1699. He was succeeded, in 1729, by his son, the Rev. John Thompson, who was followed, in 1753, by the Rev. A. Blakie. The present chapel, which is licensed for solemnization of marriages, was almost wholly rebuilt on the site of the old one in 1756, and will accommodate 300 persons. The Rev. B. Evans became minister here in 1785, the Rev. Robert Mair in 1792, and the Rev. S. Kennady in 1803. The latter gentleman conformed to the Church of England in 1817; and, in the following year, Mr. Evans was re-appointed minister, which office he held till 1821, when the Rev. J. C. Meeke succeeded him. The Rev. C. C. Nuttar, the Rev. W. Duffield, the Rev. Thomas Cooper, the Rev. J. McDowell, and the Rev. Thomas J. Read, (who is the present minister,) have since successively followed. A good library is attached to the chapel; and a fine organ was erected about 20 years ago.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.—This building, which was erected in 1814, at the cost of £1,800, including the purchase money for the surrounding cemetery, is situated in Mill Lane, opposite the north end of Brunswick Street. The interior is neat and commodious. The chapel has been enlarged, and will seat about 200 hearers. The inclosed burial ground contains 17 roods, or 514½ square yards. The register books commence in 1647.*

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.—The Rev. John Wesley first preached at Stockton on August 16, 1748.† A Methodist chapel was in due time erected, which becoming unsuited for the increasing congregation, another was opened on the 13th of June, 1813. The foundation stone of the present spacious edifice,

men sailed from Newbiggin for Alemouth in his coble, contrary to the advice of all the fishermen, and the expostulations of the other man who completed his little crew. The latter travelled to Alemouth on foot, and arrived just in time to witness the fate of his employer and colleague, who were drowned in attempting to take the harbour, in sight of the whole town.

† The first collection for Wesleyan missions, in a circuit which included Stockton, Hartlepool, Yarm, Darlington, Bishop Auckland, &c., took place in 1799, when only £2 10s. was collected.

which is situated in Brunswick Street, was laid on the 16th of March, 1823, by Richard Walker, Esq., assisted by J. Wilkinson, Esq., mayor; it was opened on the 31st December following, when collections were made amounting to upwards of £200. The chapel is 20 yards long and 18 broad, and will accommodate 1,200 hearers. A Sunday-school and two dwelling houses for the preachers are attached. The register of births and baptisms extends from 1824 to 1837, and contains 21 entries; the building is licensed for solemnization of marriages. There is an excellent organ in the chapel, by Mr. Thomas Charlton, of Stockton.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL is situated in Maritime Street, Smithfield. It was erected in 1825, and will contain about 350 persons. Previous to its erection, the congregation met in a room in Playhouse Yard. Their first camp meeting at Stockton was held on St. Swithin's day, 1821.

THE WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION CHAPEL, in Regent Street, will hold about 200 persons. There is a WESLEYAN REFORMER'S CHAPEL in Mill Lane. THE BETHEL MEETING HOUSE FOR SAILORS is on the Quayside. THE LATTER DAY SAINTS have a meeting house in Brunswick Street, at which about a dozen persons attend.

POOR LAW UNION.

THE poor of the Borough and copyhold manor of Stockton, previous to the passing of the present Poor Law Act, were supported by a general rate; and the workhouse, situated at the corner of a street to which it gave name, belonged to the whole parish. The annual amount of poor-rate had increased, between 1816 and 1832, from £1,675 to £2,400.

The district of the Stockton Union is divided into the subdistricts of Yarm, Stockton, and Hartlepool.*

The Yarm subdistrict comprises the parishes of Long Newton, Elton, part of Redmarshall (the townships of Redmarshall and Carleton), Grindon, and Egglecliffe, in the county of Durham; and, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the chapelry of High Worsall, in Northallerton parish; the parish of Kirk Leavington, consisting of the townships of Low Worsall, Kirk Leavington, Castle Leavington, and Pickton; the parish of Yarm;

* In the population returns of 1851, Sedgfield Union is returned as a subdistrict of Stockton Union. This and some other deviations from the established arrangements of poor law Unions, were made by the parties collecting the census, for the purpose of facilitating their returns.

the townships of Stainton, Maltby, and Ingleby Barwick, in the parish of Stainton; the parish of West Acklam; and the parish of Middlesborough, comprising the township of that name and Linthorpe.

The Stockton subdistrict contains the parishes of Stockton and Norton, in the county of Durham; and the township of Thornaby, in the parish of Stainton, Yorkshire.

The Hartlepool subdistrict contains the parishes of Billingham (including Wolviston), Greatham, Stranton, Hart, and Elwick Hall, and the chapelry of Hartlepool.

The entire area of the Union is 83,774 acres, of which 19,657 acres are in Yorkshire. The whole population, in 1851, was 44,433, of whom 22,389 were males and 22,044 females. In Yorkshire, there were 6,580 males and 6,237 females, or 12,819 in all; the remaining population belonging to the county of Durham.

The income and expenditure of the Union, for the year ending Lady-day, 1851, has been given in vol. i., p. 162. In the following year, the receipts from poor-rates were £10,091 16s., and the receipts in aid of the poor-rates £499 19s., or £10,591 15s. in all; and the total expenditure was £11,043 3s.; that for medical relief being £288. There were 35 children attending the workhouse school. In the year ending Lady-day, 1853, the receipts from the poor-rates were £10,241 1s., and in aid of the poor-rates £245 5s., amounting to £10,490 6s.; whilst the expenditure was as follows:—

In-maintenance	£485 13
Out-relief	4,522 19
Workhouse loans repaid and interest thereon	275 5
Salaries and rations of officers	637 0
Other expenses of, or immediately connected with relief	715 19
Total expended for relief of the poor	6,656 16
Costs of proceedings at law or in equity	200 0
Constables' expenses and costs of proceedings before judges	55 15
Vaccination fees	27 16
Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to clergymen and registrars, outlay for register offices, books, and forms	171 9
Payments for or towards the county, hundred, or borough rate, or police rate	2,473 1
Expenses allowed in respect of parliamentary or municipal registration, and cost of jury list	28 2
Money expended for other purposes	491 7
Total expenditure	£10,104 6

The expenditure for medical relief was £310 6s. The average number of children attending the schools of the workhouse was 28; and the amount of money paid to the board of guardians from the parliamentary

grant in respect of the salaries of teachers was £24 16s. for the year.

In the year ending Lady-day, 1854, the poor-rate received in Stockton amounted to £3,499 18s. There was paid for in-maintenance, £286 9s.; for out-relief, £1,827 15s.; and the total amount, including other payments, expended for the relief of the poor, was £2,698 13s. The law expenses were £77 1s.; vaccination fees, £14 15s.; registration expenses, £35 6s.; and the county-rate, £570 17s.

In 1852, £600 was raised by the sale of the workhouse in Bishop Street, and £601 4s. 9d. directed to be appropriated to the cost of the new Union workhouse in Port-rack Lane, a neat and commodious structure of brick.

CHARITIES.

Alms-houses.—According to a license granted by Bishop Crewe, the alms-houses “for the convenient lodging of poor impotent persons belonging to the township of Stockton,” appears to have been erected about the year 1682. The principal contributors to this benevolent project, which was warmly promoted by the Rev. T. Rudd, were Margaret Bailey, John Stope, Matthew Wiggoner, and James Cook. The latter, on December 29, 1702, bequeathed £100, to be paid to the mayor, vicar, and overseers of the poor, to be placed out at interest at five per cent., or laid out in the purchase of lands or tenements, the yearly produce to be by them distributed amongst the needy and poor people that shall dwell in the alms-houses, for their better support and maintenance; but in case this interest or income was not so paid, it was to revert to his son and daughter, John Cook and Lucy Dalston, whom he appointed his executors. By indenture, November 27, 1732, it was stated that the said John Cook, who alone had administered to the will, had died insolvent; but though Mrs. Dalston was advised that she was not liable to the said legacy, or any part thereof, she agreed to pay £50 for the purposes directed in the will. This donation was applied as part of a sum of £200 payable to Ralph Bunting out of the leasehold premises belonging to the charity school; but no interest has been paid upon it for many years, nor is it known whether the principal was ever paid off.

By will, dated February 16, 1811, George Brown,

* The first master was Mr. Robert Cockerill, who had kept a school in the Toll-booth. His father, “old Cockerill,” was captain of a ship; and, in a violent storm, being washed overboard with one wave, and thrown upon deck again by another, in pious remembrance of this

Esq., (who was also a benefactor to the school,) bequeathed to trustees £3,000 to be applied in rebuilding the alms-houses. With this sum a new building was erected on the same site on the east side of High Street, in 1816, from a plan by Wyatt. It consists of a centre and wings, 123 feet in length, built of brick, with stone dressings. On the right of a spacious arched entrance is a committee room, in which also the business of the Stockton savings bank is transacted; and on the left are commodious apartments appropriated to the dispensary. The upper floor is approached by a covered gallery; and the entire number of apartments in the building, for the residence of poor widows and families, is 36. The alms-people are appointed by the vestry.

Charity or Blue Coat School.—This school was instituted by voluntary subscription in 1721, when a body of trustees was appointed, and it was resolved that a school-room should be taken as near the church as possible; that a master* should be appointed with a yearly salary of £20, to instruct 20 boys to read, write, and cast accounts; and that the said boys should be clothed. In 1759, 16 girls were added, and afterwards four more educated, and, though not clothed, eligible into the school in turn.

In 1729, the trustees purchased the leasehold interest in two closes of meadow-land called Lustram and Elwick-mire, in the town fields of Stockton, which were held under lease from the Bishop of Durham, for three lives, for £670, under a reserved rent of £5 3s. 4d. Towards this purchase, £200, mentioned under *Alms-houses*, was borrowed from Ralph Bunting, Esq. On May 24, 1824, Bishop Barrington renewed the lease of this property at the yearly rent of £5: the fine was £1,080 7s. 4d., from which the bishop made a donation of £700 to the school.

Six copyhold closes adjoining the town, and containing 26 A. 2 R. 31 P., were purchased in 1772 for £1,635, of which £1,205 was advanced by Frances Stapylton. Two of the closes were sold in 1809 for £1,200; and the remainder of the money borrowed for the purchase has been paid off.

The pecuniary legacies and donations, which furnished the means for making the above purchases, have, since 1721, amounted to £2,686 10s. The most important sums are, £100 given by Nicholas Swainston, £100 by Lord Crewe's trustees, £200 bequeathed by

remarkable escape, he would never afterwards suffer his beard to be shaved, and kept every Wednesday (the day of the week on which it happened) as a solemn fast.

John Swainston, £1,000 bequeathed by George Brown, and the above-named £700 given by Bishop Barrington. The remainder is made up by sums varying from £5 to £50.

The introduction of the national system of education having rendered enlarged accommodation necessary, the present spacious school-rooms, with a garden and dwellings for the master and mistress, were erected in 1816, in Norton Road. Towards this object, £685 12s. 4d. was appropriated from the legacy of George Brown. The building is 58 feet long, 34 broad, and 18 high, and bears an appropriate inscription.

The income of the institution, arising from the leasehold and copyhold property above mentioned, amounted to £199 10s; but an act was passed, June 28, 1833, to enable the trustees of the school to sell and dispose of certain lands and hereditaments belonging to the charity, and to purchase and acquire other lands in lieu thereof, and also the reversion of the lands held by them for lives. The powers thus given have been acted upon for the benefit of the charity.

In the 3 per cent. consols there is a sum of £600, supposed to include £100 given by George Brown in his life-time; another of £550, bequeathed by George Sutton; and another of £400, being the amount of two legacies of £200 stock each, bequeathed by the said George Sutton to the Blue Anchor and Golden Cup clubs, and which came to the funds of this charity when these clubs were discontinued. There is also a yearly rent of £3 paid by the trustees of the said George Sutton, as William Fleatham's gift. To the above regular income of the school, amounting, previous to 1833, to about £250 a year, are added various subscriptions and a collection after a sermon, making an addition of about £30 to £50 per annum.

The school is supplied with books, stationery, and materials for the girls' work, and is conducted (with the modifications noticed below) according to certain rules agreed upon in 1814. By these it is provided that every benefactor of £5 5s., and every annual subscriber of £1 1s., shall be deemed a trustee; that a select committee shall be chosen every year, consisting of five trustees; and that the vicar, the mayor, and treasurer shall always be of the number. That such committee shall visit the school as often as they shall see occasion, particularly at Easter and Michaelmas, to fill up vacancies. That 20 boys and 20 girls of the parish of Stockton shall be clothed according to the old rules; no child to

be taken under 7, or above 11 years of age, and to continue there to the age of 14. That the vacancies shall be filled up from the general school, preference being given to merit. [The number of children clothed is now increased to 40 boys and 40 girls.] That all children who shall continue in the school their full time and behave themselves well, and then go out to some honest employment, shall have a Bible and Prayer Book, and 40s. in money given to them, under certain prescribed regulations. That the joint salaries of the master and mistress shall be £65 per annum [now raised to £100], and that £10 shall be allowed them for coals. That the master shall teach the boys and girls reading, writing, and the common rules of arithmetic, and in the principles of religion and morality; and that the mistress shall instruct the girls in sewing, and such other work as may make them useful. That in the morning and evening, prayers, extracted from the Liturgy of the Church of England, shall be read in the school. That the master, with the scholars, shall attend divine service every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, and on other holidays. That the school shall be taught on the Madras system, and that the regulations established in the Barrington School at Bishop Auckland, shall be adopted.

On the visit of the Rev. J. D. Stewart, government inspector, March 10, 1853, there were 64 boys present at examination; 53 had been admitted, and 55 left within the previous twelve months; and the average attendance had been 56. The general observations were—

"Buildings fair; no class-room; brick floor. Desks, two groups of three parallel desks, on a gallery; master's desk. Furniture, stove, gas. Playground, small yard. Books, discipline, and instruction, fair. Apparatus, one large, two small black-boards. Methods; oral lessons might be improved. Five classes for general work, under uncertificated master, and one pupil teacher; three divisions for Scripture, grammar, and geography; one group for arithmetic. The pupil teacher is confined to one class for two months. The boys are arranged in parallel rows."

At the girls' school, there were 54 present at examination. General observations:—

"Buildings, a fair-sized room; separated by sliding partitions from boys' school; no class-room; partly wooden floor; mistress' desk. Furniture, fire-place. Playground, books, discipline, and instruction, fair. Apparatus, two small black-boards and stands. Organization; standard of classification; reading and writing. Four classes for general work, under mistress, with certificate of merit; one division for geography and grammar. The girls are arranged in square classe."*

* One of the most novel and interesting school-treats ever given in Stockton was displayed in the school-room in Christmas week, 1854.

It consisted of a Christmas tree, of unusual dimensions, and decked with about 450 useful and ornamental articles intended as presents for

Jenkins's Charity.—Major John Jenkins, a native of Wales, who came into the north with Cromwell's army, bequeathed, in 1661, 52s. per annum to the poor of Stockton, 12d. to be paid every Sabbath day in white bread. This sum is paid to the churchwardens by the owners of certain lands in the parish, and 12 penny loaves are provided every Sunday, which are given to poor widows who attend divine service.

Bunting's Charity.—Elizabeth Bunting, by will, July 14, 1765, gave £300 to the vicar and churchwardens of Stockton, for the poor of the parish, not receiving relief from the rates. Her personal estate not being sufficient for the payment of her debts, George Hartley and Ann his wife, desirous to perpetuate this charitable donation, invested a like sum, on the 25th of February, 1772, in the purchase of £378 13s. 6d. three per cent. consols in the names of trustees. The dividends, amounting to £11 7s. per annum, are transmitted to the vicar, who distributes the amount amongst poor persons of Stockton, in sums varying from 10s. to 20s., and in some cases to 40s. A book is kept, containing an account of the recipients.

Snowdon's Charity.—John Snowdon, in 1781, bequeathed £100 three per cents. stock for the benefit of four decayed housekeepers of Stockton, shoemakers to have the preference. (See NORTON.)

Sutton's Charities.—George Sutton, besides his legacies to the Charity School, bequeathed to trustees, April 4, 1815, £500 three per cent. consols, the dividends to be paid to the treasurer of the female benefit club in Stockton, whereof his late wife and Mrs. Ann Sleigh were the original patronesses. Also £100 like stock, the dividends to be invested half-yearly, so that the same should accumulate for 20 years, after which time the dividends of the whole should be paid to the

treasurer of the other female benefit club in Stockton. He further directed that his executors should set apart £200 like stock, for each of the five benefit clubs of men in Stockton which should be subsisting at the time of his death, the dividends to be paid to the treasurers of such clubs for the time being, under certain specified regulations; and that in case the said clubs of men or women should be discontinued, the stock which would have been appropriated to their benefit should be transferred to the trustees of the Blue Coat School, for the purposes of that charity.

In respect of the £500 left for the female benefit club first mentioned, £15 per annum is paid to its treasurer. The yearly sum of £3, in respect of the legacy of £100, was re-invested from time to time as directed, and the dividends of the whole are applied to assisting the income of the other female benefit club. Two of the bequests to mens' benefit clubs have fallen to the school; and the dividends in respect of the residue, £600 stock, are divided equally, and paid over to the treasurers of three male benefit clubs still existing. Thomas Richmond, Esq., is the present treasurer.

Mr. Sutton also bequeathed to the late Mrs. Sutton's Blanket Fund the interest of £200 five per cent. consols; to the Dispensary, while that establishment shall continue, the interest of £300 three per cent. consols; to the Sunday schools, the interest of £100 do.; to the School of Industry, the interest of £300 do.; as an addition to the stipend of the church organist (interest to accumulate for 20 years) £400 do.; towards enclosing a burial-ground, if purchased within six years from the testator's death, £600 do.; towards paving, lighting, and improving the town, if an act of parliament should be procured within five years from his death, £200; and to the Bible Society, £100.*

the children. This tasteful and liberal display had been provided by several ladies of Stockton, under the auspices of the vicar. The school was decorated with flags and artificial flowers; and the promenade was enlivened by vocal and instrumental music.

* ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS BERTIE, K.S.—In the will of this distinguished officer was the following passage:—"And if my old nurse, Ann Thompson, of Stockton-upon-Tees, in the county of Durham, widow, shall happen to be living at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath to her the sum of fifty pounds sterling. But in case she shall not then be living, I do hereby give and direct the same to be distributed amongst the poor of the town of Stockton aforesaid (that being the place of my birth). And it is my will and desire that such distribution shall be made under the sole direction and discretion of the mayor of the same town, for the time being, into whose hands I direct my executors, hereinafter-named, to pay the same." Ann Thompson died in his lifetime; and on the death of the admiral, in 1825, his executors and brothers, William and Ralph Hoar, on the

11th of October in that year, paid the full legacy into the hands of William Skinner, jun., Esq., then mayor of Stockton, for distribution.

Admiral Bertie was the fourth son of George Hoar, Esq., of London and of Stockton, deputy master of the Jewel Office in the Tower, by Frances, daughter of William Sleigh, Esq. He was born at Stockton on July 3, 1758; and after being instructed in the theoretical branches of his profession, under Mr. Harris at Christ's Hospital, he entered on actual service in October, 1773, on board the *Seahorse*, commanded by Captain Farmer, and sailed soon after to the East Indies. In this vessel he first met, and became the messmate of Nelson and Trowbridge; and an intimate friendship commenced with them, which continued uninterrupted through life. Whilst serving as lieutenant in the *Monarch*, Capt. Rowley, Lieut. Hoar introduced the life-buoy into the service; and the ship led the van division in the action between Keppel and D'Orvilliers. In 1779, when on board the *Suffolk*, he was in the action of Grenada; and in the following year, he was in the *Conqueror*, which formed part of Admiral Rodney's fleet in the action with De Guichen. In 1789, he was made

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

THE DISPENSARY.—This institution, which affords medical and surgical assistance to the poor, was established in March 16, 1790, but was closed at the end of July, 1812, and continued so until January, 1815. It originally occupied part of the workhouse; but on the building of the present Alms-houses in 1816, apartments therein were appropriated to this useful charity. The gentlemen of the faculty give their attendance; and the house apothecary receives a salary of £90 per annum for receiving patients in the forenoons of Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and for dispensing medicines on every afternoon, Sundays and Tuesdays excepted; as well as for attending at their own houses those patients who are not able to leave home. Contributors of one guinea and upwards annually, and benefactors of ten guineas, are entitled to have at all times two patients on the books of the charity for each guinea subscribed, or benefaction of ten guineas. Contributors of less than one guinea are allowed to recommend to the charity two patients for each five shillings subscribed. The donations to the institution have been—In 1817, a legacy by G. Sutton, Esq., (see CHARITIES,) interest of £300 in the three per cent. consols; in 1820, a legacy by Mr. Robert Christopher, £18; in 1824, the managers of the Newcastle Musical Festival, a donation of £25; in 1831, the Bishop of Durham, £40; in 1832, a legacy by J. R. Rountree, Esq., £18; in 1834, a legacy by Mrs. Elizabeth Crowe, £20; in 1835, a donation by Mr. William Mitcalfe, London, £5; in 1843, L. Raisbeck, Esq., interest of

commander of the *Duc d'Estissac* sloop, in which he served till the end of the American war. On the 20th of May, 1788, he married Catherine-Dorothy, daughter and coheirress of Peregrine Bertie, Esq., of Low Layton, Essex, whose name, agreeably to the will of that gentleman, Captain Hoar assumed.

Whilst Captain Bertie commanded the *Ardent*, the board of ordnance adopted an improvement suggested by him, on the 42-pounder carronades. On the capture of the Texel fleet, he escorted the whole of the prizes to the Nore. At the battle of Copenhagen, under Lord Nelson, Bertie particularly distinguished himself in the *Ardent*, by compelling four of the Danish flotilla to surrender, for which he received the thanks of Nelson, who visited his ship for the purpose on the morning after the battle. After being employed in the blockade of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz, he was appointed to the command of the *Corageaux*, 74, which ship was nearly wrecked in a storm, whilst conveying a fleet of 170 merchantmen to the West Indies. On the 28th of April, 1804, whilst commanding the *St. George*, attached to the Channel fleet, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; and, during his services in the Baltic in 1809, the king of Sweden created him a commander of the military Order of the Sword. Ill health and an impaired constitution, however, compelled Rear-admiral Bertie, on

£1,700;* and in 1846, a legacy of £200 by the same gentleman.

In the year 1854, the annual subscriptions amounted to £64 8s.; and the total income and expenditure were respectively about £170. The number of patients on the books at the commencement of the year was 61, and 834 were admitted during the twelve months, making a total of 895. Of these, 770 were discharged cured, 7 relieved, 3 discharged for private attendance, 24 transferred to the Union district surgeon,† 1 left the town whilst ill, 26 died, and 70 remained on the books, January 1, 1855.

A SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF LYING-IN WOMEN was commenced in 1817, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions. The Marchioness of Londonderry is the patroness. Each person relieved is supplied with a loan of bedding and baby linen for a month, besides a present of a bushel of coals and a pound of soap, a supply of gruel and bread for twelve days, and a donation of 1s. From 60 to 80 poor women have been annually assisted by this charity.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—A sermon is preached annually in behalf of the funds of this society, to which there are also a number of subscribers.

THE TOWN MISSION, established 1849, employs an agent, with a salary of £70 per annum, to visit the poor and sick, the lodging-houses, and the shipping, to deliver and exchange tracts, &c. *A Female Protection*

the 10th of February, 1810, reluctantly to strike his flag. At that time, he had been 25 years afloat, of which upwards of 20 were spent in the service of war; and he had been engaged in between 20 and 30 actions, general or partial. He afterwards passed through the progressive gradations of rank, until, on the 28th of May, 1825, he attained the honour of "Admiral," which, however, he did not long live to enjoy. He died at Twyford Lodge, Hants., the residence of his brother, George Hoar, Esq., on the 14th of June, 1825, in the 67th year of his age.

* At the disembodiment of the "Loyal Stockton Volunteer Infantry," (the non-commissioned officers and privates of which, with their wives, widows, and lineal descendants, are entitled, by the rules of the Dispensary, to a preference as patients,) certain sums had accumulated from officers not accepting the pay allowed, and other sources, which were held by Mr. Raisbeck, the commanding officer, and put out at interest, until they attained to the above amount. This sum was then placed in the hands of trustees, by whom the interest, £65 10s. 5d., is paid to the institution.

† Up to April, 1837, paupers were relieved at the Dispensary, in consideration of a subscription from the poor-rates.

Society is connected with the mission, which also extends its efforts to the Ragged School. During the year 1854, the subscriptions amounted to £54 18s. 9d.; the ladies' basket, £25; children's bazaar, £26; collection at annual meeting, £2 0s. 2d.; interest, 18s. 7d.; total income, £108 17s. 6d.

STOCKTON AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—This society, of which the Rev. F. J. James, vicar, is president, and W. Skinner, Esq., secretary, recently contributed £101 19s. 7d. to the jubilee fund of the parent society. In the year 1853-4, the subscriptions, exclusively on the purchase account, amounted to £14 0s. 1d.

EDUCATIONAL AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—In 1785, a spacious room was built by subscription, in West Row, for a Grammar School; the ground on which the building was erected being leased to the corporation from the Bishop of Durham. The school was afterwards removed to a house belonging to the late W. Skinner, Esq., in Skinner Street; and the building in West Row was sold in 1851. The premises in Skinner Street were taken from the corporation on lease for a limited period, which is now about to expire. The master usually receives £76 from the corporation, on condition of teaching six boys recommended by the mayor.

TRINITY SCHOOLS.—These schools, connected with Trinity church, consist of a boys' school, the School of Industry, and an infant school, and are situated in Yarm Lane. The site for the buildings was given by the Bishop of Durham. The schools are under government inspection; and on the visit of the Rev. D. J. Stewart, March 11, 1853, there were 110 boys present at the examination; 63 had left, and 8 had entered during the preceding twelvemonth; the average attendance was 103. The inspector's general observations were—

"Buildings, good sized room; no class-room; brick floor. There are signs of settlement in the building. Desks, three groups of three parallel desks, on a gallery. Furniture, stove. Playground fair. Books and discipline fair. Apparatus, one black-board and easel. Methods and instruction moderate. Organization fair;

* JOHN CHIPCHASE.—Mr. John Chipchase, who died at Stockton, at the advanced age of 70, March 13, 1816, was a member of the Society of Friends, and a distinguished teacher of mathematics. Of industrious habits and close application to study, he was fortunate in becoming a pupil of Emerson (see HURWORTH, vol. i., p. 499). Mr. Chipchase was, for half a century, a successful teacher of mathematics; residing in a seaport town, his instruction was invaluable to young men studying navigation, and many young Danes and Nor-

wegians were at various times placed under his tuition. He was strongly attached to his native town, and particularly to its local history. He was an active member of the religious society with which he associated, and in controversial politics, in which he never violently engaged, his sentiments were on the liberal side of the question. With much study and attention to his numerous pupils, he appears to have injured his constitution, which had never been strong, and he died much lamented by his scholars and a large circle of friends.

The School of Industry was established in Castle Gate in 1803, for educating and clothing females free of expense, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Efforts are now being made to effect an enlargement of the school. For this purpose, an amateur concert was given in the Borough Hall, on the 30th of January, 1855, under the patronage of the mayor, T. Craggs, Esq., and the ladies' committee of the school, when between £90 and £100 was realized. A plan of enlargement was forwarded to the Council of Education by Mr. Clephan, architect, which was approved of. Queen's scholarships have occasionally been obtained by apprentices from this school. The average attendance at the time of the inspector's visit was 88; 78 had been admitted, and 70 left during the preceding twelvemonth; and 93 were present at the examination:—

"Buildings, the room is not large enough for the children; no class-room. Desks, two groups of three parallel desks, on a gallery. Furniture, clock, two flap desks. Playground and instruction fair. Books, a supply is wanted. Apparatus, three black-boards. Method, the oral lessons might be improved. Discipline good. Organization; standard of classification: reading. Five classes for general work, under mistress, with certificate of merit, and two pupil-teachers: first and second class form a division for Scripture lessons. The pupil-teachers are each confined for one month to one class."

At the infant school, 76 were present at the examination, and the average attendance was 90:—

"Buildings fair. Desks, gallery. Playground, fair-sized yard. Books, apparatus, methods, discipline, and instruction, fair. Organization; standard of classification: reading. Nine classes for general work, under untrained mistress; three divisions for object lessons, Scripture lessons, and arithmetic."

OTHER SCHOOLS.—There are three boarding schools in Stockton. A school on the national system for boys, girls, and infants, was opened April, 12, 1847, in the Square; and the *British School* for boys and girls, in Tennant Street, has four pupil teachers, and an attendance of above 200 children. St. Mary's Catholic school, in Major Street, is attached to the chapel. Besides the two *infant schools* connected with the national schools, there is one in Regent Street; there are also ten day schools in the town.* Thornaby

wegians were at various times placed under his tuition. He was strongly attached to his native town, and particularly to its local history. He was an active member of the religious society with which he associated, and in controversial politics, in which he never violently engaged, his sentiments were on the liberal side of the question. With much study and attention to his numerous pupils, he appears to have injured his constitution, which had never been strong, and he died much lamented by his scholars and a large circle of friends.

national school, for boys and girls, is in South Stockton. *Sunday-schools* are attached to most of the places of worship in the town. A *Ragged School* was established in the Castle Gate in 1853; it is supported by private subscription, and the average attendance is about 60.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—"The Stockton, Yarm, and Norton Institution for the Instruction of Mechanics and for the promotion of useful Knowledge," was established April 11, 1825, and occupied a large room in Mason's Court. sanguine hopes of success were entertained on its commencement; but, after the novelty of the experiment had subsided, the number of members declined from 224 in 1826 to 94 in 1829. In the following year, a smaller room was taken for the library, which was opened two evenings in the week for the delivery of books during the next five years. In 1836, a society called the "Reading Association," was formed; and a union of the two institutions was effected April 5, 1837, under the name of the "The Mechanics' Institution and Reading Society." This name was altered in 1846 to "The Stockton Institution of Literature and Science,"

Like many similar institutions, this has required all the energy of its conductors to procure the support requisite for its prosperity. Newspapers were introduced in 1848, in which year the library was removed to the Temperance Hall, Tennant Street. Summer excursions and Christmas festivals were continued from year to year, and numerous lectures were delivered on various subjects, in aid of the general funds. Efforts were for some time made to procure the erection of a suitable building, by shares of £1 each; and donations to the amount of £50 were received, including £20 10s. from the bishop, £10 from Lord Harry Vane, and £5 from C. B. Bewicke, Esq. In 1851, the members, desirous of ensuring the future stability of the Institution, entered into negotiations for the purchase of the *Corporation Hall*, on the north side of Dovecot Street, which was ultimately effected at a cost of £1,100.

The foundation stone of this building was laid on the 30th of November, 1839, by Thomas Jennett, Esq., mayor of Stockton; and a number of coins were deposited under the stone. On the 23d of October, 1840, the building was opened by a splendid soiree. Its interior comprised a range of spacious public rooms, consisting of the Stockton news room, the superintendent registrar's office, a dwelling-house, and cellars. In 1851, however, the building was advertised for public sale. A considerable portion of the purchase money

was allowed to remain on mortgage of the premises; and, amongst other efforts to liquidate the liability, a bazaar on a grand scale, with evening promenade concerts, was held in the Borough Hall, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of July, 1853. A superb screen, which was disposed of by the committee by lottery, was presented by the Marchioness of Londonderry; and numerous other valuable articles of taste and utility were contributed by the neighbouring gentry and tradesmen. The institution is in possession of a valuable library, consisting, at the close of 1854, of 1,727 volumes, besides a variety of apparatus and mechanical instruments, and a collection of minerals. A general meeting is held quarterly for the discussion of literary, philosophical, and scientific subjects, &c.; and the library is open three evenings in the week from October to April inclusive, and two evenings in the week the remainder of the year. Classes for instruction in various branches have long been established. There are upwards of 400 members, of whom the first class pay 15s., the second 10s., the third 8s., and the fourth 5s., per annum. Ladies are admitted at the latter charge, which entitles them to all the privileges of membership except the news room.

In 1849, the committee engaged two acres of ground in the vicinity of the town, which they drained and divided into 19 compartments; these are relet for gardening purposes to members of the Institute at from 7s. 6d. to 11s. per annum each.

A preliminary savings bank, in connection with the institution, was opened April 17, 1852, by 30 depositors. At the end of the year, the number had increased to 96; the amount deposited being £132. The object of this bank is to act as an auxiliary, by enabling parties to deposit smaller sums than are received by the savings bank of the town, to which, as they accumulate, they are, if desired by the depositors, transferred.

ATHENÆUM.—At the inaugural meeting of this institution, held in the Corporation Hall, April 19, 1850, 50 persons enrolled their names as members.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY was commenced July 5, 1791, and contains a number of useful and entertaining volumes in various departments of literature. The members pay a subscription of one guinea per annum each. The business of the institution is under the direction of a committee; and the library is kept in premises in High Street.

CHURCH LIBRARY.—Mr. John Stock, formerly a schoolmaster in Stockton, gave to the church there a collection of books, many of them on subjects of polemical divinity, written in the 17th century, with good editions of some of the Fathers. This collection was made the foundation of a divinity library in 1799; and the vestry room was fitted up for its reception. The subscription is 2s. per annum.

* **JOSEPH RITSON.**—Amongst the erudite and intelligent natives of the town of Stockton, none occupy a higher place than Joseph Ritson, born on the 2nd of October, 1752, and distinguished as a critic and antiquarian. His destination was the law, and he was placed with Ralph Bradley, Esq., an eminent conveyancer of the town. (See GREATHAM.) After some few years, he entered Grey's Inn, where he was called to the bar; and continued a member until his death. He practised exclusively as a conveyancer; and his talents, accuracy, and integrity, secured him a high professional character, which might have led to affluence and wealth; but disdaining the plodding, dry technicalities of the law, he sought out something more congenial to his taste, in ancient English poetry, old ballads, and the drama; contenting himself with a moderate share of business, merely sufficient to eke out a small private income. He spent a great part of his time in the then little explored treasures of the British Museum; his daily walk being, when in London, between his own chambers and that place.

He was naturally of a delicate constitution; which was perhaps rather weakened by the extreme abstinence which he imposed upon himself, being a strict vegetarian, abstaining from animal food from principles of humanity. He wrote a book in defence of his principles on that subject. In this work, which is entitled "An Essay on Abstinence from Animal Food as a Moral Duty, by Joseph Ritson, 1802," he says, "Mr. Richard Phillips, the publisher of this compilation, a lusty, healthy, active, and wellooking man, has desisted from animal food for 20 years: and the compiler himself, induc'd to serious reflection, by the perusal of Mandeville's Fable of the Bees, in the year 1772, being the 19th of his age, has ever since to the revisal of this sheet, firmly adhere'd to a milk and vegetable diet, having, at least, never taste'd during the whole course of those 30 years, a morsel of fish, flesh, or fowl, or any thing, to his knowledge, prepare'd in or with those substances, or any extract thereof, unless, on one occasion, when tempted by wet, cold, and hunger, in the south of Scotland, he venture'd to eat a few potatoes, dress'd under the roast: nothing less repugnant to his feelings, being to be had; or except by ignorance, or imposition; unless it may be in eating eggs, which, however, deprives no animal of life, though it may prevent some from coming into the world to be murder'd and devour'd by others."

Ritson had also adopted peculiar ideas, with respect to both religious and civil government; and in his controversies, is said to have displayed an indefensible asperity, which caused him to be represented rather as a cynic and misanthrope. Sir Walter Scott (with whom he was on intimate terms, brought about no doubt by a similarity of taste for old ballad lore), says, "As for Ritson, he and I still continue on decent terms, but I dread I shall see a whisker first and then a claw stretched out against my unfortunate lucubrations." This was in allusion to the publication of his *Border Minstrelsy*. Scott further says, in a letter to a friend, "I loved poor Ritson with all his singularities; he was always kind and indulgent to me; he had an honesty of principle about him, which, if it went to ridiculous extremities, was still respectable from the soundness of the foundation. I don't

OTHER LIBRARIES.—The Unitarians and Wesleyans have libraries in their respective chapels. The town formerly contained four circulating libraries; but there is now only one.*

SUBSCRIPTION NEWS ROOM.—The subscription to this room, which is in the Town Hall, is 21s. per annum. There is a good supply of London and country

believe the world could have made Ritson say the thing he did not think; I wish we had his like at present."

Ritson once paid a visit to Scott, when the great minstrel lived at Lasswade; and met there John Leyden, another kindred spirit and antiquarian, who, far from imitating his host's forbearance, seems to have taken a pleasure in tormenting and ridiculing the peculiarities of his brother guest. Amongst other circumstances which happened during their stay, Scott delighted to detail the scene which took place when his two uncouth allies first met at dinner. Well knowing Ritson's holy horror of all animal food, Leyden complained that the joint on the table was overdone; "Indeed for that matter," cried he, "meat can never be too little done, and raw is best of all." He sent to the kitchen accordingly, for a plate of literally raw beef, and manfully eat it up, with no other sauce but the exquisite ruefulness of the Pythagorean's glances. Amongst Ritson's peculiarities, he adopted a singular orthography, which he intended should give every word, root, and derivative its full value. Scott says, with respect to this whim, "Ballantyne, the Kelso printer, who has a book of his in hand, groans in spirit over the peculiarities of his orthography, which, sooth to say, hath seldom been equalled since the days of Elphinstone, the ingenious author of the mode of spelling according to the pronunciation, which he aptly termed 'Propriety ascertained in her picture.'"

Though Ritson did not pretend to be an author, yet the many dissertations prefixed to his ancient songs and metrical romances; his life and notes to "Robin Hood," in which he collected together all the Poems, Songs, and Ballads, relating to that celebrated English outlaw; and several other illustrative essays, evince a depth of research and originality of powers of no ordinary character. And at the sale of his books, Johnson and Stevens' edition of Shakspeare, with 3 vols. of MS. notes by Ritson, sold for £110. He also wrote and published several works on legal subjects; and is said to have assisted Hutchinson in his *History of Durham*, and prepared some materials for a "Villare" of his own.

But what connects Ritson more particularly with this district, is his publication of the *Bishopric Garland*, or *Durham Minstrel*, being (as he says in the title page) "a choice collection of excellent Songs, relating to the above County, full of agreeable variety, and pleasant mirth," first published in 1784. This collection of odd rhyme and old song is made up, principally, of that kind of lore, in which are recorded, as Goldsmith says, "the short and simple annals of the poor," ditties which "at her wheel the village maiden sung;" some of them of considerable antiquity, dated as far back as 1282. Some of these pieces, he says, were gathered "orally," others were taken down as they were sung in the Market Place. And of these trifles, collected in this way, it has been recorded, on his own authority, that they sold better than any other of his various publications. The *Bishopric Garland* is made up of eighteen different pieces, the first and longest of which (under the title of "a Durham Garland") is in four parts; and is said by Lockhart to have been taken by Sir Walter Scott as his ground work for the novel of *Guy Rannering*. Ritson also edited and published the *Yorkshire Garland*, the *Northumberland*

journals; and any stranger may be admitted on being introduced by a subscriber.*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE TOWN HALL, OR TOWN HOUSE.—This edifice, the order of court for the erection of which is dated March 9, 1735, occupies the centre of High Street. In

Garland, and the North Country Chorister. "The Life of King Arthur, by Joseph Ritson," was published, after the death of the author, by his nephew, Joseph Frank, Esq., of Stockton. Ritson died at Hoxton, in the vicinity of London, in the house of Sir Jonathan Miles, under a fatal attack of his mental faculties, September 23, 1803, in the 52nd year of his age.

* **BRASS CROSBY, Esq.**—The politicians of Stockton, whilst discussing "the manna of the day," may well exult in the reflection, that much of the interest of modern newspapers is derived from a source for which they, and the British public generally, are mainly indebted to the patriotism and public spirit of a native of the town. Brass Crosby, born May 8, 1725, was the son of Hercules Crosby, a respectable burgess of Stockton, and of Mary, daughter of John Brass, of Blackhalls, in the parish of Hesleden. After being placed with a respectable solicitor in Sunderland, he removed to London, where he practised with success, and was introduced to public life in the office of city remembrancer in 1760. He served as sheriff in 1764, in the following year was made an alderman, and became lord mayor in 1770. In his address of thanks on this occasion, he assured his fellow citizens that, at the risk of his life, he would protect them in their just privileges and liberties; and the strong political feeling which prevailed at the period, particularly in the city of London, rendered it not improbable that some circumstance would occur to call those principles into action. Mr. Crosby was then M.P. for the borough of Honiton, and was first brought into conflict with the government by refusing to back the press warrants, which, until this period, were current in the city. An exciting contest with the House of Commons followed. The Speaker had issued his warrant against the printers of the *Gazetter* and the *Middlesex Journal*, two of the papers of the day, on a charge of misrepresenting the speeches of certain members of the house. As the printers refused to appear at the bar, a royal proclamation was issued for their apprehension, and they were brought before Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, by whom they were not only discharged, but bound over to prosecute the person who made the capture. An appeal to the lord mayor was, about the same time, made by Mr. Miller, printer of the *London Evening Post*, who had likewise been taken into custody by a messenger from the house, on a similar charge to those against the other printers. The serjeant-at-arms consequently attended at the Mansion House, to demand the bodies of both printer and publisher; but as he had not applied to a magistrate to back the warrant, or to any peace-officer of the city to assist him, his lordship informed him "that as long as he held the high office of lord mayor, he was the guardian of his fellow-citizens' liberties, and that no power on earth should seize a citizen of London without authority from him or some other magistrate of the franchise." He accordingly declared Miller at liberty, and made out a warrant to commit the messenger for an assault and false imprisonment. At the request of Miller's counsel, the commitment received the signatures of Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, in addition to that of Crosby; but the messenger was bailed by the serjeant-at-arms.

The House of Commons was indignant at this defiance of its

authority, and ordered the lord mayor and Alderman Oliver to attend in their places (together with Alderman Wilkes), to answer for withholding the execution of the warrant. Oliver was voted to the custody of the lieutenant of the Tower on the 25th of March; and, on the 27th, on a division of 202 to 39, the lord mayor was committed to the same place. It was moved that, in consequence of his bad state of health, he should only be committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms; when Crosby immediately rose and said, "An honourable gentleman has talked of the lenity to be shewn me on account of my health, and my being only committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms. I know that I was prejudged on Monday, and that the string of resolutions and warrants is now in the gentleman's pocket. I ask no favour of this house—I crave no mercy from the treasury bench—I am ready to go to my noble friend in the Tower, if the house shall order me. My conscience is clear, and tells me that I have kept my oath, and done my duty to the city of which I have the honour to be chief magistrate, and to my country. I will never betray the privileges of the citizens nor the rights of the people. I have no apology to make for having acted uprightly, and I fear not any resentment in consequence of such conduct. I will through life continue to obey the dictates of honour and conscience, to give my utmost support to every part of the constitution of the kingdom, and the event I shall always leave to heaven, at all times ready to meet my fate." The excitement out of doors was very great. In returning from the house, the populace took the horses from the lord mayor's coach, and drew it to Temple Bar, though it was then midnight; and having conceived some suspicion of the deputy serjeant-at-arms who attended him, when they got there they shut the gates, and informed his lordship that those with him had been drawn to the utmost extent of their boundaries, and that they must now immediately get out of the coach. The lord mayor comprehended the full extent of the danger they were in, and pledged his honour that the gentlemen with him were his particular friends, who were to accompany him home; upon which the procession proceeded to the Mansion House with loud huzzas. The lord mayor slept there that night, and in the morning went privately to the Tower.

The committal and imprisonment of the lord mayor of London was felt to be an event of peculiar and extraordinary importance, not only in the city, but in all parts of the kingdom. He was at once honoured with the freedom of the city of Worcester and of the town of Bedford; and addresses to him were forwarded from the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, the towns of Newcastle, Stratford, and Honiton, the common councils of every ward in London, and many patriotic clubs. His lordship remained in prison until the prorogation of parliament, when, on the 8th of May, he left the Tower, accompanied by Alderman Oliver, under the discharge of 21 pieces of cannon belonging to the honourable members of the Artillery Company, and passed along Tower Street, and straight through the city, in the state coach with all the city honours, and with a procession of 53 carriages in his train. At night, the city was illuminated. At the conclusion of his mayoralty, Mr. Crosby received the thanks of the corporation, and a splendid silver cup, value £200. Indeed, the feeling of the nation was unequivocally shown on the

which occupies the whole of the upper part of that side of the building, is now to be converted into a council room, magistrates' room, and county court, instead of that portion of the Borough Hall which is used for those purposes; a portion of the first floor is to be appropriated for the town surveyor, news room, &c. The principal entrance to the Hall, above which is a sculpture of the arms of the borough, is at the south-west angle. On the centre of the building is a square tower, containing a clock, the gift of Robert Clarke, Esq., recorder of Stockton, in 1804. At the top of an upper and diminished story of the tower is an entablature and balustrade, each corner of which is supported by two round columns. The whole is surmounted by a spire.

BOROUGH HALL.—The corporation of Stockton, having decided on the necessity of providing improved accommodation for the business of the borough, purchased a large mansion in High Street, near the south end of the town, the residence of the late Richard Dickson, Esq., and formerly occupied by Colonel Sleigh. The house in front admitted of easy conversion into council-chamber, justice-room, offices, &c.; and behind there was a spacious area, consisting of a yard and garden, on which to build a hall. The adaptation of the premises to the intended purpose was intrusted to Mr. W. Clephan, architect, of Stockton. The front building merely required its interior arrangements to be altered. The yard was covered with a a ridged roof of glass, and forms a pleasant, sheltered approach from the house to the hall, suitable for a conservatory, and in which flower shews may be held with good effect. Its dimensions are 72 feet by 23. A lobby, 27 feet long by 8 wide, with a retiring room on each side, connects this approach with the hall itself. The hall is an elegant building, though in no particular style of architecture. Its interior is 80 feet long, 36 wide, and 36 high. Light is obtained by a large window at each end, filled

occasion; and the fact that, since that period, the proceedings and debates in parliament have been regularly printed and published, which before they were not, is sufficient to secure to Crosby the gratitude of posterity as well as the plaudits of his contemporaries.

It is related that a vagabond, having been brought before Mr. Crosby when sitting alderman, said, "I think you and I have been in all the gaols in England." "How, you rogue?" "Why, your worship has been in the Tower, and I have been in all the rest."

Mr. Crosby's prosperity in life was considerably advanced by three successive marriages. His first wife was Mrs. Walraven, widow of a rich salesman and dealer in seamen's tickets; his second, Mrs. Coombe, was the widow of a collar maker to the ordnance; and in 1772, he led to the altar, as his third bride, Mary, daughter of Mr. James Mead, a wealthy merchant of London, and widow of the Rev. James Tattersall, rector of Gatton, Surrey, with whom he had the manor of Chelsfield

with obscured glass; and there are three elegant gasaliers suspended from the ceiling. The hall is appropriated for holding public meetings, bazaars, assemblies, &c. It was opened on the 15th of May, 1852, by a dinner, to which the mayor and corporation had invited the chairman and directors of the Leeds Northern Railway (the first train of which arrived at Stockton on this day), the chairman and directors of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the chairman and directors of the Stockton, Hartlepool, and Clarence Railways, the Tees Navigation committee, the Middlesborough Improvement commissioners, and other gentlemen. The total cost of the Borough Hall was £3,300, as appears by the following details:—

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of the premises	1,500	0	0
Site sold off to the county for police station	300	0	0
	1,200	0	0
New hall	1,350	0	0
Vestibule	300	0	0
Alterations and repairs in house	150	0	0
Lighting and furnishing hall and vestibule	300	0	0
	£3,300	0	0

MARKET COLUMN.—A little to the south of the Town Hall there was formerly an old covered cross. It was removed in 1768, and replaced by a handsome Doric column, 33 feet high, resting on a square base, which is approached on each of the sides by four steps.

THE SHAMBLES.—In 1768, shambles were erected for the butchers. Being, in 1821, considered unfit for their purpose, the corporation came to a resolution of rebuilding them; and the foundation stone of the new erection was laid June 21, 1823. After the work had been carried on a few days, however, it was levelled by order of a party in opposition to the measure. It was again begun, and again demolished; and, in the following year, council was heard on both sides at the Town Hall, when a verdict was given in favour of the projected

Court, in Kent. Alderman Crosby was President of Bethlem and Bridewell Hospitals, Governor of the Irish Society, Vice-president of London Workhouse, and Chairman of the four City Commissions, viz., 1, The city and bridge-house estates; 2, the Thames navigation; 3, the control over the corn and coal meters; and, 4, general purposes. He was also trustee (as one of the senior aldermen) of Greenwich Hospital, Wilson's charity, &c. He died February 11, 1793, in Chatham Place, and was buried with considerable pomp in Chelsfield church. As he had no surviving issue by any of his wives at the time of his death, his large property, with the exception of several small legacies and annuities, which latter were to devolve on the decease of the parties to the hospitals of Bethlem and Bridewell, was divided amongst his five sisters or their children. A good portrait of this patriotic magistrate is placed in the Irish Committee-room, Guildhall.

improvement, and notice of appeal laid in by the oppositionists. The work was now proceeded with; and the building completed and opened in June, 1825. It is of brick, one story high, with stone cornices along the tops of the walls and the windows; and with convenient interior arrangements. A portion of the shambles, at the north end, has recently been converted into a corn exchange. The situation of the whole, it must be owned, in the centre of the Market-Place, is prejudicial to the appearance of the High Street.

The erection of a general *slaughter-house* in a suitable place is in contemplation. A field has been purchased for the purpose, situate at the north end of the town, at a cost of £900.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—In 1681, in consequence of the decline of Hartlepool, the chief offices of the customs were removed from thence to Stockton; and in 1683, three free quays were appointed by a commission from the Exchequer. The first Custom-house was in the Red Lion Inn Yard, whence it was removed in 1696 to the foot of Finkle Street. In 1730, a new Custom-house was built by the corporation on the site of the old one. The present building was erected in 1828, to the north of that last named, but still near the Quay. Its interior is commodious, and the principal room is well lighted from a dome in the roof. Several good warehouses for wet and dry goods are attached. The business, however, will, on and after the 17th May, 1855, be conducted in a portion of the Borough Hall.

THE BRIDGE.—The passage between Stockton and the Yorkshire side of the Tees was formerly effected by a ferry boat, the tolls of which were leased under the Bishop of Durham. In 1762, an act of parliament was obtained for building a bridge across the Tees, near the place used by the ferry; and the foundation stone of the edifice was laid August 23, 1764. It was built by subscription, and completed in April, 1771; the cost being £8,000, and the subscribers entitled to interest not exceeding five per cent. In compensation for the ferry-dues, the act gave to the see of Durham an indemnity of £90 per annum, and £3 per annum for every acre of the bishop's ground which might be used as a road leading to the bridge. The boat-house and ad-

joining ground were conveyed to the mayor and burgesses. The act provided, that when the incumbrances should be discharged, and a sufficient purchase of land made as an equivalent for the Bishop of Durham's rent, the bridge should become free, and be repaired at the equal charges of the county of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire. In 1792, the tolls were let for £702 per annum; in 1802, for £800; in 1808, for £860; in 1811, for £941; and in 1814, for £1,010; but, in consequence of the discontinuance of Stockton races, which were held on the Carrs in the Yorkshire side of the river, they were reduced to £900. So much more profitable was the speculation than had been anticipated, that the debt on the bridge was cleared off August 2, 1816; and in 1819, a mob, under the impression that the passage should consequently be free, attacked the gates, two of which they threw into the river, carried a third in triumph about the town, and then burnt it in the High Street. The tolls, however, ceased on the 1st of January 1820; and the purchases for the bishop, to which the income had meanwhile been applied, were completed in July, 1821.

The bridge consists of five arches. The span of the centre one is 72 feet, and it is 23 feet high from low water mark; the two next are 60 feet in span; and the end arches are 44 feet. The carriage road is 18 feet wide; and there is a raised pavement of 3 feet broad for foot passengers, who, as well as carriages, &c., formerly paid toll each way. The toll-house, after undergoing some improvements, was converted into a public house. The arches are much impeded by loose stones which have been thrown down for the support of the piers.

THE THEATRE.—This place of public amusement, which was erected in 1768, is situated in Green Dragon or Playhouse Yard; it presents no exterior attractions. The interior was renewed a few years ago. The receipts, when the house is filled, amount to about £40. It was first opened by Mr. Bates's company of actors, who also performed at Durham, Sunderland, Darlington, &c. Since that time, the managers occupying the other theatres in the county have generally rented that of Stockton. It is usually kept open about three months in the year, and is satisfactorily supported.*

* MR. JOSEPH REED.—This well-known dramatist was born at Stockton in 1722, and commenced business there as a rope-maker. He afterwards removed to Sun Tavern Fields, London. His first production appeared in 1758, entitled "Madrigal and Trulletta, a mock tragedy, acted under the direction of Mr. Cibber, at the

Theatre-royal, Convent Garden; with notes by the author, Dr. Humberg, critic and censor-general." In 1761, "The Register Office, a farce," appeared, and at once ranked its author amongst the standard dramatists of the country. Though without a plot, its characters are all well conceived and ably contrasted; and Margery

THE CORPORATION.

STOCKTON was formerly governed by a mayor, recorder, and aldermen; but the office of recorder is now abolished. The mayor was elected, on the first Tuesday after the 29th of September, by a majority of the burgesses or owners of houses, buildings, &c., of burgage tenures in the town; but since the passing of the town extension act in 1852, the franchise is vested in the electors entitled to it under the Municipal Corporations Act, 5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 76. It is not necessary, as in most other corporations, that the person elected to the office of mayor should be first chosen an alderman; for it does not appear that the latter title was anciently known in this corporation, it being formerly distinguished by the style of "mayor and burgesses," &c.; but having been once elected into the office of mayor, he afterwards became one of the body now called aldermen, and so remained as long as he continued in the possession of burgage property. The mayor, by virtue of his office, was in the commission of the peace, and also a justice of the court of pleas at Durham, during his mayoralty. The town council now consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four councillors; six of the latter being elected from each of the four wards described in the act, in the same manner as directed by the Municipal Corporations Act. The corporation is constituted the local Board of Health, with all the powers of the Public Health Act; and also with power to contract for lighting the streets, and to lay down gas pipes for the Borough. The town's sergeant walks before the mayor in procession, clothed in a large wrapping cloak trimmed with lace. The robes of office worn by the mayor and aldermen are black silk gowns with silk tassels on the arms, trimmed with ermine, and purple facings. The following is a list of the mayors of Stockton from the earliest period:—

R. Burdon, 1495; W. Brown, 1508; W. Laykey, 1546; J. Bayn-
briggs, 1559; R. Bunting, 1564; R. Tunstall, 1588; R. Bunting,
1599; N. Fleatham, 1601; T. Lambert, 1616; R. Wetherall, 1619;
W. Burdon, 1621; W. Swainston, 1622; T. Watson, 1623; W. Harte,
1624; T. Lambert, 1625; W. Harte, 1627; G. Wetherall, 1630; J.
Jessop, 1632; T. Watson, 1634; J. Jessop, 1635; G. Wetherall,
1637; J. Jessop, 1638; T. Watson, 1639; J. Cook, 1640; R. Burdon,

1641; J. Cook, 1643; R. Burdon, 1644; T. Watson, 1646; J. Bunting, 1648; R. Burdon, 1650; T. Watson, 1653; R. Burdon, 1654; T. Watson, 1656; J. Atkinson, 1657; T. Jessop, 1658; W. Peers, 1660; Ralph Eden, 1662; J. Atkinson, 1663; R. Jackson, 1664; T. Jessop, 1666; J. Atkinson, 1667; T. Jessop, 1668; J. Cook, 1669; T. Jessop, 1670; R. Jackson, 1671; N. Fleatham, 1672; J. Cook, 1674; R. Jackson, 1676; W. Lee, 1678; W. Atkinson, 1680; R. Moor, 1682; J. Burdon, 1683; J. Cook, 1685; R. Moon, 1687; T. Wrangham, 1689; R. Jackson, 1691; J. Cook, 1693; J. Burdon, 1694; W. Atkinson, 1697; J. Cook, 1698; T. Wrangham, 1699; R. Bunting, 1701; J. Cook, 1703; T. Redman, 1704; W. H. Atkinson, 1706; R. Bowlby, 1707; T. Sutton, 1708; J. Cook, 1710; R. Bunting, 1711; T. Redman, 1712; J. Wells, 1713; J. Burdett, 1715; J. Cook, 1717; T. Ogle, 1718; J. Cook, 1719; W. Raisbeck, 1720; J. Cook, 1721; W. Gibson, 1722; D. Douthwaite, 1724; J. Burdett, 1726; J. Finch, 1728, died; W. Sutton, succ., also 1730; H. Brown, 1731; J. Burdett, 1733; R. Bunting, 1734; D. Douthwaite, 1735; J. Raisbeck, 1736; T. Raisbeck, 1737; J. Troy, 1739; W. Sutton, 1741; J. Raisbeck, 1742; W. Sleigh, 1743; H. Brown, 1745; J. Raisbeck, 1746; T. Raisbeck, 1747; R. Whitley, 1748; J. Troy, 1750; R. Ferrand, 1751; W. Sutton, 1753; W. Sleigh, 1754; H. Brown, 1755; J. Raisbeck, 1756; T. Raisbeck, 1757; R. Whitley, 1758; G. Sutton, 1759; W. Sutton, 1761; R. Ferrand, 1762; W. Sleigh, 1763; T. Fall, 1764; J. Wilkinson, 1766; G. Sutton, 1768; J. S. Raisbeck, 1769; R. Preston, 1771; W. Sleigh, 1773; B. Lumley, 1774; G. Hutchinson, 1776; J. Davison, 1778; R. Webster, 1780; C. Sleigh, 1782; J. Sutton, 1783; G. Sutton, 1784; J. Wilkinson, 1785; C. Smith, 1786; J. S. Raisbeck, 1788; B. Lumley, 1789; W. Sleigh, 1790; J. Sutton, 1791; G. Sutton, 1792; R. Burdon, 1793; T. Simpson, 1795; G. Sutton, 1797; C. Smith, 1798; R. Wilkinson, 1799; Richardson Ferrand, 1801; John Carr, 1803; George Hutchinson, 1805; Watson Alcock, 1807; James Walker, 1809; John Hutchinson, 1810; James Walker, 1811; Thomas Hutchinson, 1812; George Sutton, 1813; Richard Dickson, 1814; Henry Hutchinson, 1816; William Braithwaite, 1818; Thomas Jennett, 1819; William Skinner, 1820; Richard Jackson, 1821; John Wilkinson, 1822; William Skinner, jun., 1825; Thomas Walker, 1827; Robert Lamb, 1830; Leonard Raisbeck, 1832; Robert Thompson, 1834; William Skinner, 1835; Robert Lamb, 1836; Christopher Lodge, 1837; Thomas Jennett, 1838; William Skinner, jun., 1840; C. Trotter, 1842; W. Skinner, jun., 1844; J. Crosby, 1845; John Eales, 1847; C. Trotter, 1849; W. Skinner, 1853; Robert Craggs, 1854.

The first municipal corporation, elected December 26, 1835, were—Councillors: Christopher Lodge, Robert Lamb, Christopher Martin, William Robinson, Thomas Walker, Robinson Watson, Joshua Byers, George Walton, Thomas Jennett, Robert Jordison, Joseph Wade, Samuel Braithwaite, George Applegarth, John Robinson Walker, William Skinner, sen., Christopher Coales, Thomas Heaviside, and Joseph Claxton. October 30th, the councillors elected the

Moorpout is probably the finest specimen of genuine Yorkshire on the stage. She is from "Canny Yatton (Ayton) under Roseberry, the he'est mountain in o' Yorkshire, aboon a mile and a ho'f high, and as co'd as ice a to'p on't t'ettest summer day;" and is, no doubt, drawn from the life. This farce having been put into the hands of Mr. Foote in 1758, the latter copied the character of Mrs. Snarewell into his own farce of "The Minor," under the character of Mrs. Cole; a proceeding which naturally excited the indignation of Reed. In 1766, Reed produced his tragedy of "Dido," which, though well

received by the audience, was only acted three nights, and was never printed. His last piece, "Tom Jones," a comic opera, was performed at Covent Garden in 1769, and was very successful. Mr. Reed preserved through life the character of a sensible, worthy, friendly, man; and his taste for the drama never prevented his attention to business. He died in London, August 15, 1787, leaving a handsome fortune to his two sons, John Watson Reed, a solicitor in London, and Shakspeare Reed, afterwards of Thornhill, near Sunderland, Esq., and a magistrate for the county of Durham.

following from their own body to be aldermen:—William Skinner, sen., Robert Jordison, Christopher Lodge, Robert Lamb, Robinson Watson, and Thomas Walker; and on the 1st January, 1836, Wm. Skinner, sen., mayor.

A *greve* or *bailiff* is appointed by the Bishop of Durham. The present steward of the bishop's courts in the Borough of Stockton is Mr. Joseph Radcliffe Wilson, who was appointed by his lordship in January, 1853, on the death of Mr. Faber.

It is recorded that the court-leet, which had been granted in the time of Charles II., had, a few years previous to 1770, fallen into disuetude; but upon the representation of the mayor and burgesses, a case was prepared and submitted to a sergeant-at-law, in consequence of whose opinion the court was revived, together with the other courts of the Borough, two meetings being held annually. The jurisdiction of the court-leet not being co-extensive with the town, it has, of late years, again fallen into abeyance.

The revenue of the corporation of Stockton arises from the rents of houses and the stallage of the Shambles and Market Place, which are all freehold, and from the income of other property held by leases under the Bishop of Durham, particularly the Town House, the port, and the anchorage and plankage dues.* The latter (originally granted by Bishop Neile, on the decision in 1620, to Rowland Wetherall) are granted upon trust, from time to time, to apply and dispose of the profits that arise from the premises for making and repairing the public streets and pavements, or for payment of debt contracted on that behalf, or for other public uses, and for the public advantage and convenience, in such manner as the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, from time to time to be assembled at the courts to be held for the said Borough, or the major part of them, should direct, appoint, or approve of. Out of the income, an allowance of £30 per annum was formerly made to the mayor for the time being, towards the expense of the mayoralty, which allowance is now increased to £50; but the whole of the clear yearly income from anchorage and plankage is appropriated for public improvements. The annual statement of the corporation accounts is printed.

The corporation are empowered to levy rates, not

exceeding 3s. in the pound on the full net annual value of property in any one year; for special district rates, not exceeding 9d. in the pound; and for private improvement rates, not exceeding 6d. in the pound.

In consequence of the defalcation of a tax collector, the following printed hand-bill was issued in February, 1851:—

"Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the inhabitants and rate-payers of the township of Stockton will be held at the committee room, Alms-houses, Stockton, on Tuesday, the 18th day of February instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration the subject of a letter received from the surveyor of taxes, which states that the township of Stockton has been returned into the exchequer as in arrear, in respect of property and income tax, and that proceedings will be commenced against the township for the recovery thereof. Thomas Lambert and Robinson Watson, *churchwardens*; W. W. Child, George Weldon, and George Harrison, *overseers*. Feb., 1851."

After some discussion, it was agreed, at the meeting, to make up the amount.

POLICE.—A proposal from Major White to amalgamate the County and Borough Police was accepted at a special meeting of the town councillors; and a police station was erected in West Row in 1851. The site, which formed part of the premises now occupied as a Borough Hall, was purchased from the corporation by the county for £300; and the buildings and cells cost £500.

The following are the Borough magistrates:—The mayor and ex-mayor, Thomas Richmond, Robert Craggs, Robert Keenleyside, M.D., William Richardson, Charles Trotter, Peter Romyn, and Samuel Braithwaite, Esqrs. Their sittings are held in the Borough Hall.

COUNTY COURT.—The county court is held monthly in the Borough Hall; T. Crosby, assistant clerk. Its circuit includes the townships of Aislaby, distant 5 miles; Billingham, 3; Bishopton, 6; Bradbury, 14; Butterwick, 12; Carleton, 4; Chilton, 14; Coopen Bewley, 5; Cornforth, 14; Eggescliffe, 4; Elstob, 9; Elton, 4; Embleton, 10; Ferryhill, 16; Fishburn, 12; Foxton and Shotton, 8; Garmondsway Moor, 14; Grindon, 6; East Hartburn, 2; Mainsforth, 13; Bishop-Middleham, 12; Mordon, 11; East and West Newbiggin, 7; Newsham, 6; Long-Newton, 5; Newton

* In Mr. Davison's evidence, before a committee of the House of Commons, June 22, 1838, he said, respecting the corporation of Stockton, "They have them (the tolls) upon very moderate terms; and at one time, we used to make them a present of the fine, and they in return, when the bishop went there to hold a confirmation, used to

give his lordship and the clergy a dinner, once in four years, and the bishop never took any fine of them. But upon one occasion when we went, by some means they did not give him a dinner as usual, and so we recollected it the last renewal, and we did not return the fine: but it was done always upon very moderate terms."

Bewley, 6; Norton, 2; Preston-le-Skerne, 10; Preston-on-Tees, 2; Redmarshall, 4; Sedgfield, 8; Great Stainton, 8; Little Stainton, 5; Stillington, 8; Stockton; Thrislington, 13; Trimdon, 13; Whitton, 5; Wolviston, 5; and Woodham, 12.

REVISING BARRISTER'S COURT.—Stockton is one of the polling places for the Southern Division of the county of Durham. The revising barrister's district comprises Aislaby, Billingham, Carleton, Cowpen Bewley (including Saltholme), Egglescliffe, Elton, East Hartburn, Long-Newton, Newsham, Newton Bewley, Norton, Preston-upon-Tees, Redmarshall, Stockton, and Wolviston.

MARKETS, FAIRS, LOCAL TRADE, MANUFACTURES, &c.

STOCKTON market, as established by the successive charters above noticed, is held on every Wednesday. It is well supplied with all kinds of grain, butcher's meat, fish, poultry, butter, eggs, vegetables, &c.; and numerous hawkers attend, with their different wares. A market, on a somewhat smaller scale, is held on Saturdays. The schedule of tolls, fixed by the Stockton Extension and Improvement Act of 1852, is as follows:—

Butchers' stalls per year, for the use of the party taking only, and subject to the lessee for the time being of the market under the corporation having the privilege of letting the same on the days when the same are not actually occupied by the yearly tenant himself, £4. Each butcher, for a stall for a Wednesday only, 2s. Do., for a Saturday only, 1s.

All stalls, 8 feet in length and 4 in breadth, except such as afterwards mentioned, covered, 9d. Do., not covered, 6d. Stalls of greater dimensions in proportion.

Standage on the ground for 12 feet by 6, for pots, glass, wooden ware, baskets, and furniture, 6d. For brooms, 1d. Hucksters' and fruit stalls, covered, 9d. Do., not covered, 6d. Potatoe and fruit carts, 3d.

For standage of goods sold by auction:—Furniture, 1s. Implements of husbandry and farming utensils, 1s. Horses, cows, pigs, sheep, or other beasts, for each lot, 2s. For each hawker's cart or waggon, 5s.—Fish stalls, of the above dimensions, per day, 4d.

Caravans, per day, small, each, 1s. 6d. Do., middle size, each, 3s. Do., large, each, 4s.

A Fair is held in Stockton annually, according to ancient charter, on the 18th of July; and other fairs are held on the Thursday before November 19, and on November 23. On the 31st of January, 1770, the first fair for cattle, sheep, and horses was held. A horse fair accompanied the opening of the Shambles, September 28, 1824. On February 7, 1838, a horse

fair was again commenced. Fairs for the sale of cattle, sheep, &c., established in 1811, were held on the last Wednesday in every month; in 1830, it was found necessary to shorten that interval, and hold them once a fortnight; and on the 21st of January, 1851, a commencement was made of holding them weekly. A fat cattle show was established in 1853, by a committee of the corporation.

In 1853, the opening of the Leeds Northern Railway, which established a communication with the manufacturing districts, induced the authorities of Stockton to establish a *Wool Market*, at which farmers and others might more advantageously dispose of their produce than by selling it on their own farms. It was resolved that the last Wednesdays in June and July should be the days for this market; and a commencement was made on the 22nd of June and the 20th of July, 1853. The result was favourable; and there is every prospect of continued success to the market. A *Cheese Fair* is also held annually.

There are in Stockton four iron foundries and engine builders, having steam power; Messrs. Brown Brothers are also millwrights; Messrs. Maddison and Pigg, brass foundries and finishers; besides the establishments of Messrs. Fossick and Hackworth, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Roger, &c., whose various works give employment to a considerable number of men.

Five millers and corn merchants carry on business in the town, generally by steam power. This branch of business is extensive; the supply of grain from the surrounding agricultural districts, with that imported from other parts of England and from abroad being here converted into flour for the supply of the numerous mining population to the west and north, and also for transmission to Newcastle, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. The excellent quality of Stockton flour has long been celebrated. A co-operative corn-mill company was in existence in 1847.

Various descriptions of earthenware are manufactured in three potteries. Bricks and tiles are also made in the vicinity of the town.

An extensive trade in lead is carried on, principally from the mines in Teesdale. There is a large smelting mill in Stockton, the property of Mr. Byers, who ships considerable quantities of sheet and pipe lead to London and other places.*

* At the National Exhibition of 1851, Mr. Byers contributed a series of his products, which included the lead ores as obtained from the Grass-hill mine, Teesdale, the ores prepared for smelting, the lead

in pig, sheet lead, and lead piping. There were also a cake or button of silver, and the different qualities of litharge obtained during cupellation. The slags which accompanied the common and refined

There are three rope and twine makers; one of the establishments being carried on by machinery. Stockton has long been celebrated for its manufacture of canvas, in which two firms are at present engaged.* Flax is imported from Rotterdam and other places; and the flax-dressing trade which has long been carried on in Stockton, is represented by Mr. Richard Walker, West Row.

Several wholesale grocery establishments supply the district around the town. There are ten wine and spirit merchants. There are also large bonding warehouses, situated near the river, for the bonders of spirits, tea, sugar, tobacco, &c. The town contains three breweries (at two of which are maltings); four ale and porter merchants; fifty-seven inns, hotels, and public houses; and nine beer-shops. No less than thirty-four fire and life insurance companies have offices in Stockton. There are five printing offices, with a number of the shops of booksellers,† grocers, flour-dealers, drapers, tailors, shoemakers, dressmakers, &c., besides the workshops of joiners, wrights, smiths, turners, and other mechanics.

The establishment of "The Darlington and Stockton Times" newspaper has been noticed in the account of the first-named town, vol. i., p. 476.

The increase in trade and population of late years has, as a matter of course, occasioned a corresponding addition to the houses and streets of the town; which, to some extent, has been facilitated by the establishment of building societies.

On the banks of the river there are the ship-building yards of F. Coates, Quayside, and M. Pearse and Co., iron ship-builders, North Shore, each of which has a patent slip-way for the repairing of vessels.

On September 6, 1806, a mail-coach commenced running through Stockton to Sunderland and South Shields. The hours of its arrival and departure were adapted to the alterations made in the arrangements of the north mail; but, in 1832, it was discontinued, and the letters were brought from Darlington in a gig. In November of that year, a committee of the inhabitants was formed, to select some competent and influential person, who should be deputed to endeavour to procure a direct mail communication with the metropolis.

lead illustrated the successive conditions through which the ore has to pass in obtaining the various merchantable commodities. A medal was awarded to Mr. Byers for his contributions.

* To the National Exhibition, Messrs. Dixon and Longstaff, of North Shore, contributed a specimen of sail-cloth made from Baltic long flax, and hand-loom woven.

† Mr. Thomas Jennett, printer and bookseller, died June 27, 1846.

Stockton now participates with other places, in this respect, in the advantages derived from railway communication; and there are offices for the electric telegraph at the stations of the North-eastern and the Stockton and Darlington Railways. Carriers diverge from Stockton to all the principal towns and villages in the county of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

BANKS.

STOCKTON does not at present possess any parent banking establishment, the monetary transactions for the commerce of the port being conducted through the medium of agents of distant banking houses, as those independent firms which have at various periods been established, do not appear to have been successful. The bank of *Messrs. Backhouse and Co.*, and the *National Provincial Bank of England*, have each a branch establishment in High Street; and the *Darlington District Joint Stock Bank* have premises for its agent in Finkle Street. Particulars of these firms have already been given, for which see vol. i., p. 483.

STOCKTON AND CLEVELAND BANK.—This was a private bank, established in Stockton under the firm of Lumley, Wilkinson, and Snowdon. They issued their own notes, and possessed the confidence of a great portion of the trading population of the district. The concern, however, stopped payment on the 2nd of August, 1815, and caused much distress amongst the humbler classes of the neighbourhood, the £1 notes being at the time in general circulation.

TEES BANK.—This was also a private banking company, established in 1785. The partners in the firm were George and John Hutchinson, W. Hutchinson, jun., and Thomas Place. In 1824, a robbery to a considerable extent was committed upon the bank. A reward of two hundred guineas was offered for such information as might lead to the discovery and conviction of the offender; and advertisements to the following effect were inserted in all the leading newspapers:—
Stolen, from the York and Shields Mail, supposed

He was mayor of Stockton in 1819, and was the first chief magistrate under the new Municipal Act. He continued an alderman until the time of his death; and perhaps no man ever enjoyed a larger share of well-merited popularity among his fellow townsmen and neighbours. His funeral was attended by a numerous public procession; and elegiac verses to his memory were published. There is a full-length portrait of him in the Borough Hall.

when changing horses at Stockton,* about 3 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 31st January, 1824, a leather portmanteau (under the care of John Dobson, a clerk in the Tees Bank) containing parcels of notes, checks, bills, &c., amounting to £4,970 4s. 8d. Amongst the missing bills were—one on David Carrick, Carlisle, 10*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*; Charles Smith on John Rayne, Newcastle, 23*l.* 4*s.*; George Coverdale, Stokesley, on J.

* AN EXPERT THIEF.—A young man, engaged as a traveller, left York on a Friday evening, inside the London mail; the night bleak and stormy, in the month of January. It was his first journey as a commercial gent. There was not a single passenger in or out till they reached Easingwold, when an outside got up. The mail proceeded on to Thirsk, where the coachman and guard said to the stranger, that as the night was wet and stormy, he might go inside. He did so, and, when inside, wrapped himself up in a dreadnought coat, and turned his back to the young traveller, who, despite sundry courteous endeavours to elicit his views on the state of the weather, neither saw his face nor heard his voice. Nothing transpired till the coach reached Stockton, where a young man enquired if there was room inside. The reply was "plenty." The stranger in the dreadnought by this time left, paying the coachee, but remarking that if he did not find a friend he expected to see, he would return before the coach started. He disappeared in the darkness of the night, but only made a circuit round the coach and stood crouched like a tiger at the opposite door. He was a London thief, and a sharp one, who had laid his plans well. The young gentleman who had asked about the seat, was a banker's confidential clerk, in the charge of a very large sum of money, upwards of £20,000 in bills and notes. Our young traveller also came out here, and was warming himself at the fire; when, as a kindness to the coachman and guard, the banker's clerk ordered some brandy, and whilst it was being brought he took out his tin case with his own hand, and placed it securely under his seat, shutting carefully the door of the empty coach; but before he had left the coach six paces, the London thief had opened the opposite door, and was off with the treasure. The horn blew, the passengers were seated, the mail started. Nothing occurred between Stockton and Sunderland, except that an old woman got a lift of six miles, and left at Castle Eden. When the coach arrived at Sunderland, the young traveller's destination, he had his luggage carried to the principal inn. The banker's clerk was now left alone in fancied security; when, verging towards the conclusion of his journey, he looked to see that his box was safe, and to his horror found it gone. There was an instant and eager search; and a consultation with coachee and guard led to the conclusion that the young traveller was the robber, and the old woman an accomplice. The banker, who was an energetic person, ordered a coach and four, and drove back as fast as wheels could carry him. Here his suspicions were confirmed. The young traveller, finding Saturday market-day at Sunderland, could do no business: he took a gig to Newcastle, where he found it market-day also. He then proceeded to Hexham, where he called upon some customers, after which he returned to Newcastle. He spent the Sunday at North Shields with a friend. By this time, the banker was on his trail, and had magistrates and police out on various routes, tracing him like a fox, and suspicion deepened at every winding. The banker with his party reached Shields a few hours after him, searched all the inns and many houses; but the young traveller's friend chanced to be far above suspicion, and the pursuers were at fault, for the gentleman drove the object of their pursuit past them next day in his own carriage to Sunderland. He then started on the outside of the coach for Newcastle. Two policemen, in plain clothes, were taken up on

Temple and Co., Newcastle, 25*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; do. on George Cowan, Newcastle, 100*l.*; do. on Matthew Renwick, Newcastle, 46*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; do. on John Hodgson, Newcastle, 20*l.*; do. on Samuel Dobson, Newcastle, 24*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*; R. Wood, Wynyard, on. T. and G. Hutchinson, Sunderland, 352*l.*; John Reed, Yarm, on Thomas Morland, Newcastle, 25*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; do. on W. Marley, Newcastle, 80*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; J. Wetherell, Dur-

the coach beside him. Six expresses passed the coach on the road, summoning the magistrates and making sure arrangements that escape should be impossible. Four policemen were stationed at Gateshead, and as many on Newcastle bridge, and a tolerable party waited the arrival of the coach at the Turf Hotel. Not a word or movement shewed the young traveller that he was exciting any interest. He was allowed to leave the coach, and proceed to the Turk's Head, where he ordered dinner and retired. Before he got his coat off, however, the waiter gave him notice that he was wanted in the traveller's room. He said it was impossible, as he did not know a single gentleman in Newcastle; but on the waiter giving his name as that of the gentleman wanted, he proceeded to the other room, where Forsyth, then at the head of the Newcastle police, met him politely, locked the door, and expressed his regret at the necessity of leading him to prison. It was some time before the young man could be made to understand Forsyth's object, the charge, and the suspicion against him; and when he did, he staggered back and fainted. He was taken before the magistrates; and the more the case was investigated, the more conclusive seemed the evidence, coupled with his flight, and the fact, that in his declaration he forgot to mention the old woman, who could no where be traced, and who was now decidedly regarded as an accomplice. Bail was consequently refused, until the references he gave in Glasgow were applied to. But much to the wonderment of all ready to pronounce him guilty, the replies were that the thing was next to impossible; that his character was unimpeachable; that respectable men pledged their existence for his innocence, and that the writers would bail him to any amount. On this, bonds were immediately executed, and the unfortunate youth was again at liberty; but to his dying day he could never forget the feeling of degradation and injured pride that rose within him, as when liberated he passed out through a crowd of spectators, eager to catch a glimpse of the clever robber; and one desperate character, more acutely cruel than his fellows, gave him a hurrah for his cleverness in baffling justice. The suspicion, groundless as it was, gave him great uneasiness; and a joyful heart had he, when he learned that the harpies of the criminal law had drawn a remark upon the passenger with the dreadnought coat leaving the coach, and had ascertained, that on the night in question, a chaise and four had taken him from the next stage to London, without losing much time by the way, or leaving any trace behind. Advertisements were inserted in the London papers, offering a handsome reward for a box lost at Stockton, containing a large sum of money; but, no reply was made, until a month elapsed after the bank had ceased advertising. Then, however, came a letter from London, saying that the writer had observed several advertisements regarding a box lost at Stockton; that the writer knew of a box lost there on the night named, but it contained a larger sum than was specified, and therefore was probably not the same. If, however, it was, it would be returned in exchange for a draft for £2,000, and £700 more for expenses; but, in the meantime, there must be a bond of security forwarded for the fulfilment of the contract, and no questions were to be asked. This looked like compounding a felony, so a compromise was attempted, but it was never answered. The full terms were then concluded, and

ham, on Mark Hopper, Durham, 10*l.* 5*s.*; George Coates, Norton, on John Riseborough, Sunderland, 77*l.* 5*s.*; J. P. Wimberley, Doncaster, on Miss Jowsey, Sunderland, 7*l.* 5*s.*; do. on John Oyston, South Shields, 6*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, &c., &c.

The lost property was somewhat mysteriously recovered; but it was never known by whom the robbery was really committed. The bank stopped payment on the 24th September, 1825, producing that distress in the district which usually accompanied the failure of such establishments.

STOCKTON AND DURHAM COUNTY BANK.—During the prevailing rage for establishing banks on the joint stock principle, a prospectus was issued in 1838, in favour of Stockton, with the above title. The address stated, that the opening out of various railways and branches, the increase of the exports of the port and of trade generally in the district, held out favourable prospects for the success of such an undertaking; the increase of productive industry requiring a corresponding augmentation of banking facilities, and that experience had shown that these facilities can be best secured by the Joint Stock Banking system. The Provisional Committee were—Messrs. Thomas Allison Tennant, Christopher Lodge, John Stagg, Robert Lamb, Andrew Sanders, and Ralph Ward Jackson; solicitors, Messrs. Jackson and Skinner. Capital, £150,000, in shares of £20 each. The requisite amount of capital having in a short time been subscribed, the company commenced business in premises suitable for the purpose. A forgery was committed upon their £5 notes in 1845; and the parties having been discovered, they were tried and convicted at the Durham assizes. In the course of business, the company met with various losses; and in June, 1846, they declined business in favour of the National Provincial Bank of England, transferring their accounts to that establishment.

The sum of £12 10*s.* per share was paid up at the time of the Stockton and Durham County Bank declining business; and though the shareholders were considerable losers in the undertaking, yet, as far as the public were concerned, all current liabilities were ultimately met.

the bond of security despatched; and, eight hours before the mail that carried it returned, a person with the appearance and address of a gentleman, with an easy and confident air, walked into the bank with the identical box, and an open note which told its own tale, simply soliciting an answer. On opening the box, the contents were found precisely as lost. The stranger was paid over £2,700, and left the bank with a bow to the manager, but without uttering a syllable,

SAVINGS BANK.—The bank for savings at Stockton was commenced at May-day, 1816, and, in the first half-year of its operations, accumulated a fund of £1,212. Its progress since that time has been steady and encouraging. Its business is transacted every Wednesday, in a room appropriated for the purpose, in the Alms-houses. On the 20th of November, 1852, there were 1,551 accounts, with deposits amounting to £44,995 16*s.* 7*d.*; and, in 1853, 1,609 accounts, with £46,727 14*s.* 10*d.* In 1854, there was £49,678 8*s.* in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and £96 2*s.* 7*d.* in the hands of William Skinner, Esq., treasurer. The number of depositors were as follows:—

99	whose respective Balances do not exceed £1	£49	12	5
327	above £1 and under £5	837	7	2
227	" 5 " 10	1,580	0	5
146	" 10 " 15	1,756	3	4
107	" 15 " 20	1,829	13	9
209	" 20 " 30	4,906	16	10
162	" 30 " 40	5,059	1	10
62	" 40 " 50	2,759	12	5
133	" 50 " 75	7,946	11	5
55	" 75 " 100	4,762	3	2
48	" 100 " 125	5,345	5	9
26	" 125 " 160	3,517	7	6
32	" 160 " 200	5,432	7	10

1623	Total number of Depositors	..	..	45,782	3	10
30	Charitable Societies	..	..	986	17	2
6	Friendly Societies	961	11	5

1659	Total Number of Accounts	Total Balance	£47,730	12	5
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There was invested with the Commissioners, on the separate surplus fund account, £1,906 9*s.*; and after deducting £100 to meet current expenses, £37 9*s.* 2*d.* remained to be carried to the same account.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

It does not appear that the amusements and pastimes of the people of Stockton differed materially from those of other places similarly situated. Cock-fighting, it seems, was formerly a favourite amusement. On the 14th of September, 1756, a main of cocks was fought at Stockton, between the gentlemen of Darlington and Helmsley, which consisted of twenty-two battles, twelve won by the former, and ten by the latter.

and posted back to London, as he came, with four horses. A few days after, the manager received a case of excellent wine, value about £30, and a note, thanking him for his good faith, complimenting him on his business habits, telling him that the expenses of his party in the transaction had been heavy, as they had made four attempts before they succeeded, and concluded by an offer of similar services if the writer should be fortunate enough ever again to render them necessary.

Bull-baiting was also a favourite amusement; and the bull-ring, which was in the High Street, opposite the north front of the Town Hall, was not removed till the mayoralty of Robert Wilkinson, Esq., 1799-1800.

In an award of 1658, alluded to in that of 1662, for dividing waste lands near Stockton (see page 154), is this proviso:—"Be it remembered, that whereas Saltholme was to be equally divided betwixt John Jesson, Esq., and Thomas Harperley, and by that award aforesaid, there is ordered and appointed to Thomas Harperley one acre of land more than to the said John Jesson, Esq. And the said John Jesson, Esq., doth abate the said acre of land out of his proportion which is to be set forth to the said Thomas Harperley, in consideration that the said Thomas Harperley and his heirs and assigns shall for ever thereafter permit any that hath a mind to bowl on the usual accustomed place in the Saltholme within the said Thomas Harperley's allotment there." No trace or tradition of this bowling-green remains.

Races have been held at various times on the Carrs on the Yorkshire side of the Tees. In 1809, the course was flooded by the river, and the horses ran in the water. The usual time for commencing the races has been the Thursdays in the first week after the York August Meeting. A *Regatta* was held in June, 1843. There is a *Cricket Club* in Stockton, the members of which have acquired considerable dexterity in that athletic exercise. The cricket ground is in Portrack Lane. *Assemblies* have for many years been popular recreations with the inhabitants of the town; and the celebration of public events, either of a general or local nature, is usually a source of social enjoyment. Music is also much cultivated; amateur concerts are regularly and successfully given in Stockton; and a spirit of literary inquiry is widening the sphere of intellectual knowledge.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—Intimately connected with the welfare of the working classes are a number of benefit societies.* "The Loyal Tradesmen's Glory Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity," is held at the Vane Arms every alternate Saturday, and consists of nearly 60 members. "The Loyal Blooming Rose Lodge, Manchester Unity," is held at the Green Dragon Inn, and consists of about 50 members. Be-

sides these, there are upwards of 30 other societies, in which the number of members varies from a dozen to 150. See *Sutton's Charities*, page 169.

MASTER MARINERS' ASYLUM.—This institution was established in 1837. From the annual statements of its accounts, it appears that there is generally a balance kept in hand of about £200.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

At the superintending inspector's inquiry in 1848, it was stated that "the imperfect supply of water (and that very impure in quality) with which Stockton is at present served, has for some years been a subject of serious consideration to the inhabitants; and, as the population increased, the evil of a scanty supply became more apparent." No less than 700 houses took their supply from St. John's Well, the hardness of which was 37 deg. There were, at that time, two public pumps in the Borough and one without. The latter was kept in repair by the surveyors, and was locked up from Saturday night to Monday morning; and the former were locked up at stated periods during each day. To houses of above £30 per annum, common lift pumps were attached; and wells were dug for the purpose to the depth of about 36 feet. For washing purposes, rain water was collected from the roofs. The poorer classes travelled, upon an average, a distance of 100 yards for their supply of water, or were subjected to a charge made by the water carriers of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for about three gallons. The water in the river Tees being salt, except at low tide, the people resident on its banks abstracted a supply at that period.

In 1850, a plan for a supply of water to Stockton was prepared, by which it was proposed that the water should be filtered from the Tees at Yarm into a reservoir on the south side of the river, and forced along the railway viaduct to reservoirs near Egglescliffe, 60 feet above the level of Stockton. Thence it was to be conveyed by pipes laid along the turnpike road, a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The estimated cost was £10,000; and it was understood that a single capitalist had offered to subscribe a fourth of that sum. The water was analyzed by Dr. Glover, of Newcastle, and was stated to be well suited for domestic purposes. The scheme was registered.

* A Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons (No. 19), which was constituted on the 3rd of February, 1725, at the Swan and Rummer, Finch Lane, London, was afterwards removed to the Swan, in Exchange Alley, and from thence to the Queen's Head, Stockton, on

the 2nd of December, 1756, when it was made No. 30. In 1773, it was removed to the inn now called the Vane Arms, and entitled "The Lodge of Philanthropy." It has been closed for many years; and Free Masonry has not since been revived in Stockton.

Mr. Ranger, on his visit to Stockton, urged that "the supply of water, and the machinery for its distribution, should be in the hands of those, and of those only, who have an interest in applying it in combination with house and street drainage, and the prevention of underground collections of liquid filth of every description, whereby alone offensive and pestilential exhalations can be avoided." The promoters of the Stockton water-works, fully concurring in this view, abandoned their intention of applying to parliament for a bill of incorporation, and, in doing so, avowed that their object primarily was that of securing to the inhabitants an unexceptionable water supply.

Mr. R. F. Reed, engineering surveyor, was engaged by several gentlemen resident in the town and neighbourhood to make a survey of the district preparatory to the establishment of a water company. A report, prepared with the assistance of Mr. J. Fowler, C.E., was furnished in October, 1850, in which it was recommended to obtain a supply of water from "a district situated west of Stockton, in the townships of Norton and Carleton, and bounded by the road leading from Stockton to Sedgfield on the north, by that leading from Stockton to Redmarshall on the south, and sloping eastward from an irregular summit lying between those roads, three miles from Stockton, and 170 feet above high water spring tides in the river Tees at that town; and which, by the present natural conveying descents, would comprise a 'gather' of 750 acres, off a clean district, situated on clay, and free from villages—the rain water flowing off which could, by the existing water-courses, and by catch-water drains, be impounded in stone reservoirs, and the main pipes supplied from a service reservoir at a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the town, and at an elevation of 70 feet above high water ordinary spring tides in the Tees at Stockton, and 40 feet above the level of the High Street—an elevation sufficient to lay the water into the highest story of any house in the town.—All the proposed area of gather is a poor tenacious clay; the whole of the district of the lowest scale of fertility."

"The Stockton, Middlesborough, and Yarm Water Works Act" was passed in 1851; and the town has since been supplied with water from their works. (See DARLINGTON, vol. i., p. 486.) In 1854, an act was passed to enable the company to supply water to Norton, Coatham, Redcar, &c. The offices of the company are in Dovecot Street. The town fire-engines, which formerly stood in the church porch, are now kept in premises in Brunswick Street, and are in good repair.

SUPPLY OF GAS.

"The Stockton Gas Light and Coke Company" was formed by act of parliament, 3 Geo. IV.; and the town was first lighted with gas on the 15th November, 1822. A new company having been projected, who applied to parliament for an act of incorporation, meetings were held on the 16th and 18th December, 1845, in the Alms-houses, between its provisional directors and a committee of the old company, at which an amalgamation was agreed upon, and it was resolved to fix the value of stock and materials to be transferred by arbitration. The premises, works, and apparatus, were accordingly valued at £5,532; of this, the new company, on their bill receiving the royal assent, were to pay to their predecessors the sum of £60, and the remaining £5,472 was to be divided into 576 shares, of £9 10s. each. The entire capital of the new company was fixed at £7,980, in 840 shares of £9 10s. each; and until the difference of £2,508 was paid up, the holders of the old company's shares were to receive interest out of the profits of the new one at the rate of five per cent. on the above £5,472; and after the full capital should be paid up, the old company was to merge and be extinguished in the new one. The new act, intituled, "An Act for lighting with Gas the Town and Borough of Stockton, in the County of Durham," received the royal assent on the 16th July, 1846, and extends over the town and Borough of Stockton, the parish of Norton, and the town of South Stockton. It is provided that the dividend shall not exceed the rate of 10 per cent., except when necessary to make up a deficiency to that amount in the interest of previous years; any surplus that may arise is to go towards a fund, not exceeding £1,500, for contingencies. Power is given to the county magistrates, on petition from ten inhabitants of the company's district, to modify the charges for gas, so that the above limitations may not be exceeded. The capital has been for some time paid up.

The gas works are situated opposite the south end of High Street. The gasometers will hold about 24,000 cubic feet of gas. There are 24 round metal retorts, and 6 clay ones; but the whole of the metal retorts are not in use. The bore of the main pipes is 4 and 5 inches. Three are 211 lights in the streets, each of which, up to September, 1849, was estimated to consume 9 feet per hour, and for which 1s. 9d. per week was charged; but the commissioners, under the Lighting and Paving Act, having requested a reduction to 1s. 7d. per lamp, on the understanding

that the quantity consumed should be reduced to 5 feet per hour, the price was eventually fixed at 1s. 8d., subject to the same reduction. Up to March, 1849, the price to private consumers was 6s. 10d. per 1,000 cubic feet; but, at that date, it was reduced to 5s. 10d. The quantity of gas consumed in the previous year, by 247 private consumers, was 2,298,560 cubic feet. In the year ending March, 1853, £464 was received from street lights, and £1,173 4s. for private lights; and, after the payment of expenses, the sum of £997 11s. 10½d. being at the disposal of the company, a dividend of 19s. per share was declared, and the surplus carried to the next year's account. A reduction of 10 per cent. on the rates of charge, to both public and private consumers, was made on the 1st of September following.

RAILWAYS.

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.—An account of the origin and progress of this important undertaking will be found in vol. i., pp. 111 and 484. It appears that, for some time after its opening, September 27, 1825, the locomotives were worked by vertical cylinders, and the motion was communicated to the wheels by an endless chain. Their power was not one-tenth of some of those of the present day, and their greatest speed was about eight miles an hour. Passengers travelled in old stage coaches, mounted upon framings of railway wheels, without springs, and drawn by horses. The motion was described as "fully as easy as in any coach on the road. A very slight jolt is felt, accompanied with a

click or rattle, every time the wheels pass over the joints of the several rails, and also at the breaks which occur at the several passing places, and then, if any thing, feel harsher than in a coach. At any bend of the road, or other places where the view is obstructed, the coachman blows a horn to give warning of his approach, to any waggons or vehicles that may be coming or going on the way.—Some parts of the way were laid with rails of cast iron, joined at every four feet; and on coming upon these, the jerks and jolts were more frequent, more audible, and more sensible, resembling exactly, as the coachman justly observed to us, the clinking of a mill hopper." The journey between Stockton and Darlington occupied about an hour and a quarter. The railway commenced with two locomotives; but the traffic in coals soon exceeded their capabilities, and a great portion of it was hauled by horse power.*

The goods depot of the railway is near the end of the stone bridge across the Tees, and the passenger station is on the opposite side of the river, at South Stockton, to which electric wires are extended both from the east and west. At the half-yearly meeting of the company, held in Darlington, February 14, 1855, the report stated that the income during the past six months had been £143,541 6s. 3d., being an excess of £15,466 12s. 7d. over the corresponding six months of 1853, and of £17,976 2s. 8½d. over the half-year ending July, 1854. In consequence of the extension of traffic, application had been made to parliament for leave to increase the share capital by the creation of 8,000 new shares of £25 each. A dividend for the half-year was declared at the rate of £9 per annum.†

* The coal field being situated fully 320 feet above the level of the tidal river where the coals are put on board ship, necessarily gives a descending line of railway; and for several miles the inclination is such that the laden waggons will run of themselves, or, more scientifically speaking, by the force of gravitation. But although the laden waggons require no power on such parts to take the coals to the place of shipment, the empty waggons must be hauled back, for which purpose, the horses had to trot down to be ready to begin their work; and as the laden waggons were suffered to run down at a rate of six or eight miles an hour, heavy horses were soon fatigued by the down journey. Some one ingeniously suggested that it would be a great saving of horse-labour to let them ride down those portions of the line where the descending gradient was sufficient to make the waggons run without any dragging or hauling. For each horse, a homely waggon, with low wheels, railed on all sides but at one end, ironically called a dandy cart, was constructed; and although the poor brute might question why he was, through coaxing and whipping, made to mount himself into such a novel situation, yet such is the sagacity of the horse that the species very soon discovered that it was easier and more pleasant to ride than to walk, and, in some instances, became very expert in getting into the dandy car-

riages even when in motion, having been taught that if they did not display some alacrity in mounting, they would have to run on foot several miles. There was, in 1836, according to Sir George Head, an old horse employed in this "cart before the horse" fashion upon the Stockton and Darlington line. On being unhitched, he invariably first allowed the carriages to pass him, and then, trotting after the train, leaped on to the low dandy of his own accord; and he performed the feat not only without urging, but, on the contrary, with so much eagerness as to render it difficult to keep him off, although the carriage was two feet from the ground, and the progressive rate nearly five miles an hour. A basket of hay was suspended on the dandy; and therefore the only wonderful part of the ceremony was its performance.

† A writer in Frazer's Magazine for May, 1844, says, "To the success of the 'Stockton and Darlington Railway' may be traced the rise of all others. . . . We hope the time may never come when the millions at home and abroad, who enjoy the advantages of railways, shall have forgotten that they owe them to Edward Pease of Darlington. It would be idle to relate the endless opposition he received, the hostility of antagonists, the cold support of friends, the vexatious

The Stockton and Darlington Railway Suspension Bridge, for connecting the original line with the Middlesborough and Redcar railway, on the opposite side of the Tees, was the first application of a bridge of suspension for the support or continuation of a railway. It was erected by Captain Brown, R.N.; the foundation stone was laid July 18, 1829; and it was opened December 27, 1830. The space between the supports was 281 feet 4 inches; the versed sine, 28 feet; the width of platform, 16 feet; the height from the surface of high water, 20 feet; and the sectional area of chain, 40 square inches. The weight between the points of suspension was 111 tons; and the structure was calculated to support a load of 150 tons. The weight of an engine and 20 waggons, which were all intended to pass over at one time, was 112 tons; but upon the first trial being made with 16 waggons, as they advanced, the platform, yielding at first to their weight, became elevated in the middle, so as by degrees to form an apex, which was no sooner surmounted by half the number than the couplings broke asunder, and eight carriages rolled onward, and eight back again. In consequence of this misadventure, the construction was necessarily altered, the platform remaining suspended as before, but being fortified underneath by four starlings, upon which it was supported. The bridge then received an indefinite number of waggons; but in 1844 it was removed, with its wooden supports. A flat iron bridge, with stone pillars, was substituted; in consequence, however, of the failure of a bridge on a similar construction in Cheshire, attended by loss of life, supports of wood have also been annexed to the new structure.

WEST HARTLEPOOL HARBOUR RAILWAY.—(See vol. i., pp. 113, 115.) A branch of this (originally the Clarence) railway, crosses the Norton road, and skirts the eastern limits of the town towards the river. The station is in Bisphoton Lane.

obstacles, the absurd objections, the doubt of some, and the prejudice of others, the ignorance of all. These matters are now being forgotten. Confident in his judgment, ready in resource, undismayed by difficulty, with indomitable energy and perseverance, he gradually surmounted every thing; and it remains a striking instance of foresight that, without any experience, and with 'all the world before him where to choose,' he selected what, to the ordinary observer, is an unpromising district, and made the first and most successful railway."

* **MR. EDMUND HARVEY.**—The idea of making a cut or channel at this place was conceived, and warmly advocated, so early as 1769, by Mr. Edmund Harvey, pewterer, a respectable though obscure tradesman of Stockton. He illustrated his plan, in urging the adoption of which he spent his whole life, by making two plates of copper of the exact shape of the curve of the river which was to be cut off, and of the neck which formed the peninsula; one of these plates was of

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—See *Leeds Northern*, vol. i., p. 115. This line was opened, amidst great rejoicings, on the 15th of May, 1852. The station is in Bisphoton Lane, and possesses an electric telegraph.

RIVER, &c.

THE course of the Tees, from its rise in Cumberland to the sea, is between 80 and 90 miles. The tide rises to Worsall, 3 miles above the town of Yarm. Between that place and Stockton bridge, a distance by the river of about 7 miles, it is generally called the upper navigation. The vessels employed upon it have folding masts, to permit them to pass through the bridge. A middle navigation extends from Stockton bridge to Cargo Fleet, a distance of about 6 miles; and a lower navigation from Cargo Fleet to the most seaward buoy, being a length of nearly 7 miles.

Stockton, from the elevation of its site, suffers little from the floods which frequently inundate the opposite low grounds on the Yorkshire side of the river, and by which the shipping are sometimes driven from their moorings. The fresh water sometimes rises at flood time at Stockton about 3 or 4 feet above spring tide level. The river was frozen over at Stockton in 1784, 1795, and 1819.

The sinuosities of the Tees have already been alluded to; and these, immediately below Stockton, were formerly so great as to materially lengthen the navigation between that town and the sea, as well as to prevent an adequate depth of tidal water for shipping.

An extraordinary southern curve in the river between Portrack and Stockton measured upwards of two miles round, though the neck of the enclosed peninsula was only 220 yards across. The improvement of this part of the river many years ago attracted attention;* and considerable exertions were made by William Sleigh,

smaller dimensions than the other, and, when laid upon it, shewed the course of the stream as it then was, and of the canal as he intended it to be. Another pursuit of this worthy, but eccentric man, was the education of half a dozen boys, whom he accompanied to church every Sunday, when it was his custom to lay scraps of paper, with admonitory texts of Scripture, on the vestry table, for the perusal of the clergyman. Having, by some means, received a few sheets of copper, on which the government duty had not been paid, he for several years felt a great uneasiness of mind, but at last resolved to ease his conscience by paying the duty. Often did he attend the Custom-house for that purpose, but the officers only laughed at his scruples; till at length, he threw down the money before them, telling them they might give it to the poor, if they could not carry it to a right account, he being determined to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things which are God's." Mr. Harvey died in 1781, aged 83 years.

Esq., mayor of Stockton in 1791, in which year Jonathan Pickernell, engineer, published a plan and estimates of the cost of the desired cutting. The first act of parliament obtained to improve the river Tees navigation was the 48th Geo. III., c. 48: "An Act for making a navigable cut from the east side of the river Tees near Stockton, into the said river, near Portrack, in the county of Durham, and making various other improvements in the navigation of the said river between the town of Stockton and the sea, 27th May, 1808." The passing of this act had been much delayed by the opposition of Lord Harewood, owner of Mandale mill and granary, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, and at the very southern extremity of the curve; and this opposition was only withdrawn on condition of his receiving £2,000 as compensation when the cut should be made navigable. Under the powers of this act, the Tees Navigation Company raised £9,000 in £50 shares, to bear interest at 10 per cent., and £3,000 in loans at 5 per cent. The cut was satisfactorily executed by contract; and in the morning of September 18, 1810, it was formally opened; three sloops, the Custom House boat, the Redcar life-boat, and numerous pleasure boats sailing through it from Portrack, amidst the firing of guns, &c. The river navigation was thus shortened 2 M. 2 F. 36 P.; and the depth of water at Stockton was increased 2 feet. The cost of the cut, irrespective of salaries, office rent, and casual expenses, was, for labour and materials, £7,927 6s. 11d.; purchase of lands and compensation, £2,567; engineer's plans, &c., £281 1s. 6d.; and parliamentary expenses, £1,387 16s. 11d.; total, £12,163 5s. 4d.

The act enabled "the Tees Navigation Company" to lay the following duties on all vessels lading or unlading cargoes in the river:—For every British vessel entering or clearing coastwise, 6d. per ton; every British vessel to or from a foreign port, 9d. per ton; except such vessel be laden with Norway timber only, then 6d. per ton; every foreign vessel, 1s. 6d. per ton, except such foreign vessel be laden with Norway timber only, then 1s. per ton. In May, 1811, £615 14s. 6d. had been received; and in the following year, £1,150. From the opening of the cut, to May, 1847, in the year previous to which £1,474 12s. 6d. was received, the entire amount of dues was £21,247 7s. 11d., or an average of about £1,250 per annum. The expendi-

ture on the river, from 1811 to 1828 inclusive, was £2,832 4s. 10d.

In 1824, Mr. Henry H. Price, C.E., was employed to examine and survey the Tees navigation, and made two reports, with plans, sections, soundings, and estimates for making a cut at Newport and other improvements. On the 19th of June, 1828, an act, 9 Geo. IV., c. 97, received the royal assent for enabling the Tees Navigation company "to make a navigable cut from the east side of the river Tees, near Portrack, (Blue House Point,) in the county of Durham, into the said river near Newport, in the township and parish of Acklam, in the North Riding of the county of York." By section 62, the company was empowered to raise £20,000, at an interest of 10 per cent. per annum; and by section 63, to raise in share capital £30,000. The new cut,* which crosses a large curve in the river to the north, was opened in due form on the 10th of February, 1831, the brig *Arno* being towed through the channel, accompanied by a number of steam-boats, &c. It is about 1,100 yards long, 16 feet deep, and 250 feet wide; and by it vessels which could not navigate the old channel are now enabled to sail up to Stockton. The cost, irrespective of salaries, office rent, and casual expenses, was £16,306 15s. 2d. for labour and materials; £5,553 4s. 7d. for purchase of land, compensation, &c.; £1,309 11s. 8d. for engineering plans, &c.; and £2,826 7s. for parliamentary expenses; being a total outlay for the cut of £25,995 18s. 5d. From 1829 to 1850, there was expended on the river £65,243 14s., and paid to engineers £3,765 6s. 7d., amounting to £69,009 0s. 7d. This sum, with the cost of the cut, exceeds the £50,000 raised under the act in capital and loans, by £45,004 19s.

The cut made in 1810, with that of 1831, and the improvements of the river navigation by the erection of parallel works and jetties in Billingham Reach, Bamblet's Bight, and Cargo Fleet Reach, shortened, deepened, fixed, and improved the navigable channel between Stockton and the latter place. A steam dredge boat was employed, and about 14,550 tons of clay were removed from the bed of the river. In 1808, vessels drawing only about 8½ feet of water at ordinary springs could go up to Stockton; this can now be done by vessels drawing about 15½ feet. The lower jetties were run out by H. H. Price, Esq., C.E.; and more were

* A forest of fruit and other trees were found buried at a great depth in the earth whilst making this excavation. The roots lay lower than the deepest part of the river. In many places, acorns were found, and nuts of a full growth, some whole, and others

as if perforated by a maggot. The oval circumference of a metal buckle, a stag's horn, a bullock's head, a demi molaris of some ruminating animal, &c., were also discovered. One of the oaks, just above the root, measured eight feet in diameter.

afterward placed by W. A. Brooks, Esq., at first resident, and afterwards consulting engineer to the Tees Navigation Company.

At Newport, about 3 miles below Stockton, the river runs east-north-east to Haverton Hill, and is called Billingham Reach. Hence its course changes south, having the drops at Port Clarence on the Durham side, and the newly-formed town and docks of Middlesborough on the Yorkshire side. At the southern extremity of this latter reach, and also on the Yorkshire side, is Cargo Fleet, from whence the channel of the river, turning eastward, extends into a wide estuary, which is a little contracted at the mouth by a tongue of land projecting from the north, called Seaton Snook. From this point, a sand called the North Gare stretches to the south and east; and nearly opposite to it is the South Gare, a sort of peninsular shoal from the Bran Sand, which occupies the south side of the harbour mouth. The estuary is nearly 5 miles long from Cargo Fleet to a line drawn from Seaton Snook on the north side to Tod Point on the south; its greatest breadth is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and it contains about 8,800 acres. Excepting the central channels, it is nearly all dry at low water; that part of it which lies between the channels and the Durham shore being called the Seal Sand.

Between Cargo Fleet and "the ninth buoy," a distance of nearly 3 miles, are two navigable passages, called the north and south channels. Below their junction, a rocky ledge projects from the Bran Sand into the channel. At the buoy is a pool of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, having a depth of from 2 to 3 fathoms at low water. At the "eighth buoy" there is another pool, with an area of 4 acres, and a depth of from 2 to 4 fathoms; and at the "fifth buoy," a pool having an area of about 50 acres, with a depth of from 2 to 7 fathoms at low water. In these valuable anchorages vessels can lie in safety. Indeed the bay or estuary of the Tees is a place of great security for ships in stormy seasons; and many vessels, which are not concerned in the trade of the river, enter it for shelter.

At spring tides, about 10 or 12 feet is the depth on the bar at low water. The rise on the bar, at springs, is 17 feet; at Middlesborough, 14 feet 3 inches; and at Stockton, 12 feet. On the 5th of March, 1851, during a north-east wind, there was an extraordinary rise of 19 feet 6 inches on the bar, 16 feet 3 inches at Middlesborough, and 14 feet at Stockton. The difference between the time of high water at the bar and at Stockton Quay is one hour.

Lights were placed in the river in 1838. There are

four towers and one floating light at the entrance, placed at the expense of the Tees Navigation Company, under the direction of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond; and the channel, from thence to Middlesborough, was lighted under the direction and at the expense of the Navigation Company, who maintained eleven fixed and one barge light for that purpose. On board the floating light a log-book is kept, containing records of all important transactions, and also an account of all vessels arriving at and sailing from the river Tees. Some of the leading lights are occasionally removed, by persons appointed for the purpose, according to the shifting of the bar or shoals. These lights are so judiciously placed that vessels can come in as well by night as by day. All the eleven bay and river lights burn rape-seed oil, and are equally brilliant with those along the coast; the saving over sperm oil being considered one half. The following letter was addressed to the company from the corporation of the Deptford Trinity House, on August 22, 1851:—

"SIR—The Deputy Master and a Committee of the Elder Brethren of this Corporation having very lately returned from a voyage of inspection on the east coast, and having, in the course of their progress, visited the light-houses on the Bran Sand, I have been directed to express, for the information of the Tees Navigation Company, their satisfaction at the appearance of those lights, and to state that they consider that any alteration in the mode of exhibiting them is rendered unnecessary.

"I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

"J. R. Wilson, Esq.

"J. HERBERT."

The buoys from the sea to the eighth buoy are the property of and under the direction and maintained by the Trinity House; and those above that buoy are under the direction of and maintained by the Tees Conservancy Commissioners.

In the Second Report of the Tidal Harbours Commission, published in 1846, the Commissioners say, "Stockton-on-Tees, including Middlesborough, is one of the most thriving of our coal ports. The channel of the river has been contracted and deepened; the approaches are admirably lighted; a floating dock of nine acres has recently been opened at Middlesborough; the traffic and revenue of the port have doubled within these few years; and, in 1845, the Darlington Railway Company leased the whole of the harbour dues, and declared it a free port. All is bustle and activity, and all seems to prosper. Yet even here, on a close inspection, the want of some control is manifest—the quays are nearly all private, and are falling into the river; the piers of the bridge are only supported by the loads of stone thrown down at their foot; rocks of whinstone impede the upper navigation, and cause

damage to the barges; the entrance of the dock at Middlesbrough, completed but five years since, is only thirty feet wide; while about 2,000 acres of the estuary have been enclosed, and the corresponding tidal water excluded; and the channel over the bar, which formerly ran out due east, has, in consequence, changed to north-north-east. Great complaints also are made of the want of a harbour of refuge in the neighbourhood, and of a beacon on Redcar Rock, upon which vessels are annually wrecked."

The same authority states the debt due from the port of Stockton, January 1, 1842, at £43,505; 1843, £41,204; 1844, £42,136; 1845, £41,970; and 1846, £42,002. The gross income in the year ending at the latter date was £9,235; the debt being in the proportion of 4·5 to the income.

In January, 1846, W. A. Brooks, Esq., C.E., addressed an elaborate report to the chairman of the committee of the Tees Navigation Company, in which were stated the means necessary for diverting the navigable channel through the estuary into a more northerly course, and thereby restoring the direct east and west passage into the harbour, which existed previous to 1805. The cost of the proposed works was estimated at £15,211 1s. The report was given at length in the commissioners' second report on Tidal Harbours, 1846.

TEES CONSERVANCY AND STOCKTON DOCK ACT.—In 1851, a bill was prepared and introduced into parliament, for transferring to commissioners the property, powers, and liabilities of the Tees Navigation Company, repealing or amending previous acts, dissolving the company, constructing a dock near Stockton, making cuts, and other works.

A report to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by W. Bald, Esq., C.E., the inspector appointed by them to make a local inquiry into the case of the Tees Conservancy Bill, was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, April 28, 1851. Mr. Bald, in concluding his report, observes—

"I am of opinion that the estuary of the river Tees, and the entrance at the bar, are capable of great improvement in being deepened to a considerable extent.

"1. That by a proper arrangement of works seaward at the bar, namely, those of protection, and those of guidance, to direct the scouring currents, many feet of an additional depth of water will be gained, and maintained by the force of the scouring power.

"2. That the channel inwards from the bar to the natural existing anchoring basin at the fifth buoy, may be made, by a proper arrangement of works, 15 to 18 feet deep, at low-water springs, which will be 31 to 34 feet deep at high water.

"3. That the estuary channel, from the fifth buoy up to Cargo Fleet, may be made 12 feet deep at low-water springs, which will be 28 feet at high water.

"4. That the river channel up to Stockton is capable of being made 10 feet deep at low-water springs, which will be 23 feet at high water.

"5. That an asylum basin to any extent can be formed at the fifth buoy (where a natural basin exists of 50 acres from two to seven fathoms deep), and capable of being deepened, so as to float, at low-water springs, vessels drawing more than 20 feet of water.

"6. That in combination with the improvement of the river navigation, an extent of many thousand acres of land could be safely embanked in from the sea without injury to the scouring power required at the bar entrance or in the river, if proper works be constructed to direct and guide the force of the current in the navigable channel."

The inviolate preservation of the existing places of anchorage are emphatically recommended in the report.

Notice of the intended bill was given on the 6th of November, 1851; and the act received the royal assent June 30, 1852. The preamble states the capital of the Tees Navigation Company, created under the acts of 1808 and 1828, at £29,000, in 580 shares of £50 each; and the debt, on mortgage and otherwise, at £39,320. It is enacted that the commissioners to be appointed under this, "The Tees Conservancy and Stockton Dock Act, 1852," shall become subject to the liabilities of the company. The commissioners are to consist of five persons elected annually on the 9th November by the Stockton council, five by the Middlesbrough Improvement Commissioners (now by the Middlesbrough council), and two by the Yarm rate-payers; five to be a quorum. The commissioners appointed by the Stockton council are to be "The Stockton Dock Committee," and to exercise all powers connected with the proposed dock; three to be a quorum. The body of commissioners are to be conservators of the Tees, vested with the property of the Tees Navigation Company. The works, and the order of their execution, are as follow:—

"First. The channel from Middlesbrough to the ninth buoy anchoring pool; (to wit,) a cut and channel from the present channel of the Tees from the river entrance of the Middlesbrough dock to the ninth buoy anchoring pool in the Tees, and the diverting by dykes or otherwise through that cut and channel the waters of the Tees.

"Secondly. The widening of the present channel of the Tees on the south bank thereof, from the east end of the Stockton cut next hereinafter described, along the south bank of the Tees down to a point in the Tees near Newport, in the North Riding of the county of York.

"Thirdly. The Stockton cut; (to wit,) a cut or channel from the southern side of the Tees, from a point near to the stone bridge at Stockton across certain lands in the township of Thornaby, in the parish of Stainton, in the North Riding of the county of York, and into the present channel of the Tees, at a point opposite or nearly opposite to the island called Jenny Mill's Island, and then diverting through the Stockton cut of the waters of the Tees.

"Fourthly. The making in the present bed or channel of the Tees, between those two last-mentioned points, and on the land lying south of the present channel of the Tees, between those points and the Stockton cut of the Stockton Dock; (to wit,) a dock or basin for the accommodation of the shipping in the Tees, with or without flood-gates, at the eastern end of the dock or basin, and all necessary wharfs, quays, landing-places, warehouses, works, and conveniences.

"Fifthly. The embanking and filling up of the south-west corner of the present channel of the Tees, to the distance of 400 feet or thereabouts, at the commencement of the Stockton cut.

"Sixthly. The making of a road, or the appropriating and making public of the existing private road leading out of the high road from or near to the west end of that stone bridge over the Tees, and the extending of the same across the principal embankment up to the west side of the Stockton cut at the south end thereof.

"Seventhly. The appropriating and making public of a private road adjoining to or leading from the high road from Stockton to Guisborough, at a point about 330 feet from the east end of that stone bridge, and leading thence to the ship-building yard now occupied by Messrs. William Turnbull and Company on the south side of the Stockton cut.

"Eighthly. The widening, deepening, straightening, dredging, protecting, and otherwise improving of the bed, channel, and banks of the Tees, as the commissioners from time to time deem necessary for maintaining and improving the navigation thereof, from High Ford to the outside the bar at the mouth of the Tees.

"Ninthly. The preventing and removing of all obstructions to the navigation of the Tees, and all encroachments therein, and the preventing of the erection of piers, quays, jetties, wharfs, and other works on the Tees.

"Tenthly. The providing, placing, maintaining, and removing of buoys, beacons, moorings, steam-engines, dredges, and other works and machinery, lights, lightships, and lighthouses in or near the entrance of the Tees.

"Eleventhly. The removing or compelling of the removal of all wrecks, encroachments, and obstructions, which may in any way prejudice or obstruct the free navigation of the Tees.

"Twelfthly. The making, amending, repairing, maintaining, altering, and removing of all such works and conveniences whatsoever as the commissioners from time to time think it proper, for any of the purposes of this act, to make, amend, repair, maintain, alter, and remove; and (subject to the provisions of this act) the commissioners may do all other acts necessary for the conservancy and improvement of the Tees, and the regulation of the navigation thereof; nevertheless doing as little damage as can be, and making full satisfaction (as by this act provided) to all parties interested for all damage by them sustained by reason of the execution by the commissioners of the powers of this act."

The shipping-places of the Clarence Railway Company are to be protected, and disputes with the company settled by arbitration. The Admiralty may make a breakwater from Seaton Snook in an eastwardly direction towards South Gare bank. The works by the commissioners must be completed within seven years from the commencement of the act. Provision is made for the maintenance of proper light; and schedules of harbour and dock dues are included in the act.

"The Stockton Dock Account" is to be kept distinct from the other transactions of the commissioners; as are the receipts and disbursements on account of the

dock. The sum of £80,000 may be raised on mortgage of the Dock Fund, and £207,000 on the Tees Conservancy Fund.

On or before the 1st of December, 1852, the commissioners were to issue mortgages for £18,000 to shareholders in the Tees Navigation Company under the act of 1808, at 4 per cent. interest, and in the proportion of £100 principal money for every £50 share; for £36,320 to creditors under the act of 1828, at the respective rates of interest on the money borrowed; and for £32,000 to shareholders under that act, at four per cent. interest, and in the proportion of £80 principal money for every £50 share. The whole of the principal sums are to be paid off within seven years after the commencement of the act. At the end of ten years, a sinking fund is to be formed, for paying off annually not less than one-thirtieth part of the debts then standing. As soon as the claims of the Tees Navigation Company are discharged, it is to be dissolved. The Tees Conservancy Fund is to be charged, first, with the above interest; and, secondly, with the execution of improvements in the river, and the maintenance of the navigation.

Provision is made in the act for securing the property of Thomas Hustler, Esq., called the Holmes, and situated at the east end of the intended cut, on the south side of the river, by embankments, &c. The owners of property separated by the cut, as well as the occupiers of land on the north side of the canal, are allowed to have ferry-boats, without paying compensation for their use. The property of the see of Durham, at the Samphire Batts, is also to be protected; and if the cut is at any time abandoned for five years, the lands on each side shall be vested in the owners of the adjoining property.

Soon after the passing of the act, the rate-payers of the town became dissatisfied with that part of its provisions which related to the formation of Stockton Dock. A public meeting was held on the subject, at which a committee was appointed, who, after having received information from all parts of the kingdom, and patiently discussed the various schemes proposed for raising the required capital, came to the unanimous conclusion of recommending not only the mortgage of the dock dues, but the rates of the town, to the extent of £70,000. At a full meeting, held October 18, 1852, the report of the committee was adopted, which proposed the imposition of a rate in aid of 1s. in the pound on all house property in the borough. This, it was urged,

would place the superintendence of the concern in their own hands, instead of those of shareholders who might live at a distance, and, having no connection with Stockton, would merely look upon the docks as a profitable investment of capital. Many signatures of rate-payers were obtained in support of the proposed measures; and, in the session of 1853, a bill was introduced into parliament, comprising an amendment of the Tees Conservancy and Stockton Dock Act—a separation of Stockton Dock from the Tees Conservancy—additional powers, including arrangements for traffic between the Stockton Dock and the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the Leeds Northern Railway, and the Stockton, Hartlepool, and Clarence Railways—alteration of dues—and rate in aid on property in the borough of Stockton. Notwithstanding the plausibility of the scheme, opposition was aroused to some of its provisions; and it was rejected by a committee of the House of Commons, the proposed rate in aid being considered without a precedent.

Some misunderstanding occurred in 1853, between the Tees Conservancy Commissioners and the new shareholders of the Tees Navigation Company, respecting interest due; and the latter took council's opinion on the subject. J. W. Willcock, Esq., barrister-at-law, said, "The commissioners are bound to abstain from laying out a shilling in executing the works between Middlesborough and the ninth buoy anchorage pool, or other improvements, works, and conveniences, in diminution of the fund applicable to the interest of the £32,000 mortgagees. It is their duty to follow the order prescribed by the 97th and 110th sections of the act." The learned gentleman concludes by saying, that the mortgagees "are entitled to obtain, by bill in Chancery, the appointment of a receiver to apply the receipts in the order prescribed by the 97th section, and also an injunction to restrain the commissioners from applying the income at least, if not also the capital, of the Tees Conservancy Fund otherwise than in accordance with the directions of that section." The commissioners also signified their intention of taking a legal opinion.

On the 23rd of June, 1853, the Tees Conservancy Commissioners advertised for tenders for loans, in sums of not less than £500, for the terms of five or seven years. On the 19th December following, the works committee reported, at a monthly meeting, that they had inspected the proposed lines laid down by Mr. Bald at Cargo Fleet, and were of unanimous opinion that the alterations proposed to be adopted would be of great advantage to the river.

FISHERIES.—The bishops of Durham have had, for centuries, the royalties of the Tees, including whales, sturgeons, porpoises, and the like, taken on the Durham side of the river. When a whole porpoise, placed on the dinner table at once, was considered "a dainty dish" to set before king, lord, or bishop, this right must have been of considerable value; but, at present, the shoals of porpoises which frequent the sand banks at the mouth of the river, are considered to be very injurious to salmon and other fish of inferior size.

The supply of sea fish is generally abundant. In the Tees itself, flounders, eels, smelts, or sparlings, &c., are found. The river fishery has for centuries been considered an important pursuit. The following document is in the Cursitor's Rolls:—

"**TPORE CUTHBERTI EPI.** 1530. (Bishop Tunstall)—Where variance heretofore hath been among the inh'tants of the town of Stockton, for taking of head fishes as Sealles, Purpose, Sturgion, and other lyke fishes, betwixt the fishers with drawing netts on the one p.^t And the fishers with haling netts on the other p.^t—It is ordered, by consent and agreement of both the said p^{ty}s for appeasing of all variance in time to come, in manner and form following, (that is to say) That if fishers of both sorts, some with drawing netts and some with haling netts go about to take any Seale, Purpose, or like fish within the river of Tease. If it fortune the said fish to lyght in the haling netts, then all those fishers with haling netts assembled for that purpose, pursuing the said fish to have him alone, and the fishers then assembled with drawing netts to have no part thereof with the haling netts; and likewise if it fortune the said fish to lyght in the drawing netts, then all those fishers with drawing netts assembled for that purpose, pursuing the s^d fish to have him alone, and the fishers then assembled with haling netts to have no p^t thereof with y^e drawing netts. And also, It is ordered, that every man of both sorts of fishers then assembled for that purpose, shall give unto 5 water-room sufficient and none to come within another to hurt his neighbour gere upon pain of 6s. 8d. on him that shall offend them as oft as he shall so do to be levied of the same offender at the next court after, without further delay.

"Also, it is ordered, that no man of no sort of the fishers aforesaid shall fish with kydeell netts for taking of smelts, sperling, or fry from a certain place called Salthoue, so upward upon the river of Tease, after St. Mark day unto Lammas day 'nly hereafter upon pain of 6s. 8d. of every man so doing as he shall so do to be levied at the next court after, without further delay."

Shrimps are taken in Tees bay by means of small nets fixed to the end of poles. Cockles are gathered on ridges of sand left dry at ebb tide near the middle of the stream; and a considerable trade is carried on in mussels, of which there is an extensive bed. From ten to twelve tons of this shell fish are gathered weekly, and forwarded by railway to various parts of the country.

In shallow parts of the river, at Middleton-One-Row and higher up, there is abundance of trout. But the principal fishery is that of salmon, which may be

taken in the Tees, according to act of parliament passed in the 1st of George I., from the 22nd of November to the 12th of August, by any of the fishermen, on their paying to the vicar a small sum for each boat as a tithe of fish. In different parts of the river, the salmon fisheries are let as private property, a rent per boat being paid at each station. Otters, however, are exceedingly destructive to the fish; and several of them have been sometimes seen fighting for a salmon.

"An otter in the Wear
You may find but once a year;
An otter in the Tees
You may find at your ease."

The old English sport of otter hunting may frequently be witnessed, at meetings of "the Stockton and Hurworth Otter Hounds;" and there are several keen sportsmen in Stockton and neighbourhood. The breed of salmon in the Tees, however, has other enemies than the otter; and it was found necessary, in February, 1853, to appoint a committee of the Stockton town council, to investigate the laws for the preservation of salmon and preventing the destruction of spawn, with a view to the protection of the fisheries on the Tees. It was stated by Mr. Alderman Byers, that, high up the river, the spawn was carried off to feed pigs with.

CUSTOMS PORT OF STOCKTON.

IN consequence of the decline of the port of Hartlepool, the chief officers of the customs were removed from thence to Stockton in 1680; and three free quays were appointed by a commission from the Exchequer in 1683. The port is described in that document as a member of the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and its limits are stated to be "from the Black Halls, about eight miles from the bar of the Tease towards the

* THE RUSSIA COMPANY was established in the reign of Philip and Mary, by letters patent, granted to "certain merchant adventurers for the discovery of lands unknown," and confirmed by act of parliament in the reign of Elizabeth. They are empowered to levy dues in every port and harbour throughout England. The dues are received at the port of London by the secretary of the company, and at the out-ports by the receivers of the revenue, or their clerks, amounting, in round numbers, to from £1,800 to £2,000 per annum. In the year 1852, the amount levied upon the port of Stockton, was £7 16s. 11d. Her majesty's consul at St. Petersburg, it appears, is the commercial agent of the company, and derives fully one half of his official salary from this appointment. The agent at St. Petersburg superintends the affairs of the chapels at that place, as well as those at Cronstadt and Moscow, towards the erection of which, the company have largely contributed; the company also contribute to the maintenance of chaplains at all those places, as well as at Archangel and Solambol; and a school is established at St. Petersburg under their auspices. The company represents a large colony of British subjects established in the cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and in the ports of

N.N.W., and so into the sea to 14 fathoms water; and from thence directly, in a supposed line, till it fall opposite to the promontory or point called Huntcliffe-foot, about six miles from Tease-bar, towards the E.S.E.; and so directly from the said barr and limitts up the river Tease S.S.W. to the horse-ferry, commonly called Stockton Ferry, saving the usual and known privileges by law belonging to the port of Hartinpoole."

A more extensive jurisdiction is assigned in a commission returned into the Court of Exchequer, Michaelmas term, 3 Geo. II., wherein it is stated that "the port of Stockton extends from the point commonly called Ryhope-nook, adjoining the district or limits of the port of Sunderland, about sixteen miles from the bar of Teese towards the north and by west, and so into the sea to fourteen fathoms of water at low water, and from thence directly in a supposed line till it fall opposite to the promontory called Huntcliff-foot, adjoining to the district or limits of the port of Whitby, about six miles from the said bar toward the east-south-east, and so directly from the said bar and limits up the river Teese to the bridge commonly called Yarm-bridge. Dated October 18, 1729." In conformity with this arrangement, the new harbour of Seaham was originally considered a member of this port.

The customs port of Stockton now extends from the south side of the town of Seaton, the limit of the customs port of Hartlepool, to Huntcliff Foot, the limit of the customs port of Whitby.

The parties who are empowered to levy dues within the port are—The Tees Conservancy Commissioners, the Municipal Corporation of Stockton, the Trinity House of Newcastle, the Trustees of Ramsgate Harbour, the Warden and Assistants of Dover, Bridlington Harbour Trustees, and the Russia Company.*

Cronstadt and Archangel. The British subjects in St. Petersburg alone, in 1852, amounted to about 3,000; and this number was constantly increasing from the influx of artisans and their families, who are hired by the Russian manufacturers. The Russian Company and the British factory at St. Petersburg, have been always closely connected; and to the profitable carrying on of the Russian trade, it has been deemed essential that English houses should exist in Russia.

The commissioners appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the local charges upon shipping, in recommending in their report, dated July, 1854, that the exclusive privileges of this company be abolished, state, "The Russia Company is entitled to exclusive privileges in Russia as well as in this country; and in ordinary times this circumstance might have given rise to some practical difficulty. But trade with Russia is suspended, and a favourable opportunity, therefore, is afforded for the abolition of the exclusive privileges of the company, as well as of the maritime charges levied by them. We have reason to believe that the funded property of the company is sufficient to provide for the indemnification of all who possess vested interests."

The Tees Conservancy Commissioners levy light dues and river tolls. The light dues consist of 1d. per ton upon every vessel entering the Tees, and 1d. per ton on every steam vessel trading to or from the Tees with passengers. The river tolls are, per ton—

For every vessel inwards or outwards, with coals or goods, 3d.

Do. do. to or from any foreign port, during the continuance of any existing lease of any of the said tolls, 6d.

And after the determination of such lease, 3d.

For every vessel entering the Tees for refuge, 1½d.

For every vessel entering the river in ballast and being afterwards towed out without taking a cargo, 1½d.

The above powers are under the act of 15th and 16th Victoria, above quoted. Under its provisions, as has been seen, the Tees Conservancy Commission superseded the Tees Navigation Company, by whom the former light dues and river tolls had been leased to the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company for £8,200 annually, viz., £6,900 for tonnage dues and £1,300 mastage for Tees bay lights. The receipts on these accounts for the preceding six years were as follow:—

	TONNAGE.	MASTAGE.
Year to April 30, 1840 ..	£9,631 0 3 ..	1,184 6 9
..... 1841 ..	8,860 5 6 ..	1,064 0 0
..... 1842 ..	7,872 7 4 ..	1,053 8 0
..... 1843 ..	7,714 1 8 ..	1,292 16 6
..... 1844 ..	7,436 16 5 ..	1,212 13 9
..... 1845 ..	7,828 3 5 ..	1,492 19 2

The railway company's lease expired on the 1st of May, 1854.

The limits of the jurisdiction of the commissioners extend from outside the bar at the mouth of the river Tees to the High Ford across the river from the township of Aislaby to the township of High Worsall in Yorkshire, and into the various creeks, &c., below, into which the tide flows.

The charges levied by the municipal corporation of Stockton as lessees of the Bishop of Durham, who, in the right of his see, is owner of the port of Stockton, are—first, anchorage and plankage; and secondly, town dues.

The anchorage and plankage comprise 2s. 6d. on each ship per voyage; on foreign vessels, double. These imposts have been considered a hardship by the owners of vessels that only came up to Middlesborough; and, in 1837, a trial took place at Durham respecting them, when a verdict of 12s. 6d. was given in favour of

the bishop, thereby establishing his right. These dues were let in 1852 for £700. The gross amount levied in that year was £779 7s. 6d. The amount of differential duty, paid out of the consolidated fund in respect of foreign vessels privileged under treaties of reciprocity, was, in 1852, £47 12s. 6d.; no differential duty was levied on foreign unprivileged vessels in that year.

The town dues are, 4d. for every 100 bushels of corn landed, and 1s. for each 100 deals. The amount levied in 1852 was £99 1s. 2d. The lease of these tolls is for twenty-one years, renewable on payment of a fine, as is usual in leases of church property. Subject to this fine, and the ancient reserved rent, these dues form part of the borough fund.

The anchorage and plankage dues have been re-leased to trustees for the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, for £700 annually; the lease expired on the 1st April, 1854.

On the borough fund, £9,099 17s. is secured. The other revenues of this fund amounted in 1852 to £1,458 12s. 5d., of which sum £1,410 was realized by sale of property. There was no borough rate. In that year, £1,055 17s. 6d. was paid to the Bishop of Durham for the renewal of the lease of the port.

During the lease by the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, the river tolls have not been levied on shipping taking cargoes from the railway, the company bearing the loss with a view to induce traffic to the Tees; from which the railway anticipated an increase of revenue.* The lease of the dues by the company, it was understood, would not be renewed by them at the same rate; but the amount which may be raised when the dues are re-imposed, will probably bear a near proportion to the rent.

The Trinity House of Newcastle levy primage at the port of Stockton, under a charter of James II.; it consists of 2d. on every ton of goods imported; on every last of hemp, flax, &c., reckoned by the last, 3d. The gross amount levied in 1852 was £177 2s. 10½d., which was paid to the credit of the Trinity House funds.

The dock at Middlesborough is the property of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, which, being a trading company, levies dues only from those using its property.

Besides the sums above-named, the Bridlington Harbour Commissioners levied at Stockton, for the year

* "NOTICE TO MARINERS.—Tees Navigation Dues. Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st November next, the dues heretofore payable to the Tees Navigation Company, for vessels entering the river Tees, either from foreign countries or coastwise

(except from the port of London), will be altogether discontinued; and such vessels will be allowed to enter the Tees free. By order of the committee, J. R. WILSON, chief clerk to the Tees Navigation Company.—Stockton, October 25, 1844."

1852, £143 10s. 6d.; the warden and assistants of Dover harbour, £9 19s. 6d.; Ramsgate Harbour Commissioners, £14 1s. 0½d.; and the Russia Company, £7 16s. 11d.; amounting in the whole to £9,430 19s. 6d. For Middlesborough, the warden and assistants of Dover harbour received £76 0s. 10½d.; and Ramsgate Harbour Trustees, £80 12s.; making a total sum, levied within the customs port of Stockton, of £9,587 12s. 4½d.

QUAYS.—There are 22 private quays in Stockton harbour, varying in length from 20 to 260½ feet; eight are of stone, eight of timber, and six of timber and stone. There are four public quays, of which one, of timber, belongs to the Bishop of Durham, and is 111½ feet long and 17 wide; one, of stone, belonging to the Stockton corporation, 79½ feet long and 12½ wide; one of stone, belonging to Mr. C. Martin, 271½ feet long and 51½ wide; and one of stone and timber, belonging to Mr. Sylvester Ingledew, 113½ feet long and 8½ wide. There are five coal staiths belonging to the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, and two belonging to the Clarence Railway Company.

At Newport there is a private quay of stone, 192 feet long, belonging to T. Hustler, Esq. There are six coal staiths at Port Clarence. A public quay at Middlesborough, 93 feet long, and built of timber, belongs to the owners of the estate; and there are also two private quays of timber, one of which, 301 feet long, belongs to Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, and the other, 58 feet long, to the Pottery Company. Mr. Hesselton has a stone quay, 318 feet in length, at Cargo Fleet.

SHIPPING.

BISHOP PUDSEY's "great ship," intended for the cru-sades, has already been alluded to; and that a native of Stockton was appointed to navigate her is a proof that, at that time, the mariners of this port were skilful in their vocation. In 1635, when the unpopular tax of ship-money was levied, Stockton, Hartlepool, and Sunderland, were charged with providing one ship of 200 tons for the service of the state, manned with 80 men and double equipage, &c., at an expense of £1,850, levied on the whole county.

The convenient situation of the port of Stockton, on the revival of the town from its depression in the 17th century, occasioned a gradual increase in the number of ships, which began to be required for the exports and imports of the surrounding district. The advantages of

united effort in this direction were at length seen; and in January, 1803, a shipping company was formed, under the style or firm of "The Maritime Company;" and in 1806, "The Merchants' Shipping Company," for the purpose of conveying goods to and from London and other ports, commenced with eight ships, of from 105 to 120 tons burthen. This company, which was remodelled in 1824, now possess the "Swaledale," "Teesdale," "Allerton Packet," and "Richmond Packet," schooners, one of which sails from Stockton, and another from London, every Saturday.

The success attending the establishment of the latter company induced "The United Shipping Company," previously formed, to dissolve itself, and form another under the firm of "The Stockton Shipping Company." On the dissolution of the company in 1844, the following ships belonging to it were sold by auction on the 2nd July:—the "Oak," 343 tons N.M., for £1,505; the "Harmony," 254 tons do., £1,105; the "Princess Victoria," 241 tons do., £1,060; the "Stockton," 214 tons do., £1,100; the "Jane White," 204 tons O.M. £880; the "Aimwell," 192 tons N.M., £960; the Roseberry," 191 tons do., £925; the "William Skinner," 163 tons do., £850; the "Elizabeth," 169 tons O.M., £550; and the "Barbara," 165 tons do., for £455.

"The Stockton and London Shipping Company" was commenced in 1837, and has been generally successful, having realized a considerable reserved fund. Their ships, which are said to be about to be replaced by a new line of iron clipper schooners, are the "Darlington," the "Richmond," the "Barnard Castle," the "Auckland," and the "Thirsk." One of them sails from Stockton every Saturday.

"The Stockton Union Shipping Company," the vessels of which took coals to all parts as cargoes offered, was formed in 1822. At the commencement, the capital was small; but, in December, 1835, it had increased to £12,000, and the average dividend for the three preceding years was 16½ per cent. The company was dissolved in 1853, when the following ships were sold, viz., the "Paragon," for £1,410; the "Commodore," for £1,405; the "Hero," for £1,300; the "Black Boy," for £1,120; the "Hope," for £930; the "Rosebud," for £950; the "John," for £1,455; the "Union," for £765; and the "Empress" (said not to belong to the company), for £1,625.

Other companies have been, from time to time, projected or established. "The Commercial Shipping Company," formed in 1834, had a subscribed capital, in January, 1835, of £2,925, which afterwards increased

to £12,000. "The General Shipping Company," and "The North York and South Durham Shipping Company," both commenced in 1834, with flattering prospects of success. "The Stockton and Cleveland Shipping Company," with a capital of £20,000 in 800 shares of £25 each, issued a prospectus on April 17, 1839; the provisional committee being Messrs. W. C. Newby, C. J. Spence, R. Sherwood, W. Turnbull, W. T. Dixon, W. W. Watson, J. Appleton, G. Walton, and J. Laidler. "The New Merchants' Shipping Company" held its first meeting of shareholders in July, 1852.

Stockton Marine Insurance Association.—The statement of accounts of this association, up to April, 1854, shewed a balance in hand of £2,684 15s. 9d.; and it was therefore agreed to divide 17s. 11d. in the pound upon the amount of premiums received, and any surplus to be carried to next year's account.

There are regular traders from Stockton to Hull, Newcastle, Glasgow, Dundee, Leith, and Montrose.

The number of vessels belonging to this port in January, 1795, was 47; tonnage, 5,730. In September, 1821, there had been an increase of 19 vessels and 1,150 tons. In January, 1827, there were 57 vessels, measuring 5,465 and 18-94ths tons; in 1828, 79 vessels, measuring 6,520 tons; and in 1829, 74 vessels, measuring 7,206 tons. In January, 1832, the number had increased to 80 vessels, measuring 7,970 tons; and in 1850, there were 182 vessels, measuring 27,348 tons. At the close of the year 1854, there were 158 vessels, measuring 28,603 tons: of these, 37 were below 100 tons burthen, 56 between 100 and 200 tons, 51 between 200 and 300 tons, 9 between 300 and 400 tons, 2 between 400 and 500 tons, 2 between 500 and 600 tons, and one above 600 tons.

* MR. CHRISTOPHER ALLISON.—Stockton, like other northern ports has produced its quota of brave and skilful seamen; and, in the list of these, Mr. Christopher Allison, master mariner, may be named, he having materially contributed to the capture of the *Michault* privateer, of 14 nine-pounders and 182 men, on New-years Day, 1758, in Dungeness-road. Mr. Allison was at that time master of the *Adventure* armed ship, which was commanded by Captain Bray for the king. On perceiving the French snow standing in, she was at first taken for an English cruiser. "Dinner being ready," says Allison, "Captain Bray gave orders for all the hammocks up, and clearing the ship, which was done in the time we were at dinner. Monsieur, smelling our beef, roast-pork, and plum-pudding, came down in order to deprive us of it; we dined on our beef and pork before they came: the pudding we fought for." The cable having been veered out to the splice, and then cut, the ship bore away large; but as there was not time to get the topsails hoisted, and the enemy evincing an intention to rake the *Adventure*, the helm was put hard a-port, which

STEAM-BOATS.—The river Tees was first visited by a steam-boat in 1822. In 1824, one was built for the use of the port; and, 20 years afterwards, there were seven belonging to the Tees, which were chiefly employed in towing ships. In 1851, there were 22, varying from 16 to 46 horse power, and possessing an aggregate of 677 horse power. In 1854, there were 26 registered steam vessels, of from 10 to 53 tons burthen, and containing an aggregate tonnage of 574 tons; besides a vessel of 225 tons, belonging to the principal merchants and manufacturers of Middlesborough.

LIFE-BOATS.—About the year 1804, a life-boat was established at Redcar, to the south of the Tees, which has often proved highly serviceable to the crews of vessels wrecked on the coast. As a considerable time necessarily elapsed before this boat or that at Hartlepool could reach ships in distress on the north side of the Tees, Jonathan Backhouse, Esq., of Darlington, provided a life-boat at his own expense, which is stationed at Seaton Carew. In 1825, a meeting was held at Stockton for the purpose of adopting a general system of relief for mariners* shipwrecked on the neighbouring coasts, when a considerable subscription was raised for the purpose. "The Tees Bay Life-boat Society" was established in 1839. The life-boats were formerly maintained by subscriptions raised among the visitors at Hartlepool, Seaton Carew, and Redcar. It was, however, thought desirable that the ship-owners should comply with a voluntary charge, and the boat be placed under the control of the commissioners. The Hartlepool Dock Company are bound to maintain a life-boat, for which, however, they levy a charge on ships. In addition to the life-boat at Hartlepool and Redcar, an order was given in 1853 for one at Middlesborough.

brought the ship athwart the bows of the enemy, whose bowsprit was secured by ropes, and lashed to the capstan of the English vessel, the crew of which had thus the advantage of raking the other. The credit of these manœuvres was claimed, and probably with justice, by Mr. Allison. The action was kept up, principally with musquetry, from the quarter-deck and round-house of the *Adventure*, until the enemy struck their colours; but the party who boarded, headed by Allison, was unexpectedly received with a volley of small arms, which compelled them to retreat. About ten minutes firing with the great guns, however, brought the action to a conclusion. Captain Bray was rewarded for this exploit with the command of the *Amelia*, an 80 gun ship; though Allison stated that, during the greater part of the action, he and the pilot were in the round-house, which was musket-proof. Mr. Allison afterwards ushered in every new year with a *plum-pudding*, in remembrance of the dinner and exploit of the 1st of January, 1758. He died at Stockton on the 11th of July, 1808, aged 87 years.

COMMERCE.

WITH other ports on the east coast of England, Stockton is well situated for carrying on a trade with continental ports, and only requires accommodation for shipping to gain its full proportion in the advantages of such trade. In 1815, it was made a bonding port for goods enumerated in Table C. of the Warehousing Act; and in 1818, the indulgence was extended to timber. In May, 1832, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury were pleased, by their warrant, to approve of the port of Stockton as a warehousing port, for sugar, coffee, dried fruits, rice, cheese, or cocoa nuts, either on importation direct, or removal coastwise. These, with the privileges before mentioned, make Stockton a bonding port for all articles of general merchandize allowed to be warehoused, except tobacco; the proprietor of the extensive tobacco manufactory at Stockton having given the requisite security for the facilities required for his business.

The goods carried coastwise are chiefly lead, flour, butter, cheese, bacon, linen and linen-yarn, worsted-yarn, alum, &c. The imports are wine, groceries, fruit, foreign and British spirits, porter, seeds, hops, and every other article necessary for the consumption of the surrounding country.

The principal export over sea, during the last century, was lead; but this trade afterwards declined. The export of grain also, which, in 1749, amounted to 35,400½ quarters of wheat and 5,387 quarters of rye, is now only occasional. The nature and quantities of goods exported will be understood from the following particulars, extracted from "Brown's Export List,"* for 1854. From January to July inclusive, the Stockton shipments were—

Earthenware, 240,550 pieces	value £1,928
Bricks, 19,000	47
Wrought iron, 21 tons	305
Painters' colours and materials	180
Machinery	50
Millstones, 1 pair	4
Potters' clay, 133 tons	260
Pulverized glass, 84 cwt.	80
Spirit of tar, half a ton	1
Tissue paper	30
Wheat, 650 quarters	2,180
Carried forward	£5,065

* "We were desirous of shewing the importance of this maritime county," says Hutchinson, "by tables of the exports and imports; but however unaccountable it may be, it is true, that the communication of such tables was prohibited by the board of customs. So illiberal an act gives abundant latitude to conjecture; and, perhaps, the reform which is set on foot under the present administration may take away the necessity of secrecy. Be the cause what it may, the im-

Brought forward	£5,065
Lambs' wool, 88 lbs.	4
Confectionary, 1 cwt.	5
Hardware, 10 cwt.	11
Haberdashery and millinery	300
	£5,385

The Middlesborough exports, during the same period, were—

Bar iron, 21,760 tons	value £8,320
Rail iron, 644 tons	3,652
Pig iron, 1,780 tons	7,117
Cast iron, 1,168 tons	8,081
Wrought iron, 6,453 tons	58,812
Sundry iron, 60,630 tons	20,516
Steel, 41 cwt.	84
Nails, 100 cwt.	265
Earthenware, 184,950 pieces	1,858
Ironware, 1 case	4
Hardware, 1 cwt.	10
Cordage, 7 cwt.	20
Grindstones, 12	2
Bricks, 2,000	4
Patent fuel, 221 tons	133
	£102,878

During the five months ended December 31, 1854, the following articles, the total value of which was £1,352, were exported from Stockton:—

Earthenware, 55,500 pieces.	Pulverized glass, 40 cwt.
Brown stone ware, 100 pieces.	Cement, 20 cwt.
Bricks, 20,000	Sail cloth, 700 ells.
Yellow metal bolts, 40 cwt.	Haberdashery, £50.
Do. do. nails, 300 cwt.	Painters' materials, £60.
Clay, 137 tons.	Tar, 10 casks.

The exports from Middlesborough in the same period, which amounted to £51,116, were as follow:—

Pig iron, 2,092 tons.	Iron chairs, 83 tons.
Bar iron, 1,523 tons.	Sundry iron, 6 tons.
Iron nails, 2,103 tons.	Shovels, 5 tons.
Iron chains, 340½ tons.	Earthenware, 95,300 pieces.
Iron pipes, 190 tons.	Bricks, 11,200.
Iron pins, 68 tons.	Clay, 12 tons.
Iron switches, 23 tons.	

The chief articles of import are fir timber, wainscot logs, deals, masts, spars, staves, hemp, flax, tallow, oak bark, seeds, raw yarn, hides, &c. In 1808, the import of fir timber was only 408 loads 16 feet, and of deals 186

portance of our county in its trading capacity is shadowed from the eye of the curious." In the works on Stockton which have appeared since Hutchinson wrote, this cause of complaint has not occurred; and the periodical publication of the items and amounts of trade at this and other ports, now systematically issued in comprehensive and elaborate tables, forms a striking contrast to the suspicious secrecy of former times.

cwt. 0 qrs. 9 lb. In 1810, it was 2,966 loads 45 feet of timber, and 174 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lb. of deals; in 1820, 3,015 loads 12 feet of timber, and 156 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lb. of deals; and in 1825, 5,255 loads of timber, and 301 cwt. 3 qrs. 29 lb. of deals. In 1854, the importation had increased to the large amount of 30,858 loads of timber and deals, employing 143 ships of 23,396 tons.

The greatest revolutions, however, which have occurred in the trade of Stockton, are in coal and iron. In 1770, 4,096 $\frac{1}{4}$ chaldrons and 65 tons of coals were landed in the port of Stockton; and the import, though diminished, continued for some time after the commencement of the present century. The opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first loading of coals from which was made in January, 1826, completely changed the course of the coal trade; and though the subsequent opening of the port of Hartlepool has introduced an important rival into the market, the united vend from Stockton and Middlesborough has continued to shew, generally, a state of prosperity. In 1828, the first year of the railway, 7,295 tons were shipped from the Tees; after which time, the vend was as follows:—

1827	18,588	1835	357,726	1843	438,789
1828	54,290	1836	359,731	1844	380,504
1829	46,216	1837	316,781	1845	562,853
1830	79,433	1838	405,660	1846	527,764
1831	151,262	1839	465,792	1847	489,889
1832	231,959	1840	558,117	1848	428,409
1833	336,060	1841	498,092	1849	354,969
1834	285,765	1842	474,092	1850	491,000

In 1853, 70,701 tons of coal and 16,633 tons of coke were shipped from the Tees for foreign parts. During the year 1854, 12 British and 55 foreign vessels cleared from Stockton for foreign parts, carrying 4,634 tons of coal and 1,224 tons of coke. From Middlesborough, 178 British and 418 foreign vessels cleared, with 37,410 tons of coals and 22,449 tons of coke.

The shipment of coals and coke coastwise, during the last five months of 1854, were as follow:—

	STOCKTON.			MIDDLESBOROUGH.		
	Ships.	Tons coal.		Ships.	Tons coal.	Tons coke.
August	11	1,232	....	121	15,166	30
September	10	1,245	....	131	17,011	45
October	13	1,467	....	81	11,842	
November	9	880	....	82	14,289	21
December	13	1,254	....	49	8,905	50
	56	6,078	....	464	67,213	146

In 1808, nearly 250 tons of iron were imported into the Tees; but, in 1820, the importation had decreased to 23 tons. The establishment of iron works, the produce of which is shipped in the Tees, has been, in a

great degree, produced by the same cause which increased the coal trade. The works of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, at Witton Park and at Middlesborough, have contributed materially to the prosperity of the port and district; and the discovery of an immense bed of iron-stone in the Cleveland hills has presented advantages to an incalculable amount. The tables of exports, given above, include that of iron.

The number and tonnage of vessels entered in and out of the Tees with cargoes, taken at four different periods, and made up to the 30th April of each year, were as follow:—

1812....	452 vessels	42,904 tons,	average 95 tons.
1826....	1,010	87,823	87 "
1846....	5,818	742,521	128 "
1850....	3,550	452,237	129 "

The number of vessels entered inwards and outwards, coastwise and foreign, in the year ending December 31, 1850, was—

Outwards, coastwise, with coals,	2,949 ships,	of 318,256 tons register.
Outwards, foreign, with coals,	558	60,579 "
Inwards, coastwise, with goods,	1,028	68,171 "
Outwards, coastwise, with goods,	421	19,171 "
Inwards, foreign, with goods,	152	17,131 "

	Stockton.	Middlesborough.
Outwards, coastwise and foreign with coals,	388 ships	3,119 ships.
Outwards, coastwise and foreign with goods,	185	236 "
Inwards, coastwise and foreign with goods,	445	735 "

The receipts of the customs at Stockton varied, during the last century, between £3,319 8s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in 1723 and £8,019 7s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1798. In 1800, the amount was £7,723 14s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in 1816, £5,866 7s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; but, in the following year, it advanced to £10,483 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. With some fluctuations, the receipts rose, in 1824, to £20,295 0s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; and in the following year, in consequence of the duties on wine and spirits being transferred from the excise to the customs, they increased to £36,257 10s. 6d.; which was followed up in 1827 by £37,024 10s., and in 1828 by £36,798 1s. 7d. In 1831, the duties amounted to £43,994 17s. Since that time, the impulse given to the trade of the port has materially tended to increase those receipts, which, in 1850, were stated at £83,253.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—In January, 1850, a meeting of merchants and others was held in Stockton for the purpose of establishing a Chamber of Commerce. Since its commencement, this body has directed its attention to the promotion of "tribunals of commerce," to the "Customs Consolidation Act" of 1853,

to the "Stockton Dock Rate in Aid Bill," (towards the expenses of which £25 was subscribed), to the "Darlington and Barnard Castle Railway Bill," the "Stockton and Cleveland Union Railway Bill," and other matters connected with the commercial prosperity of the district. Its business is conducted by a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a committee of five persons, and two secretaries.

PORTRACK

Is in the township of Stockton, and has usually been described as a hamlet one mile distant from the town. The number of additional buildings, however, in the course of erection at the north-east part of the town for manufacturing purposes, has almost entirely connected the hamlet with the town itself. Extensive iron works are now being erected on this estate; three blast furnaces are nearly completed, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Holdworth, Benington, Byers, and Company; and Messrs. Sparkes and Company have purchased ten acres of ground adjoining, and are arranging for the erection of two blast furnaces. *Blue House* estate is the property of Viscount Boyne, of Brancepeth Castle.

Portrack Holme estate was offered for public sale November 30, 1837; it was described as consisting of about 137 acres of land, the entire village of Portrack, and Portrack Gardens, of copyhold tenure, late belonging to J. D. Nesham, Esq., deceased; and as a portion of the land adjoined the river Tees, it offered eligible sites for ship-building yards and other commercial purposes, &c.

EAST HARTBURN.

THE township of East Hartburn, situated to the west of Stockton, contains an area of 1,020 acres; and the annual value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £1,326 15s. The population, at the successive periods of return, was 104, 115, 121, 152, 135, and 174. Of the latter number, 84 were males and 90 females; and the number of houses, at that period, was 37 inhabited and 2 uninhabited.

During the year ended Lady-day, 1854, the receipts from poor-rates in the township of East Hartburn amounted to £50 5s.; and receipts in aid of poor-rates, 17s.; total, £51 2s. The expenditure connected with relief was, for in-maintenance, £1 17s.; out-relief, £23 19s.; workhouse loan repaid, and interest thereon,

£1 5s.; salaries and rations of officers, &c., £4; other expenses, £1 13s.; total, £32 14s. Constables' expenses and costs before magistrates, 11s.; vaccination, 1s.; payments or registration fees to clergymen, 7s.; payments towards county and other rates, £22 4s.; registration, 5s.; other payments, £2 16s.; total expenditure, £58 18s.

The village of Hartburn, situated on the brook from which it derives its name, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west from Stockton, the road from which place to Darlington passes through it. It contains a public-house, and a few tradesmen.

According to Boldon Book, there were twelve villains in Hartburn, each holding two oxgangs, and paying rent and services as those of Boldon, except cornage. Alan son of Osbert held an oxgang; and three cottagers held two tofts, working fourteen days for the lord in harvest. The vill provided one milch cow. Ten carucates of demesne, in Stockton and Herteburn, were on lease, and rendered twenty chalders of wheat.

In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, John Laken is the only free tenant named, holding by charter and knight's service, and aiding to clean the stream and pool of Norton mill. William Baron, besides two other mesuages and oxgangs, held, with his fellows, a plot of ground on Northdeynside, containing 43 acres, belonging to the demesne, paying 21s. 8d. Three cottagers and various other tenants are named. The tenants hold the common bakehouse, 2s.; the kiln (no rent); the forge, 2d.; the bond-tenants, in lieu of a milch cow, 6s. Every *selfode* paid 3d. to the lord; and every bond-tenant's servant 1d. to the lord, in lieu of work, at Michaelmas.

Six persons from Hartburn joined the Northern Rebellion, one of whom was executed. The principal proprietor in the township is John Stapylton Sutton, Esq., of Elton Hall.

Thomas Gibson bequeathed to the poor of East Hartburn £20, the interest thereof to be distributed to them in white bread every Lord's day, at the Communion table, in Stockton church, or, failing them, to the other poor then present. This sum appears to have been carried to the account of the church-rate, as 20s. is paid thereout yearly, and disposed of in bread as directed.

PRESTON-UPON-TEES.

THE township of Preston is situated adjoining those of Stockton and Hartburn on the south, and is bounded by the Tees on the east. It contains, including its

liberties in the river, 1,108 acres; and the property was assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,348 per annum. The population, in 1801, was 64; in 1811, 62; in 1821, 57; in 1831, 76; in 1841, 111; and in 1851, 113, of whom 61 were males and 52 females. There were, at the same date, 18 inhabited houses, and 1 uninhabited. The township contains five farms* and a public-house.

In Preston-on-Tees, during the year ended Lady-day, 1854, there was received from poor-rates, £46 17s.; and payments in aid of do., 3s. The expenditure for in-maintenance was £6 10s.; for out-relief, £13 4s.; workhouse loan and interest, £1 4s.; salaries and rations of officers, &c., 13s.; other expenses, 6s.; total connected with relief, £21 17s. Constables' expenses and costs before magistrates, 17s.; vaccination, 1s.; payments on registration fees to clergymen, 5s.; towards county and other rates, £23 1s.; registration, 4s.; for other purposes, 19s.; total expenditure, £47 4s.

* "OLD GEORGE."—One of the farms at Preston was, for some years, held by Mr. George Ord, a native of Great Stainton, where his father was an eminent farmer and cattle-dealer under the Pennymans. He died while George was young; and his widow removed to a farm at Cowpen. As George grew up, he began to suppose himself handsome, and fancied that every young female who looked at him was in love with him. He made a prudent choice, however, in his first wife, Miss Polly Preston, of Yarm, whom he married in March, 1773. During her life, she made an amazing improvement in her husband; but unfortunately for him, she died, five or six years after their marriage, in giving birth to twins, leaving them and other three children to the widower. He soon got another helpmate, who was virtuous, careful, and industrious herself, but gave in to all his whims, and a dormant mental malady began to appear. He left the Cowpen farm, and took one of Sir John Eden's at Preston; and having been always a dreaming, musing fellow, he began to suppose himself superhuman, and to see most absurd and chimerical visions. Every thing went wrong; his corn failed for want of cultivation, and for want of attention his cattle died. He now became a vagabond, carrying his dreams, visions, and hymns from one side of the island to the other; and twice he wrote (of course without receiving any answer) to Mr. Pitt, representing that the nation was in great danger, and could not be saved without his helping hand. Although he could scarcely spell a word right, he was continually using his pen on hymns and spiritual plays of the most doggrel character. Sometimes he sung them at the market crosses during the hirings of servants, or at other public meetings; and he commonly had a crowd of disorderly persons about him, some commiserating his conduct, others casting dirt, stones, or vile potatoes in his face. Sometimes a too well directed aim brought the blood from his nose; but he never ceased his singing, and seemed to take no notice. Amongst others to whom he directed some of his unconnected effusions was his landlord, Sir John Eden, who long suffered him to remain on his farm: but wearied at length by the foolish conduct of his tenant, let it to a more deserving person. By this time, George had a host of children by his second wife, who, with his elder ones, were reduced to ruin and distress. He was father, grandfather, and great grandfather to descendants almost innumerable, who were living in low employments: most of them he married off when they were little more than children, being a great stickler for matrimony.

The Stockton and Darlington railway passes through this township over an extent of 1 M. 3 F. 19 Y., and covers an area of 7 A. 1 R. 16 P. In 1851, when the gross amount collected for local rates was £27 12s., the railway contributed £8 0s. 5d.; and in 1852, when the gross amount was £56 1s. 8d., the railway contributed £16 0s. 10d.

The celebrated whinstone dyke, described in page 81, here enters the county from the east-south-east. In this place, it is 75 feet wide, and has been quarried to a considerable depth. The whinstone is of a fine grain, very hard, and of a dark grey or bluish-black colour: it is disposed in large horizontal blocks, which intersect nearly at right angles a light-coloured sandstone, and are covered with a thin crust of ferruginous ochre. The whole is capped by a bed of diluvian, 45 feet in thickness, consisting of a different coloured clay, somewhat calcareous, and partaking of a gravelly nature. A little below the quarry, the basalt crops out into the bed of

George had once an interview with Johanna Southcote; but as two of a trade seldom agree, they came outrageously to cross purposes in their doctrines. George considered *himself* the true Shiloh; and the vulgar prophetess was then destined to become *the mother* of Shiloh. In his writings, he styled himself the chosen minister of God, the only true Branch, the great I AM, the Messiah or Shiloh, the Prince of Peace, and many other names; and the good folks that knew him called him a second Solomon, Preacher George, the Antichrist, the Pope in disguise, the Ancient of Days, and sometimes the wandering Jew. For nearly fifty years he frequented the markets of Darlington, Stockton, Sunderland, and other places in the county, where, plainly but decently dressed, he paraded the streets or visited the inns, carrying under his arm a large collection of ballads or pamphlets, which he modestly offered to the persons he met with, crying, "Buy a book! buy a book!" If one was bought for a penny, he was perfectly satisfied; and gentlemen who had known him in better times occasionally presented him with a sixpence or shilling. In his wanderings, he traversed the three kingdoms; often, when his finances were low, he was conveyed in a pass-cart from one township to another, and sometimes, on his route homewards, was farther from Preston-on-Tees at night than he had been in the morning. He declared most solemnly that he would never die, and was certainly, notwithstanding his age, very active. In 1830, he was still rambling from house to house, but was not so erect as formerly; he had lost his teeth, and his hair was as white as snow. Still he was as amorous as ever; and the matrons and young lasses scampered off at his approach, to avoid a divine salute, or a Sion kiss from the Ancient of Days. Such damsels as submitted patiently to his tales of heavenly love and delight, were immediately registered in his Book of Books, being destined afterwards to be seen hand in hand with him, singing and dancing in the air, and kicking with their feet the heads of those who were so stubborn as not to hearken to the charmer's voice. Notwithstanding his predictions, he was at last gathered to his fathers, though maintaining to his dying moment that he was a true prophet. His eldest son, whose imagination was filled with wheels, perpendiculars, and diameters, and who firmly believed he had discovered the perpetual motion, was, on his death, buried beside the patriarch at Seymour, in Cleveland, where a small property had been left to the parties.—*Longstaffe's Darlington*, p. 254.

the river, and forms a portion of the western bank, four or five feet in height.

Preston Hall, the property and residence of Marshall Fowler, Esq., stands beautifully on the northern bank of the Tees, and commands the view of a fine bend of the river, enclosing a plain of considerable extent, terminated by the woods of Thornaby and Stainsby, with the picturesque range of the Cleveland hills in the distance.

By Boldon Book, there were seven villains in Preston, holding and paying the same as in Hartburn. Walter, Waldewin, Adam son of Walter of Stockton, Orine son of Toki, William son of Utting, and Richard Rand, are named as tenants. The whole vill provided one milch cow.

In Hatfield's Survey, John de Carrowe paid for the lands of Thomas de Seton, rents amounting to 38s. per annum. William Baron, Thomas Baron, and Matilda Bowes held parcels of ground, at various rents.

Preston conferred its name on a local family at an early date. In the foundation charter of Stockton chapel, about 1234, Adam son of Adam de Preston is mentioned. Alice, daughter and heiress of Ranulph and Cicely Preston, married Robert de Eden, who died

seised of their lands in 1413. Meanwhile, various other families held property in Preston. John Randolph died seised of nine messuages and oxgangs in 1362; and the principal and manorial property belonged to the Setons. Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Seton, who died in 1360, married Sir Thomas Carrowe, Knt.; and, on the death of their son, John de Carrowe, without issue, in 1386, the estate reverted to the heirs of his mother, the Sayers and Setons. A portion of it descended to the Hotons of Hardwick; and the property of the Sayers was purchased by Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart. From the Wyvills, Sir Marmaduke and Sir William, the "manor or lordship of Preston-on-Tees" passed to George Witham, Esq. In 1722, William Witham, Esq., granted the manor to Sir John Eden, Bart., whose great grandson conveyed it, with the rest of his property here, to David Burton Fowler, Esq., of the Inner Temple. The latter gentleman erected Preston Hall in 1825, and died January 30, 1828, aged 92 years. He bequeathed the estate and manor to his great nephew, Marshall Robinson, Esq., the present proprietor, who, by royal letters patent, assumed the name of Fowler.

SOUTH STOCKTON, YARM, MIDDLESBOROUGH, &c.

WITHIN the last few years, these districts have risen into considerable importance. Although situated on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, they are within the boundaries of the Customs Port of Stockton; and their trade and increasing commerce being so interwoven with that of the town of Stockton itself, a brief account of South Stockton, Yarm, Middlesborough, &c., may not here be inappropriate.

SOUTH STOCKTON.

THE estate of South Stockton is situated at the south end of the bridge, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, and has of late years become a considerable manufacturing district. During a recent joint stock mania, a large cotton manufactory was commenced, the requisite capital being divided into a number of shares. The undertaking, however, was a failure; and the large brick building used as the factory having long stood empty, has recently been purchased by Joseph Pease, Esq., together with about 30 acres of ground adjoining, for the sum of £7,000, and will, no doubt, be appropriated to some important undertaking. The ship-building yards and patent slip-way of Messrs. Turn-

bull and Craggs are at the south end of the bridge; near adjoining are the timber yards of Messrs. Armstrong; there is also an iron ship-building establishment, belonging to Messrs. Richardson, Duck, and Co. The Teesdale Iron Works are the property of a London firm. There are also, at South Stockton, three saw mills, extensive bottle works, a pottery, a steam corn mill, an artificial guano manufactory, &c.; and the principal dwelling houses comprise the following streets:—*Bridge Street, Britannia Street, Cleveland Terrace, George Street, Middle Street, Norton Place, Queen Street, Stafford, Thornaby Lane, Thornaby Terrace, and Trafalgar Street.* The places of worship are *Stafford Pottery chapel*, and the *Wesleyan Reformers' meeting-house*.

YARM.

YARM is a small market town and parish of considerable antiquity, the estate of Yarm having been granted by William the Conqueror to Robert de Brus. The town stands on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, about 4 miles south-west of Stockton, on a peninsula formed by the river, and is connected with the Durham side by an ancient stone bridge. It maintains a considerable trade, principally carried on by water, by means of river craft or barges, of from 40 to 60 tons burthen. There are also vessels of from 80 to 100 tons, which trade from Yarm to Boston in Lincolnshire and various Scotch ports; the vessels, which draw seven feet water, proceeding from Stockton and Yarm in one tide. In Yarm there are two extensive steam flour mills; one the property of Mr. Benjamin Wren, who turns out several hundred sacks of flour per week, and during the year 1850 imported and exported, by the river only, flour to the amount of £50,000 in value; his mill has two engines of 40 horse power, turning 17 pairs of stones. There are also in the town a tannery, a tobacco-pipe manufactory, tile and brick works, the usual miscellaneous shopkeepers, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce.—The town-hall is a neat building; and the parish church, which stands at the west end of the town, is an unpretending edifice, rebuilt in 1730. The Society of Friends, the Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have each places of worship; and there are several schools, besides the free Grammar School, founded and endowed in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The population of the parish of Yarm, in 1851, amounted to 1,647. The market is held on Thursday weekly, and there are four annual fairs. The Friarage, a commodious mansion, erected on the site of a house of Black Friars, is the property and residence of Thomas Meynell, Esq.

In the year ended Lady-day, 1854, the receipts from Yarm for the Stockton Union were £642; and the expenditure for the relief of the poor was £465 18s. Other disbursements amounted to £107 2s., making a total outlay of £573.

NEWPORT

Is a small hamlet near the Tees, on the Yorkshire side of the river, where there is a wharf, extensive granaries,

* A circumstance is stated to have recently occurred in the Tees, which shews the necessity of a minute as well as a general knowledge of geography. Between Stockton and Middlesborough, there is a little hamlet, containing some half a dozen houses, which rejoices in the name of Newport; and to this little place came a little Dutch galliott, laden with wheat, the captain of which proceeded on shore

and a commodious quay.* The cut formed by the Tees Navigation Company (see page 187) runs to a point at a distance of about 600 yards from the west end of the upper quay at Newport; and the large slip of valuable land, left by the bed of the river, gave rise to expensive litigation, as to who was entitled to the land. On the Durham side of the river, the bishop, as possessing *jura regalia* in the county, and as lord of the manor of Stockton, claimed the land, and granted a lease of it to Messrs. Rowntree, Clarke, and Grey, of Stockton. On the Yorkshire side, the adjoining owners claimed and took possession of the residuary portion; but in 1827 Mr. Marwood, of Busby Hall, as chief bailiff of the liberty of Langburgh, and therefore grantee of the crown, laid claim to the land on the Yorkshire side; and in 1841 brought an action of ejectment against the Earl of Harewood, whose estate joins the river. The cause was tried at the Yorkshire spring assizes of that year, and a verdict given in favour of the defendant, the Earl of Harewood.

MIDDLESBOROUGH.

MIDDLESBOROUGH (or Middleburg, the name supposed to be of Danish origin), is a corporate and maritime town, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the southern bank of the Tees, four miles east from Stockton, seven miles from the sea, and about three miles from the village of Marton, the birth-place of the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain Cook. The town has risen into notice since 1830. The estate in 1546 was granted to Thomas Reeve, and latterly came into the hands of William Chilton.

The Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, in 1829, obtained an act of parliament to extend their railway to the south side of the river Tees, near Middlesborough; and to the construction of this line may be attributed the immediate cause of the unexampled rise of Middlesborough; for at that time the estate upon which the town is built contained only one house. The originators of the railway perceived the incalculable advantage of selecting Middlesborough as a place for the shipment of coals, the water being much deeper here than at Stockton, and having greater facilities for the unloading and loading of vessels. A company was

to seek his consignee. He was not long in discovering there was no such firm in the place as the one he sought, and the result of his enquiries was to convince him that he had arrived there, instead of his proper destination, Newport in Wales, for which place he set sail with a heavy heart.

therefore at once formed, under the name of the Middlesborough Company, the members being Thomas Richardson, Henry Birkbeck, Simon Martin, Joseph Pease, jun., Edward Pease, and Francis Gibson, Esqrs. They purchased some ground of Thomas Hustler, Esq., and about 500 acres of the estate of William Chilton, Esq., as the site of a new town, a terminus of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and for the erection of coal staiths or "drops," warehouses, &c. The speculation proved highly successful, building sites being sold at prices leaving a large profit. A well-built, commodious town speedily sprung up, diverging at right angles in well formed streets from a large square in the centre, used as a market-place, where court houses and commodious covered buildings have been erected.

The Middlesborough "drops" were opened in 1831, on which occasion T. Y. Hall, Esq., a spirited colliery owner, sent one block of coal, hewn at Black Boy colliery, of which Mr. Hall at the time was manager, weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons, for shipment to the London Coal Exchange, being the largest block ever shipped from the northern coal field. Large quantities of coal were soon forwarded from Middlesborough to the metropolis; and from that time to 1841 the coal trade continued to increase, when it was deemed expedient to construct the present dock, which was planned by W. Cubitt, C.E., and executed under the superintendence of George Turnbull, C.E. On the 11th May, 1842, ships were admitted into the dock. Vessels are loaded afloat at all times of the tide, and the shipment of coals has been regularly and extensively carried on.

Middlesborough Dock has an area of nine acres of water surface; it is entered by a channel, rather more than a quarter of a mile in length, leading from the mid-channel of the river Tees. The entrance lock is 132 feet long and 30 feet wide; the bottom of the dock is 3 feet under the level of the sills; the depth of water on the sills is 15 feet at neap tides, and 19 feet at spring tides. For the shipment of coals there are ten staiths or drops, at each of which coals may be loaded at the rate of five keels per hour, being equal to 1,050 tons. The dock will contain 135 ships of 16 keels each. Ballast is taken from vessels at a very low rate, by means of cranes worked by steam at the different wharves on the river banks, and also in the dock. The branch railway, which communicates with the dock, is situated on the south side of the town, and terminates in the double lines of railway leading to the ten drops. The raised platform, covered by diverging lines of railway, comprises an area of 15 acres, and affords standage room

for 3,000 waggons, or more than 9,000 tons of coal, besides ready means of egress for locomotives with their trains of waggons. The coals shipped are from the collieries of Evenwood, Witton Park, Butterknowle, Woodfield, Adelaide, St. Helen's, Whitfield, Old Etherley, North Bitchburn, &c. There are eight coal-fitters' offices, and several ship and insurance brokers.

The *Advance*, steam-ship leaves Middlesborough for London every Saturday, with goods and passengers. There are three maritime insurance offices in the town; besides nineteen offices and branches for fire, life, and guarantee insurances.

In addition to the establishment of Middlesborough Dock, and the trade connected therewith, there are several extensive manufacturies and mercantile establishments in full operation on the banks of the river. The most important of these are the extensive iron forges and engine building establishment of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, for the making of railway bars, bar and sheet iron of all descriptions, having a number of steam engines, a tilt hammer, cast iron foundry, and anchor forge, with a river frontage of 650 feet, including a wharf of 320 feet, on which are three powerful cranes for the shipment of their produce. In connection with these works, are the iron, smelting, and rolling mills at Witton (see vol. i., p. 599), and iron-stone mines at Eston, where the firm have also erected extensive furnaces. An interesting feature, in connection with these works, is the working of the oolitic iron-stone on the Cleveland hills, of which Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan possess an extensive tract, where they work the ore open-cast to a thickness of from 18 to 23 feet. In winter, the works are carried on by tunnelling, for the protection of the men; and on the return of spring the roof is thrown in, or otherwise, as may be desirable. The iron produced from this stone is of the most valuable kind, malleable and ductile to a great degree. Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan are also owners of Woodfield, West Auckland, and Whitelee collieries, in the county of Durham.

Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, Leatham, and Co., have an extensive locomotive engine manufactory and iron foundry at Middlesborough. An earthenware manufactory and the Cleveland bottle works employ a number of workmen. There are also ship-building yards, patent slip-ways, chain manufacturies, &c.

At *Cargo Fleet*, a little to the south of Middlesborough Dock, Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, Leatham, and Co., have four iron furnaces; and Messrs. Cochrane and Co., have also four. Messrs. Swinburne and Co.,

have two furnaces at *Eston Junction*; where three have also been erected by Messrs. Elwin and Co.*

In 1840, an elegant church was erected, on the site of an ancient chapel, at the cost of £2,500. There are also places of worship for Catholics, Independents, the Society of Friends, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; also various schools, including a free grammar school.

The Exchange Hotel, a handsome Grecian structure, was erected at a cost of £4,500, raised in shares of £100 each. To the shareholders, however, the speculation proved unprofitable; the property was ultimately purchased for public purposes, and now belongs to the corporation.

In 1841, an act of parliament was obtained for paving, watching, lighting, and otherwise improving the town, and for establishing a market.

The Town Hall, with an enclosed market, was built in 1846; it is a neat building, faced with a fine fire brick, with apartments for various public offices.

A charter of incorporation was obtained for Middlesborough in 1853, the honour of the mayoralty being conferred, by the unanimous voice of the council, upon H. W. F. Bolckow, Esq. The first town councillors were—H. W. F. Bolckow, Isaac Wilson, John Vaughan, Robert Elliott, Edgar Gilkes, Henry Thompson, James Harris, W. Blenkinsop, S. Stonehouse, G. Bothomley, J. G. Holmes, and W. Fallows.

The population of this district, in 1801, consisted of 25 inhabitants; in 1829, of 40 inhabitants; and reached, in 1851, 9,000; it is now 12,000.

The township of Middlesborough, in the year ended Lady-day, 1854, paid £715 1s. in poor-rates, and the receipts in aid of the rates were £10 8s., making a total income of £725 9s. The expenditure for relief of the poor was £437 9s.; the payments to county and other rates, £135 7s.; and for other purposes, £191 4s.; making a total expenditure of £764.

THE CLEVELAND DISTRICT.—That portion of North Yorkshire, known as the Cleveland district, is now generally admitted to be inexhaustibly rich in its mineral wealth. The iron-stone has been properly tested, and by analysis found to produce nearly 40 per cent. of

metal of a first-rate description. A seam of ore runs along the line of hills on the lower chain, commencing at Lofthouse alum works, extending to Eston Nab Beacon; and the second chain of hills, with the intervening valleys of Dale House, Skelton, and Guisborough, extending to the Ben Nevis of Cleveland—Roseberry Topping, has the same bed or stream of ore. The beds lie nearly level for several miles, varying in thickness from 12 to 20 feet. The greatest facilities exist for working the ore, as, by a moderate computation, no less than ten millions of tons of stone may be obtained by open quarrying alone. A railway unites Redcar with Middlesborough, where it joins the Stockton and Darlington railway; and branches are formed from the Redcar and Middlesborough line to Birdley Moor, Eston Nab, Roseberry Topping, Birnaldby Moor, Guisborough, Cod Hill, and the iron-stone deposit at Huntcliffe and Redcliffe, on the sea banks. Though it is only since 1850 that public attention has been directed to this important portion of North Yorkshire and that its mineral treasures have become developed, yet more than twenty years ago some gentlemen of scientific attainments placed on record their belief that valuable seams of iron-stone abounded in Cleveland. Charles Attwood, Esq., in one of his geological investigations, about the year 1830, communicated his conviction, that a large extent of valuable iron-stone existed in this district; and Mr. T. Y. Hall, author of a treatise on the Northern Coal Field, states, that in the year 1833, he accompanied Mr. Brooks, now engineer to the commissioners of the river Tyne, “to examine and report upon these valuable iron ores, as may be seen in the report made by Mr. Brooks, when engineer for the river Tees, and published in the Nautical Magazine for May, 1833. Notwithstanding the publication of this long and valuable report, calling attention to the subject generally, and to the immense beds of iron ore existing, from that time until very recently, little notice was taken of that which has since turned out to be so important.”

REDCAR.—Redcar is situated about 4 miles south of the Tees; though not established as a port for the shipment of coals, it has lately risen into importance, in consequence of its proximity to the Cleveland Hills.

1,960 tons, requiring, for the manufacture of pig iron alone, 8,400 tons of coals, or 436,000 tons per annum. But if the proportion of iron above indicated be manufactured into malleable iron, the consumption of coals will be 12,320 tons per week, or 640,640 tons per annum. There are now at least 40 furnaces in blast in the county, which, on the above calculation, will require 24,000 tons of coal weekly, or 1,248,000 tons yearly, for the production of pig iron alone.

* CONSUMPTION OF COAL.—To produce 140 tons of pig iron weekly, each furnace requires 600 tons of coal; and for each ton of that portion which is converted into bars, rails, and sheets, which may be two-thirds of the whole quantity, or 93 tons, 3 additional tons of coals will be required. Assuming that each of the above eleven furnaces, and of three erected at Port Clarence, on the opposite side of the Tees, produces the average quantity of 140 tons, the weekly produce will be

Extensive iron-stone workings have been commenced by various parties in the neighbourhood; the produce being conveyed by railway, or shipped at Redcar. Some years ago, Mr. Brooks suggested the formation of a harbour at Redcar, not only for mercantile purposes,

but as a refuge for ships of war and merchant vessels, in stormy weather. The projected harbour comprised an area of 450 acres, admirably situated, and sheltered by rocky promontories north and south, with a depth of twenty feet at low water and forty at high water.

PARISH OF NORTON.

NORTON parish is bounded by that of Stockton on the south and east, by Billingham on the north-east and north, by Grindon on the north-west, and by Redmarshall on the west. It includes the manor of Blakiston, but forms only one township or constabulary.

NORTON contains 4,614 acres. Its population in 1801, was 965; in 1811, 1,053; in 1821, 1,186; in 1831, in consequence of the employment of a number of labourers on railway works, it was 1,486; in 1841, 1,623; and in 1851, 1,725, of whom 810 were males and 915 females. In 1841, there were 374 inhabited houses, 12 uninhabited, and 4 building; and in 1851, 402 inhabited, 14 uninhabited, and 2 building. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £9,623 10s.

The receipts from the parish of Norton for the Stockton Union, during the year ended Lady-day, 1854, were, from poor-rates, £636 13s.; in aid of the rates, £26 5s.; total, £662 18s. There was paid, for in-maintenance, £30 13s.; out-relief, £406 14s.; salaries and rations of officers, &c., £50 7s.; other expenses, £44 5s.; total expenditure for the relief of the poor, £531 17s. Constables' expenses and costs before magistrates, 15s.; vaccination, £3 10s.; payments or registration fees to clergymen, £4 18s.; towards county and other rates, £163 18s.; registration, 11s.; for other purposes, £53 5s.; total expenditure, £756 14s.

The Clarence railway has an extent of 4 M. 6 F., and an area of 36 A. 3 R. 14 P. in this parish. Its contribution to the local rates in 1851 was £66 13s. 4d., and in 1852, £75; the gross amount collected in those years being £646 11s. 7d. and £715 14s. 5½d. There is a station near the village.

* An act for more effectually repairing and improving this road was passed May 23, 1832, for 31 years. See vol. i., p. 107.

† "POTATOE TOM." — Thomas Baker, a "farmer and Quaker preacher," lived at Holm-house, on the road between Norton and Portrack. The above epithet was bestowed upon him in consequence of his having, about the year 1736, introduced the potatoe into the county of Durham, by planting it in the favourable soil of Norton. Desirous of monopolizing the trade to himself and family, he and his

The pleasant and airy village of Norton is situated on the turnpike road* between Stockton and Sunderland, about 2 miles north from the former place. Norton bridge, on this road, was rebuilt in 1832. The principal street is wide, with rows of trees at the sides. At the north end is a spacious green, surrounded by houses. *Norton Grove, Grange Terrace, Cambridge Terrace, Olive Grove, Walker Place, and Victoria Place*, are rows of neat and respectable houses, principally on the road between Norton and Stockton. So valuable is the ground for building sites in this neighbourhood, that a piece of land near the village was recently sold to a Stockton merchant for £350 per acre.

Besides the Grammar School, noticed hereafter, there are in Norton two boarding schools for young ladies, and two day schools kept by mistresses. Sunday schools are connected with the church and the Primitive Methodist congregations. There is a post-office, a rural police-station, eight inns and public-houses, two breweries and maltings, and a spirit merchant. An extensive tannery has long been carried on; and there are several bricklayers, builders, joiners, shopkeepers, tailors, and other tradesmen. At the north end of the village, near the Clarence Railway, about 30 acres of land have recently been purchased, upon which a company intend erecting iron blast-furnaces. A number of market gardeners around the village supply it and the town of Stockton with their produce.† From the salubrity of

two sons, James and John, kept their baskets with the potatoes, when they first planted them, concealed under their great coats, which they wore on the occasion. Though totally illiterate, he contrived, by careful practical observation, to raise finer fruit and vegetables in his garden than could be found in any similar spot in the county. He frequently felt called upon to address the meetings of the Friends, which he did in homely, but expressive terms; telling them, on one occasion, he was afraid some of them were like the potatoes of that year, which under a fair outside concealed a rotten heart. Not being

the situation, Norton has long been a favourite place of residence with persons of independent means,* as well as with many of the professional gentlemen,† merchants, tradesmen, and officials of Stockton. A large *Wesleyan Methodist* chapel was erected in 1824. The *Society of Friends* had, for some years, a meeting-house in Norton, which is now let to the *Primitive Methodists*; but its burying ground is still used by its proprietors.

On December 19, 1851, the highway surveyors were summoned before the local magistrates for neglecting to repair the highways; but the case was referred to the quarter sessions of the county. A lengthened discussion followed; and the repairs are now applied to the highways, strictly so called; the private roads being maintained by the owners of property.

Norton House, a handsome mansion, is the property and residence of John Hogg,‡ Esq., A.M., late fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, F.R.S., and M.R.S.L.,§ whose ancestors have long been resident in Norton.

John Hogg, Gent., of Norton, left, by Isabel his wife (who died April 19, 1762, aged 80), two sons, Thomas and John, and a daughter. The eldest son, Thomas Hogg, Esq., of Norton, and of the College in the city of Durham, married Ann, only child and heiress of

John Jefferson, Esq., of Norton and Elton, whose ancestor was Sir John Jefferson, Knt., solicitor-general for Durham in 1663, seneschal of the see in 1674; created successively sergeant-at-law in 1683, recorder of Durham in 1686, a judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland in 1691, and one of the lord keepers of the great seal in Ireland in 1697. By his wife, Mr. Hogg had issue, John, his heir; Thomas, died an infant; Ann, died young; Jane, died aged 16; Dorothy, died young; Isabella, died unmarried; and Elizabeth, married to the late Lieutenant-colonel Grey, of Norton, deputy lieutenant, and justice of the peace.

John Hogg, Esq., of Norton House, barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, and D.L. of the county of Durham, married, in 1791, Prudentia, eldest daughter of the Rev. Watkin Jones, rector of Darwen, Denbighshire|| and died in 1823. He had issue—Thomas-Jefferson, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, late one of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners, and revising barrister for the counties of Durham and Northumberland; John, now of Norton House, born March 21, 1800; William, late scholar of Clare Hall, Cambridge, died unmarried in 1821; Robert-Ewer, died unmarried in 1817; Sarah-Isabella, died an infant; Prudentia-Ann; and Elizabeth-Sarah.

able to read, it is probable he never heard of Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom the nation is understood to be indebted for his favourite root, but the following anecdote bears some resemblance to that of Raleigh's velvet cloak, which he threw into the mire to make a passage for Queen Elizabeth:—"Long had Thomas Baker followed in vain Mary Jekyl, as a lover; she, being considerably older and much richer than himself, was afraid he courted her to obtain the mammon of this world, till walking together in Stockton street, in dirty weather, they came to a kennel, over which Mary was afraid to pass. Thomas, upon this, gallantly set his foot in the middle of it, which Mary stepping upon, got clearly over, and looking upon the courtly action as an unquestionable proof of real affection, soon after consented to marry him."

* JEREMIAH MOORE.—The romantic outline given by Hutchinson of the life of Jeremiah Moore is the only record of his eventful career. Taken, by means of his elder brother, into Turkish slavery; escaping from the hardships of that state; impressed into the navy, in which he was serving in the Mediterranean when his brother's death placed him in independence; he settled at Norton, and spent the remainder of his life in acts of goodness. Having no relations, he bequeathed to six gentlemen, who had befriended him in adversity, £1,500 each; and to his housekeeper, Mrs. Ann Kendal, his executrix and residuary legatee, £3,000 in trust for her son. All the legatees were enjoined to receive their legacies at his house in Norton, over a large bowl of punch, on the 1st of March next after his death; and they were required yearly to commemorate that day as long as they lived, it being the anniversary of his escape from slavery.

† ANTHONY WHITE, Esq., son of Robert White, Esq., of Norton, was born at that place, and became a graduate of Cambridge Uni-

versity, where he took an honourable degree. At London, he commenced practice as an assistant surgeon at the Westminster Hospital, with which institution he continued to be associated till his death. At an early period he obtained celebrity for the dexterity and success of his operations in difficult cases. His reputation procured him a place in the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and he thrice succeeded to the presidential chair. To men engaged in scientific or literary pursuits, his knowledge and skill were freely extended; and he suggested several important improvements in surgical instruments. He died at his residence in Parliament Street, on the 9th of March, 1849, aged 70.

‡ The name is generally written as above; but it occurs, in old family writings and papers, as *Hoogg*, *Hogge*, *Hodg*, or *Hoodg*.

§ Mr. Hogg is author of several papers published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature;" amongst which are, "A Memoir on Two Roman Inscriptions relative to the Conquest of Britain by the Emperor Claudius Cæsar;" "Supplemental Note" to do.; "Notice of recent Discoveries in Central Africa by Drs. Barth and Overweg, and of two supposed new Languages in that Country;" "Notices on a Papyrus Greek Manuscript;" &c.

|| Sarah, wife of Mr. Jones, was daughter of Robert Ewer, capt. 69th comp. Marines, by his wife, Prudentia Nourse, of London. Capt. Ewer sailed round the world with Anson, and suffered great distresses by being shipwrecked: he distinguished himself by his gallantry, April 5, 1768, on the coast of France, under Sir Edward, afterwards Lord Hawke, but was unfortunately lost in the *Ramilhes*, February 15, 1780. Miss Jones was also niece of Dr. John Ewer, Bishop of Llandaff, and subsequently of Bangor, in 1768.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st arg., three boars' heads, couped, sa., for Hogg; 2nd, az., a fret, arg., on a chief of the last, three leopards' faces, gu., for Jefferson; 3rd, or, on a mount, vert, a lion, rampant, az., for Jones; 4th, arg., a wolf, statant, sa., on a chief, az., three crosses formee, of the first, for Ewer.

Crest.—A boar, statant, ppr., pierced in the side with an arrow, or, against an oak-tree, ppr., fructed, or.

Thomas-Robinson Grey, Esq., a magistrate for the county of Durham, resides at Norton. The family is traditionally descended from a younger branch of the noble house of Grey of Northumberland.* John and Robert Grey were successively resident in the city of Durham. John, son of the latter, was an alderman and mayor of that city in 1707, 1715, 1722, and 1735. He married, first, January 13, 1699, Rebecca, daughter and coheir of William Chipchase, Gent., of Norton, the last male representative of the family of that name, one of the most ancient stocks in the place. By this lady (who was buried January 14, 1716), he had issue five sons and two daughters. He married, secondly, August 5, 1718, Mary, daughter of George Bowes, Esq., of Bradley, and by her (who was buried December 1, 1721) he had issue two sons (one of whom, Bowes Grey, was many years under-sheriff of the county), and two daughters. Mr. Grey was buried at St. Nicholas' church, Durham, September 17, 1750, aged 80, and was succeeded by his fourth, but eldest surviving son,

John Grey, Gent., of Norton, baptized July 21, 1709, who married, December 23, 1727, Anne, daughter of Hugh Finch, Gent., of Billingham, and by her (who was buried September 17, 1787) had issue, William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of—Wright, Gent., of Bishopton, whose daughter, Elizabeth, became wife of the Rev. C. Anstey, vicar of Norton; Chipchase; John, married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Darnell, of Billingham; Elizabeth; and Ann, wife of John Ward, of Billingham, and mother of Ann, wife of William Sleigh, of Stockton. Mr. Grey died about 1760.

Chipchase Grey, Esq., second son of the above, born August 29, 1732, was some time a surgeon at Sunderland. He married, September 8, 1757, Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Robinson, Esq., of that place; and by her (who died at Norton, March 10, 1787) had issue, John, died in infancy; William, a solicitor, of Gray's Inn, died unmarried December 24, 1801, aged 38;

Thomas-Robinson; and two daughters who died in infancy. Mr. Grey died August 2, 1821.

Thomas-Robinson Grey, Esq., born July 1, 1767, only surviving son of Chipchase Grey, was a lieutenant-colonel in the army, a magistrate, a deputy lieutenant of the county, and thirteen years collector of the customs of the port of Stockton. He married, March 10, 1796, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hogg, Esq., of Durham, and by her had issue, Thomas-Robinson, his successor, now of Norton, born May 25, 1801; William, born April 22, 1803, died in infancy; William-Robinson, who has assumed the name of Robinson, and has issue (see SILKSWORTH); John, merchant, of Liverpool; Elizabeth-Anne; Margaret; Harriet, died February, 1847; and Maria, married, July 18, to her second cousin, John-William Smith (see RYHOPE), and has issue.

William Grey, Esq., son of John, younger brother of Chipchase Grey, Esq., was born in 1778; married, July 2, 1807, Joanna, only child and heiress of William Scurfield, Esq., of Coatham-Mundeville and Crindon House (by Dorothea, his wife, second daughter of Thomas Bowker, Esq., of Deckham Hall, Gateshead), by whom he has issue, William-Scurfield Grey, Esq., A.M., of St. John's College, Cambridge, barrister-at-law, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Durham; George-John Grey, Esq., A.M., assumed the name of Scurfield (see FORD); John-William Grey, clerk, A.M., assumed the name of Smith (see RYHOPE); Charles, an ensign in the 1st West India regiment, died in June, 1842, unmarried; Henry-Anthony, merchant, of Liverpool; John-Reynolds, now of Calcutta; Robert-Septimus, died in infancy; Sarah-Dorothy, married to her cousin, William-Robinson Robinson (see above), and has issue; Joanna, and Elizabeth, died young.

Arms.—Gu., a lion rampant, within a bordure, engrailed, arg.

Crest.—A scaling-ladder, arg.

Motto.—De bon vouloir servir le roy.

There are several other resident proprietors in the village of Norton.

Norton, in some of the old records *Normanton*, from its old possessors, the Normans, is a member of one of the bishop's great manors. According to Boldon Book, there were in Norton thirty villains, each holding two

* A pedigree, recorded in the Heralds' College, shews the descent, in an uninterrupted line, of the eldest branch of the Greys of Norton, through twenty-five generations, from William the Conqueror; Gundreda, fifth daughter of that monarch, having married William de

Warren, Earl of Warren and Surrey, one of whose descendants, through the blood, in the interval, of many noble and illustrious families, was William Middleton, Esq., paternal ancestor of the Greys.

oxgangs of land under the same rents and services as those of Boldon, except cornage, which they did not pay, because they had no pasturage. There were twenty farmers, each holding two oxgangs, and paying half a mark. Each of them ploughed and harrowed half an acre of the lord's demesne, provided two men two days in reaping, and the like at hay-making, and two wains for one day or one wain for two days to lead corn; and all of them jointly tilled four portions in autumn with all their families, except the housewives. Adam of Normanton held a carucate for 10s., and provided thirty-two men for one day, or the same quantity of labour, with four wains; and his men and their families were to till four portions, but he and his household were to be clear. Adam, son of Gilbert de Herdwic, held thirty-six acres of the land of Norton, near Herdewyc, as tenant at will, under two marks rent. The mills had eight acres allotted to them, and the Mill-meadow, and paid twenty marks. The punder had four acres and the thraves of corn, like other punders, and paid fourscore hens and five hundred eggs. Twelve cottagers held tofts and crofts, and thirteen acres in Norton fields, paying 6s., and each giving fourteen days' work within the year, and all together tilling four portions of land in autumn. The North-meadows were in the bishop's hands. Norton paid 3s. for toll of ale. The whole vill provided two milch cows.

In Hatfield's Survey, the tenants are distinguished into tenants in drengage, free tenants, bond tenants, selfodes, cottagers, and tenants by exchequer rents. Sir Roger Fulthorpe, Knt., held Adam de Normanton's tenure in drengage, which, from an intermediate occupier, was now called Lucas-ford, comprising two messuages and a carucate of eight oxgangs, each containing fifteen acres. The whole of the services were commuted for 9s. 10d. rent at Michaelmas, and 10s. exchequer rent. Sir Roger held twenty-nine acres besides, once Master John of Norton's, called Trumperland, under 6s. 8d. rent. Robert Johnson and Robert Spurner were free tenants. There were twenty-four bond tenants, each holding two oxgangs, at the usual rents and services. Every two of them were privileged to erect a booth at St. Cuthbert's fair; and when required, they were, in every year, to build a house, 40 feet long and 15 wide. The *selfodes*, or self-holds, paid 3d. to the lord yearly. The punder paid fourscore hens at Christmas and five hundred eggs at Easter. There were eleven cottagers. The tenants held two acres and a rood called Punderland, and paid 2s. 7d. William Etyes and three others held the

common forge, 18d. John Mageson a dovecote, 6d. The tenants paid 66s. 8d. for the common bakehouse, 10s. for toll of ale, and 12s. in lieu of two milch cows. The Norton, Stockton, and Hartburn mills, were let with their lands, Milnecrock, Seggecrook, Crawcrook, and Longacre. The exchequer lands were those formerly held by bond tenants. The holders of them carried timber and millstones for Norton and Stockton mills, and ground their corn at a thirtieth part multure. Whenever the bishop repaired or rebuilt his manor-house at Stockton, they were to carry his timber for that purpose; and they were also to carry the bishop's wine from Tees water into his cellar at Stockton, by virtue of their oath, and by tenure of the manor. All these services were compounded for 15s. 9½d.

The records contain notices of a few scattered freeholds. The Fulthorps and their descendants long continued to hold lands in Norton. The principal part of the property in the parish is still held by lease, or by copy of court roll, under the see of Durham.

The *Long Fields*, the *Rushmires*, the *Crook*, the *Hardwick* farm and farm-house, a farm-house at the north end of Norton village, with two cottages adjoining, and a pew in the church, the property of John Peacock, Esq., were sold on his decease, in 1851; when the Hardwick farm, containing 118 A. 2 R. 22 P., was purchased by John Grey, Esq.; the Crook, containing 37 A. 2 R. 18 P., by John Fox, Esq.; and the farm-house, cottages, pew, and Rushmires and Long Field, containing 32 A. 0 R. 19 P., by W. Colpitts, Esq., on whose decease they became the property of his nephew, Christopher Colpitts, Esq.

The *White House* estate, containing about 186 acres, with the ornamental cottage called *Bath House*, were sold, some years ago, by the trustees of the Rev. C. Anstey, to Thomas Robinson Grey, Esq.

Norton water-mill, situated to the east of the village, on the road to Billingham, pays all parochial rates to Stockton.

Whilst the wapentake of Sadberge was in the crown, King Henry II. granted a weekly market to Norton *on the Lord's day*. The king makes known, by deed directed "to Thomas Archb. and to all viscounts and barons and all his faithful subjects, French and English, in Everwicscira [Durham was so designated in the days of Alfred] and Northumberland, that he had granted to Ralph, Bishop of Durham, to hold a market in Norton, on every Lord's day, requiring the peace to be kept with all those frequenting the market; and granting such customs as were in use in all his sundry markets

throughout England." To this charter, or grant, Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, Nigil de Albini, and Robert de Brus, were witnesses, at York.* The necessity for this market may be surmised from the extent of the parish, which then included Stockton, Hartburn, and Preston, the people from whence were under the necessity of passing sometimes through "rayny fludes," to the parish church on Sundays.

THE CHURCH.

NORTON church stands on the highest ground in the village towards the north. Its shape was originally cruciform, with a square central tower; but the south transept has been considerably shortened. The nave has regular side aisles, each formed by two cylindrical pillars, with capitals of light round mouldings, and pointed arches. Four circular arches support the tower. There are traces of pilasters and carving near the altar. The chancel formerly contained stalls for the prebendaries.

In 1823, the church underwent considerable repairs and restorations. The side walls of the western part were entirely taken down and rebuilt, so as to enclose a larger area; and the space thus gained, added to the erection of two galleries, allowed room for constructing twelve appropriate new pews, and nearly 350 sittings, which are to be free and unappropriated for ever for the use of the poor: the church is consequently calculated to accommodate 850 persons. The front of the south transept was rebuilt, with a handsome lancet window. The stone-work of the chancel was re-fronted, in conformity with the original. The eastern window, which consists of three lights under a low arch, was

copied, and one on a larger scale, of fine and massy proportions, inserted at the western end of the church. The north side of the chancel was also ornamented by two large Gothic windows, exactly corresponding with those on the south side. The expenses were defrayed by the Rev. C. Anstey, vicar, assisted by subscriptions from Bishop Barrington, the London Society for the Enlargement of Churches and Chapels, the Ven. Archdeacon Prosser, Lord Crewe's trustees, A. Anstey Calvert, Esq., and the Rev. — Marwood, of Busby Hall.

Two of the old bells of the church were dated 1607 and 1613, and the third was inscribed "*Venite exultemus Domino*, 1664, *R. D.*" The largest of these remains; but the next in size, being cracked, was sold for old metal, and the smallest was purchased by J. Shields Peacock, Esq., and presented to the Town Hall at Middlesborough: two new bells were made for the parish by Mears of London.

The south transept was anciently called "Pity Porch," from an image or altar to Our Lady of Pity. In the north transept, called "Blakiston Porch," are several monuments to the Davisons of Blakiston. A small gallery was erected in this porch in 1854, by the vicar and G. F. H. Russell, Esq. (now Viscount Boyne), for the Sunday-school children.

A recumbent effigy, which formerly lay in Blakiston porch, is now placed on the south side of the chancel, within the altar-rails. The figure is in armour, with a rich canopy of tabernacle work over the head, which is uncovered. The hands are elevated and the legs crossed, the feet resting on a lion in the act of destroying some animal. A small figure, in the attitude of reading, is placed near the feet. The sword is sheathed;

* "I do not think the following," says Mr. Longstaffe, "has been added to any of our county histories, though it forms a capital gloss on the grant by this king (Henry II.) to Bishop Flambard, of a market at Norton, on the Lord's Day, and is extremely curious in a literary point of view, to boot:—In Brompton's Chronicle, it is related that as Henry was passing through Wales, on his return from Ireland, in the spring of 1172, he stopped at Cardiff Castle, on a Sunday, to hear mass; after which, as he was mounting his horse to be off again, there was presented before him a somewhat singular apparition, a man with red hair and a round tonsure, a distinction that would seem to imply that there were still in Wales some priests of the olden church who held out against Romish innovations, and retained the ancient national crescent-shaped tonsure. He was lean and tall, attired in a white tunic, and barefoot. This individual began in the *Teutonic* tongue, 'GODE OLDE KINGE,' and delivered a command from Christ, as he said, and his mother, from John the Baptist, and from Peter, that he should suffer no traffic or servile works to be done throughout his dominions on the Sabbath-day, except only such as pertained to the use of food; which command, if he observed, whatever he might

undertake, he might easily accomplish. Although only the three first words are chronicled in what the writer calls *Teutonic* (i. e. Saxon or English), there can be no doubt that the rest, though recorded in Latin, was in the same, and it appears that the king understood English, though he might not be able to speak it, for he, speaking in *French*, desired his attendant soldier to ask the rustic if he had dreamed all this. The soldier (who must have spoken both languages) made the inquiry accordingly, in *English*, when the man replied to the king, *in the same language as before*, 'Whether I have dreamed it or no, mark this day; for, unless thou shalt do what I have told thee, and amend thy life, thou shalt within a year's time hear such news as thou shalt mourn to the day of thy death.' Then he vanished, and calamities thickened on the perverse king. His profane market at Norton waned and fell, and, like the heap at Oxenhale, the place of the market cross is marked by a large pool, called *Cross Dyke*, which, as *dyke* is applied to any thing formed by digging, may have been artificially caused. Some years ago, I remember its being perfectly dry in a hot summer, but was too young to observe whether any remains of the cross foundation existed."

and the shield bears the arms of Blakiston, Surtees, Bowes, Dalden, and two of Conyers. These could not have been borne by any of the Blakiston family before 1586, which is too late a date for the effigy. Tradition assigns the figure to Thomas Blakiston, who died in 1484; and it has been inferred that the arms were subsequently sculptured on the blank shield.

A handsome and powerful organ, with barrels for playing thirty of the best psalm tunes, is placed in a lofty gallery beneath one of the arches of the tower: it was the gift of the Rev. C. Anstey, who also presented a service of communion plate, and a fine painting of the recognition of our Saviour by the two disciples at Emmaus, formerly an altar-piece in a Benedictine convent on the continent. The Rev. C. J. Plumer, successor to Mr. Anstey, presented two silver plates for collecting the offerings at the communion. A new font, the gift of the present vicar, is placed at the west end of the church. The old one, though not now used, still remains in its place in the chancel. A window of stained glass was placed on the south side of the chancel, in 1853, by William Lloyd Wharton, Esq., of Dryburn Lodge, Durham, the lay rector.

The burying place of the Davisons of Beamish is near the altar-table. In other parts of the church are monuments to Capt. Gregory, R.N., who died February 18, 1774; Admiral Policarpus Taylor, died in 1781; William Christopher, Esq., died November 2, 1793;* Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. Anstey, &c. In the church-yard there is an altar-tomb to Thomas Briggs, said to have been a sufferer in the South Sea scheme,

* CAPTAINS CHRISTOPHER AND FOWLER.—Captain William Christopher, a native of Norton, and commander of one of the ships belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, was sent out by the governors of that company, in 1761, to pursue such plans as might facilitate the discovery of a north-west passage. With this object, he sailed up Chesterfield's Inlet in the sloop *Churchill*; but, on the water turning brackish, he returned. In the following year, the investigation was repeated; when Captain Christopher discovered that the inlet terminated in a fresh water lake, 170 miles from the sea. He also examined Pistol Bay, which he sailed round in an open boat, without discovering any passage into a western sea.

When M. de la Perouse attacked the company's factories in 1783, two of their ships, loaded with oils, furs, &c., were respectively commanded by Captain Christopher and Captain Jonathan Fowler, a native of Stockton. To obtain possession of so valuable a prize, Perouse despatched a frigate after Christopher's ship, the *Seahorse*, the sails of which, after a chase of some duration, were furled as if coming to an anchor. The captain of the frigate, ignorant of the navigation, and fearing that by following too closely, he might endanger his ship, cast anchor in reality; when Christopher immediately made sail for sea, and, aided by nightfall, made his escape. Perouse hereupon burnt the factory, and made preparations for attacking the other ship in Nelson river. Fowler, however, sailed in the night, and, on being pursued, stood in so close to the land that the French

who kept a little shop in Norton under an assumed name, and died in 1731. There are also monuments to several of the vicars.

Under the Pope's command, Norton was made a collegiate church by Bishop Carilepho, for the maintenance and support of the secular canons whom he removed out of the cathedral church at Durham. The college consisted, after 1227, of eight prebendaries, whose incomes were estimated, in 1291, at £6 per annum; but the total value in 1534, 26 Henry VIII., was £4 6s. 8d. each, or £34 13s. 4d. in the whole. The stipends arose from part of the corn tithes of the parish; and the prebendaries were charged with the repairs of the chancel. In 1533, Lancelot Thwaites, Anthony Salvin, Nicholas Thornhill, John Tunstall, Nicholas Lentall, Rowland Swinburn, and Jerome Bernard, received pensions of £5 each. The tithes of the college are now in lay hands.

From a deed of bargain and sale, dated December 11, 16th James I., there appears to have been a hermitage at Norton, endowed with a messuage and land at Stockton, "appropriated to the finding of two candles of five shillings value in the chapel of Stockton," and of which Thomas Salvin was incumbent.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1574 to 1713, interrupted by No. 2, which contains baptisms and burials from 1700 to 1798, and marriages from 1700 to 1753. No. 3 contains baptisms and burials from 1799 to 1812; and Nos. 4 and 5, marriages from 1754 to 1812.†

gave up the chase. After retiring from the company's service with considerable fortune, the two captains settled with their families in Stockton. Captain Fowler died at that place, June 7, 1790, aged 57, and was interred at Egglecliffe; and Captain Christopher died at Newcastle, whither he had gone for medical advice, in 1793, aged 68, and was buried at Norton.

† The early entries in the register are in good Latin. There are numerous notices of the Blakistons of Blakiston, and of others of the name and family. Amongst other entries:—

"Anno D'ni 1608, y^e 17th of March, this yeare & daye, came Will'm Parckhouse, one of the household s'vants of Sr Wyll'm Blakiston, of Blakiston, knight, & did signifye to us from his s^d Mr. y^e vicar, & church wardens of the p'rish of Norton, that his said Mr. wold from this day forward confyne himselfe to his maner house of Blakiston, situate and being w'thin the p'rish of Norton, according to the statute of confynment in that case p'vyded.—James Rand, vicar of Norton. Ralph Davison. Ralph Pattinson."

3 Jan. 1635, there appears a licence granted by Gabriel Clarke, D. D., archdeacon, &c., to allot the seats, and the parishioners are to be placed "in decent maner accordinge to their ranks, degrees, and qualities.

"In consequence of the above, Imp^s Mr. Davison of Blaixton, shall sitt in the seate next unto the chancell one the north side, where he

Norton is a vicarage in the deanery of Stockton; the Bishop of Durham, patron; the holders of the college tithes, imp. King's Books, £31 11s. 5½d.; Tenths, £3 3s. 1¾d.; Episc. proc., 17s.; Synodals, 11s.; Archid., 4s. Dedication to the Virgin.

VICARS.—Bartholomeus, 1234; Thomas Persona de Norton, circ. 1236 (witness to Bishop Poor's ordination of Stockton chapel); W. de Bromham, 1255; J. de Barnhaughe, 1282; N. de Derlington, 1283, p. res. Barnhaughe; R. de Dalton, 1310, p. m. Derlington; W. de Stafford, 1335, p. m. Dalton; J. de Wyghton, 1345, p. m. Stafford; R. de Habington, 1354, p. m. Wyghton; J. de Seton, 1361, p. res. Habington; H. Graspois, 1362, p. res. Seton; R. de Whiteby, 1365, p. res. Graspois; J. de Billeston, 1380, p. m. Whiteby; W. Lathom, 1394, p. m. Billeston; J. de Cokyn, 1407, p. m. Lathom (official to Bishop Skirlaw, 1400); R. Bromley (on whose complaint Cardinal Langley ordered the canons of Norton to repair the chancel), 1410, p. m. Cokyn; J. Huntman, S.T.B. (dean of Lanchester, chancellor of Lincoln, and prebendary of Sutton in the Marsh), 1416, p. m. Bromley; J. Rande, 1427, p. m. Huntman; R. Kellowe, 1430; T. Hoton, 1438; R. Bates, 1452; W. Appleby, A.M., occurs 1496; J. Claymond,* A.M., 1498; L. Collynson, C.L.B. (nephew to Archbishop Baynbrig, treasurer of York 1514, prebendary of Weighton 1509), p. res. Claymond; R. Hildyard, S.T.B., 1538; J. Rudd, S.T.P., 1539; B. Gilpin (rector of Houghton-le-Spring), 1554, p. depr. Rudd; R. Dalton, S.T.B. (prebendary of the 7th stall, of the family of Dalton of West Auckland), 1556, p. res. Gilpin; J. Rudd again, 1558, p. depr. Dalton; J. Rande, A.M., 1578 (prebendary of the 1st stall at Durham, and prebendary of Litchfield); A. Perne, A.M. (of Peter House, Cambridge, proctor 1615, chaplain to Bishop Neile), 1621, p. m. Rande; E. Gower, S.T.B. (resigned for Stanhope), 1640, p. m. Perne; P. Mallory, A.M. (a younger son of Sir — Mallory, of Studley, co. York, occurs for the last time March 20, 1644, ejected and went to the West Indies in Prince Rupert's fleet), 1640, p. res. Gower; R. Brough, an intruder, 1645-1659; A. Smallwood, 1661; T. Davison, A.M., 1663; T. Rudd, A.M., 1690, p. depr. Davison (he allowed his predecessor the income for life, and continued to act as his curate; also vicar of St. Oswald's); J. Forster, A.M., 1712, p. res. Rudd; W. Sisson, A.M., (Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Markshall, Essex, in 1723), 1746, p. m. Forster; W. Vaughan, A.M. (chaplain to Bishop

Egerton, resigned for Haughton-le-Skerne), 1773, p. m. Sisson; G. Johnson, A.M. (prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of Lofthouse, co. York), 17—, p. res. Vaughan; C. Anstey, A.M., 1786, p. m. Johnson; C. J. Plumer, 1828, p. m. Anstey; Hon. F. N. Clements, A.B., 1849, p. res. Plumer.

At the general array of the clergy on Gilesgate Moor, in 1400, the vicar of Norton furnished one lancer and two archers.

On the 15th December, 1625, John Harperley, of Stockton, having been convicted of incest, performed penance in Norton church and Stockton chapel. "Wh day hour and place he being pre-cognized appeared and confessed, and was enjoined acknowledgment in penitential manner in the churches of Norton and Stockton wh he performed, & had also been ordered to perform the like penance at y^e market crosses of Durham and Darneton wh he commuted and paid £6 for y^e same, and therefore desired that he might be no further proceeded against—ordered to enter into recognizance in £40 and sureties £20 each, and to certify before 12 June next."

The vicarage-house, which was much improved by the Rev. C. Anstey, stands near the church on the south-east; it is surrounded by fine plantations, and ornamented with luxuriant gardens. The glebe consists of above 270 acres. The gross annual income of the living is stated at £379, subject to a permanent payment of £1. From the remainder, £80 a-year is paid to a curate. In 1840-41, Mr. Plumer made a claim for hay and small tithes, which the parishioners thought had been covered by modus. The facts were laid before the Tithe Commission in London, whose decision was in favour of the vicar. A commutation was made for £80 in lieu of all small tithes. There is a manor court within that of the bishop, held by the vicar, and probably derived from the collegiate establishment. One of these courts has been held since the induction of the present vicar.

usith to sitt, and for his servants and tenants to sitt in the north porch, wh is called by the name of Blaixton porch.

"As for men servants wh cannot read, we appoynt them for to sitt in the south porch, called by the name of Pettie porch; and as for wome' servants, for to be placed to kneele down in the middle ally, nere the font. Order signed, And. Pern, vicar. Marmad. Chapman, Richard Halliman, churchwardens."

"Marriage comes in on the 13th of January, and at Septuagesimo Sunday it is out again until Low Sunday, at wh time it comes in again, & goes not out till Rogation Sunday, thence it is unforbidden until Trinity Sunday, from thence it is forbidden till Advent Sunday, and comes not in again tili y^e 13 of January."

Several German officers and soldiers, who belonged to the Duke of Cumberland's army in 1746, were buried at Norton, and registered in the books.

"The heart and bowells of the right honourable James Earl of Weemys, bur. 22 March, 1756. The remains was buried with his ancestors at Weemys Castle in Scotland, the 8th day of April." He had resided in Norton from the time of the rebellion in 1745.

* DR. CLAYMOND.—John Claymond was born at Frampton, Lincolnshire, and educated at Oxford, where he was made Fellow of

Magdalen College in 1488. On entering into holy orders, he became famous for his learning, piety, and gravity, and was much esteemed by Bishop Fox, by whom, when Bishop of Winchester, Claymond was made first president of Corpus Christi College, then newly established, 1516. On resigning the living of Norton in 1518, he reserved to himself a yearly pension from it of 20 marks, to be paid by the abbot and convent of Selby, Yorkshire. He published "Notæ & Observationes in Plinii Naturalem Historiam," and left several works in MS. During the latter part of his life, he took the Eucharist every day, and died at a good old age, November 19, 1537. By his last will, he bequeathed £480 to the college, to purchase lands for the maintenance of six scholarships in Brazenose College, one of whom was to be elected from Norton or Stockton; one from Frampton, his birth-place; one from Oveston, Havant, or Mattisfont, in Hampshire; one from Benager, near Wells, or from Moncheton, near Taunton, in Somersetshire; one from Cleeve, in Gloucestershire; and one from the city or county of Oxford. These scholars were called Claymondines, and at present Clemmondines. By the practice of the college, and with the consent of its president, they are reduced to three; and the allowance to each is £2 per quarter.

CHARITIES.

School.—Certain lands in the parish, for the support of the school, have been held under the see of Durham, on leases for three lives, at least since the year 1650. The dwelling-house, garden, and school-room, which are freehold, are on the north side of the village green, and are occupied by the master rent-free. There are a bakehouse and oven in Norton, formerly let at £6 10s. rent, but now at £3 10s.; a close called Lady Kiln Garth, with the toft on which Lady Kiln formerly stood, in Portrack Lane, containing about 4 acres, and let (with other lands mentioned below) at £10 a year; an acre of arable land which the Lady Kiln occupied, the site unknown, but in respect of which the vicar formerly paid £2 10s., now £2; and the Hermitage Garth, containing 1½ rood, formerly let at 15s.; but now sold to Mr. W. Wilkinson, subject to a payment to that amount. In addition to the above, Lord Crewe, in 1720, granted two fields in Darlington Lane, containing about 5 acres, now let with the Lady Kiln Garth; about 2 acres of meadow land in “The Bottom,” let at a yearly rent of £5; and a cottage and garden, let at £6 6s. The total quantity of land is 12 a. 2 r. 33 p. The following is the rental table for May, 1855, from which are deducted the bishop’s annual out-rents, the renewal fines, and repairs:—

John Manners, for land	£13	0	0
Jonathan Jackson	10	10	0
Thomas Hall, cottage	6	0	0
Elizabeth Smith, cottage	2	0	0
John Fox, land	3	15	0
John Brown, bakehouse	3	10	0
Gross	£38	15	0

In respect of these emoluments, the master, Mr. Bell, is required to teach six boys of the parish, appointed by the vicar, without any charge. They are not admitted until they can read, write, and have a knowledge of the first four rules in arithmetic, when they are instructed in the classics. There are at present 55 other boys attending the school (seven of whom are boarders), who pay for their instruction. The present trustees are, John Hogg, Esq., Rev. C. J. Plumer, M.A., and — Cartwright, of Durham, recently deceased. On the death of the second trustee, the survivor appoints two as successors, with the approbation of the bishop.

Thompson’s Charity.—John Thompson, by deed, 1st Geo. I., gave certain lands in the parish, producing £6 3s. per annum, in trust for the poor and for uphold-

ing and maintaining the church at Norton. A field, near the village, containing about 4 acres, is now let for £14 a year, which has for many years been carried to the account of the church-rate; and two other closes, containing together 5 or 6 acres, are let for £9, which is carried to the account of the poor-rate.

Snowdon’s Charity.—John Snowdon, by will, date unknown, gave to the vicar and churchwardens of Norton £100 three per cent. reduced annuities, the interest to be divided amongst four decayed housekeepers belonging to the parish. The dividends are paid over to the vicar and churchwardens, who divide the amount amongst five or more poor widows, a preference being given to those of shoemakers.

BLAKISTON.

THE ancient manor of Blakiston occupies the north-western portion of the parish of Norton. It was granted in 1093, by Bishop Carilepho to the prior and monks of Durham, from whom *Blecheton* was taken by Bishop Flambard, and granted to his nephew, Richard (ancestor of the Fitz-Marmadukes). The monks complained; and the bishop, feeling compunction on his death-bed, was borne in his last moments into the cathedral, and made restitution by the ceremony of offering his gold ring on the high altar. The possession of the vill was confirmed to the monks by King Henry I., whose impatience is testified by the expression, “And if Richard make any claim, do ye right between them, that I be no more afflicted with the clamour of the monks.”

The estate was granted by the convent, under reserved rents and services, to the family of Park, one of whom is mentioned as of Blakiston in 1264. About 1320, Richard de Park founded a private chapel at Blakiston, giving, by the consent of the prior of Durham, for the souls of himself, his wife Amice, and their successors, to God and St. Mary, and the chapel of the Holy Trinity, and to John de Blakiston, chaplain, and to all his successors, certain lands, to celebrate matins and all canonical hours daily, with masses as directed. Richard, son of the above, in 1341, alienated certain property in the vill to Roger and Hugh de Blakiston, the first of whom is styled “Roger, the Cook.” In 1349, Roger de Blakiston and John Fitz-Roger, of Herdewyke, levied a fine against Richard del Park and Christiana his wife, deforceants, of six messuages, 200 acres of land, 12 of meadow, 200 of pasture, half a messuage, and a mill. Even so long after as the reign

of Edward IV., Edward Park, Esq., in vain endeavoured to recover the estate from the Blakistons, by suit in the court of the prior of Durham.

The family of Blakiston, thus secured in the possession of the ancient manor, continued to advance in wealth and importance. In 1483, an inquest on Thomas Blakiston, Esq., describes the manor as containing a hall, pantry, and buttery, six chambers, a kitchen, a stable, and other buildings, an orchard, 44 oxgangs, each of 15 acres, 60 acres of meadow, and 100 of pasture, worth annually altogether, £20.

Marmaduke, a younger son of Thomas Blakiston, of Blakiston, Esq., was attainted for his share in the rebellion of 1569. William Blakiston, who married Alice, daughter of William Claxton, Esq., of Wynyard, November 26, 1581, was knighted at Whitehall, July 23, 1603. Sir Thomas Blakiston, his son, who was created a baronet in 1615, sold the estate in the same year, after it had belonged to his ancestors for 300 years.*

Alexander Davison, merchant, of Newcastle, became the purchaser of Blakiston. He was charged with a horse for the service of Charles I., and was afterwards knighted; at the age of 80, he was slain, with his youngest son Joseph, during the gallant defence of

* Sir William, son of Sir Thomas, was a colonel in the service of Charles I. He refused to compound for his estates, and afterwards underwent a long imprisonment in Maxtoke Castle, Warwickshire.

Newcastle. Thomas Davison, Esq., his eldest son and successor, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lambton, of Lambton, Esq., and compounded for his estates for £1,412. On the restoration, he was knighted, and made high sheriff of Durham by patent, July 30, 1661. He died in 1667. His grandson, Thomas Davison, of Blakiston, Esq., married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir John Bland, of Kippax, Yorkshire, and afterwards Theophila, daughter of Charles Turner, Esq., of Kirkleatham. Thomas Davison, Esq., his eldest son by his first marriage, married Martha, daughter of William Hoar, of Limehouse, by whom he had issue Thomas, born January 8, 1744-5, who took the additional name of Bland (since borne by his descendants), and resided at Kippax Park. The old hall at Blakiston, on which were sculptured the Blakiston arms, was taken down, and the materials sold at Stockton. The manor of Blakiston was sold, about 50 years ago, to William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, and became, in right of the heirs of that family, the property of G. F. H. Russell, Esq., who is now, by the death of his father on the 30th of March, 1855, Viscount Boyle.

The deputation of the manor and other lands in Norton is granted to Thomas-Robinson Grey, Esq.

His estates, valued at £600 per annum, were returned to him at the Restoration. The title expired in him; and the other branches of the family have declined like the original stock.

PARISH OF ELTON.

THE little parish of Elton is bounded by the township of Hartburn in the parish of Stockton on the east, by the parishes of Norton and Redmarshall on the north, by Bishopton on the north-west, and by Long-Newton on the south-west and south. It forms but one township or constabulary.

ELTON contains an area of 1,419 acres. Its population, at the six decennial periods of enumeration, was 78, 76, 105, 103, 92, and 84. Of the latter number, who inhabited 22 houses, 38 were males, and 46 females. The value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £895.

The amount received in poor-rates, in the parish of Elton, during the year ended Lady-day, 1854, was £50 5s.; and receipts in aid of the rates, 17s. The expenditure for in-maintenance was £1 16s.; out-relief, £28 15s.; workhouse loan repaid, and interest thereon,

£1 12s.; salaries and rations of officers, £4; other expenses connected with relief, £1 13s.; total, £37 6s. Costs of law and equity proceedings, 14s.; constables' expenses and costs before magistrates, 5s.; vaccination, 11s.; payments on registration fees to clergymen, £1 13s.; towards county and other rates, £15 2s.; registration, 8s.; for other purposes, £3 18s.; total expenditure, £58 9s.

The village of Elton is situated on the road between Stockton and Darlington, about three miles from the former place. It contains but few private

residences;* there is a blacksmith's shop, and a beer shop. A parish constable resides in the village. From this little hamlet, four persons joined the rebellion of 1569, one of whom suffered death.

Elton Hall, the property and residence of John-Stapylton Sutton, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion, the plantations and grounds about which were designed and planted by George Sutton, Esq. Elton Hall estate also received great improvements from the taste of Lieut.-colonel Sleigh, of Stockton, Mr. Sutton's nephew; he built an elegant green-house, and occupied the mansion for a few years previous to his death. The Elton beck intersects the grounds. A stone, originally brought from Stockton Castle, and afterwards preserved in a farm-yard wall at Hartburn, is now inserted in a wall on the grounds at Elton. It represents two couchant lions, about three feet in length and one in breadth.

Elton, with Barmton and Skerningham, were given by Bishop Aldhune, as a marriage portion with his daughter Ecgrida, to Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland, who, tiring of her, sent her back to her father, and her possessions were restored to the church. She afterwards married Kilvert, a Yorkshirethane, who also sent her back; and at last she became a nun, and was buried in the cemetery at Durham.

William de Homez is mentioned as the proprietor of the manor of Elton in the time of Bishop Philip de Pictavia. It was afterwards held, for several descents, by the Gowers, from whom, in 1546, one moiety descended to Lawrence Tregoz or Thorowgood. The other moiety had become vested, before 1435, in the family of Bowes, and afterwards passed to Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, by marriage with Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Sir George Bowes, of Dalden. By Sir Cuthbert it was sold, in 1573, to Thomas

Sergeantson, of Preston-le-Skerne, and John-Thomas and Christopher Jefferson, of Elton. The heiress of the family of Jefferson intermarried with Thomas Hogg, Esq., whose descendants, Thomas and John Hogg, Esqrs., of Norton, still hold a portion of the estate and a third of the advowson.

The first-named moiety of Elton became settled in the Erringtons. John Errington of Elton, Esq., was a colonel in the service of Charles I., and named a delinquent in the ordinance of parliament 1644. On the petition of his wife, Mrs. Mary Errington, a fifth part of his estates at Elton, Eggescliffe, and elsewhere, was allowed for the maintenance of herself and her family. He died in 1666; and John Errington, his son, who had also been a lieutenant-colonel in King Charles's army, sold his estate in Elton, in 1682, to Robert Shafto, Esq., recorder of Newcastle. It was sold some years ago, by John Shafto, of Whitworth, Esq., to Thomas Wade, of Fatfield, Esq., for £11,000, from whose trustees it was recently purchased by J. S. Sutton, Esq. This manor comprises 783 A. 2 R. 19 P., divided into four farms.

The property of the Suttons is also derived from the Jeffersons. Rachael, daughter of — Jefferson, Esq., married, in 1693, Thomas Sutton, Esq., of Stockton and Hartburn, and had, with three other children, who all died without issue, William Sutton, Esq., born in 1701. He married, in 1727, Mary, daughter of J. Watson, Esq., of Stockton, and had issue, George, his heir; John, of the Hon. East India Company's service, married to Mary, daughter of Edward Bunting, Esq., of Stockton; and Mary, married to Charles Bathurst Sleigh, Esq., of Arkendale, Yorkshire.

Mr. Sutton died April 4, 1769, and was succeeded by his son, George Sutton, Esq., born June 26, 1735.

And the soldiers quartered there
Praised her neat and modest mien.
Her rosy cheek and raven hair
In budding brightness then were seen."

Her husband's name was John Benton, a butcher, with whom she resided at Long-Newton; but being a "a graceless and a spenhrift," she separated herself from him shortly after their marriage. During her latter years, Mrs. Benton lived with her aged and only daughter at Elton. She was regarded with much interest in the neighbourhood; and her cottage was frequently the resort of visitors, whose bounty assisted in making her comfortable. Her form was bent; but her conversation was free and lively; her eye, though dimmed, was intelligent; she was able to dispense with the assistance of spectacles to the last. At length, "the old woman of Elton," as she was called, breathed her last, and was buried on the 7th of January, 1853. The inscription on the coffin plate stated her age to be 117; but, if the above date of her birth be correct, she must have been in her 122nd year.

* "THE OLDEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD."—Mary Benton, whose maiden name was Lodge, was born, it has been stated, on the 12th of February, 1731, at Raby Moor House, while called Lodge's House, near Keverstone, but in the parish of Cockfield. Her father, Mr. Ralph Lodge, lived to the age of 105 years. In early life, she resided with her grandmother, who kept an inn at Piercebridge. Up to the period of her death, she had a vivid remembrance of the soldiers being quartered there during the rebellion in 1745, and the terror inspired in the neighbourhood at that period.

"Then she graced a village scene,
When the bold 'Pretender' came.
Can this being *then* have been?
Can she be the very same?

She was then 'a growing girl,'
In King George the Second's day,
Who his banner did unfurl,
To drive the intruding Scot away.

He was a magistrate for the county of Durham, and married, in 1780, Grace, youngest daughter of William Horsfall, Esq., Storthes Hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; but dying without issue, February 4, 1817, at the advanced age of 82, he bequeathed his estates to his grand-nephew, George-William Hutchinson, who assumed, in consequence, the surname and arms of Sutton (see WHITTON). This gentleman married, April 21, 1824, Olivia, second daughter of Henry Stapylton, Esq., of Norton, senior male descendant of the ancient family of Stapylton of Slyton, and had issue two sons and three daughters. John-Stapylton Sutton, Esq., second son, born November 22, 1832, is the present possessor of Elton Hall. He married, April 26, 1855, Sarah-Jefferson, youngest daughter of John Charles Maynard, Esq., of Hauxley Hall, Northallerton.

Arms—Gu., a castle or, thereon a stork, ppr., for Sutton, quartering the ensigns of Sleigh and Bathurst.

Crest—A stork, ppr., holding in the dexter claw a rose, and charged on the neck with a cross-patee, gu.

Viewly Hill farm, containing 207 A. 0 R. 23 P., is the property of John Leaper, Esq., Hull.

THE CHURCH.

THE church is an humble edifice, capable of accommodating 100 persons, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south porch. On the western gable is a bell turret, containing two small bells, and surmounted by a cross; and a cross is also placed on the gable of the chancel. The roof is of slate. The church was nearly all rebuilt by the Rev. A. Wade in the third year of his incumbency. A circular arch divides the nave and chancel. A vestry is attached to the north side of the chancel. On the south side of the nave are three pointed windows, two on the same side of the chancel, and one on the north; in all of which the plain sashes, previously introduced, have been removed, and are replaced by diamond-cut glass. The east window contains representations of the Crucifixion and Resurrection in stained glass, erected to the memory of the late G. W. Sutton, Esq., by his widow. A recumbent effigy, which formerly lay beneath an arch in the north wall of the nave, is now placed within the altar rails. It represents a knight in armour, supposed to be one of the Gowers. The head, which wears a close cap, rests on a pillow; the face is uncovered, the hands are clasped on the breast, the legs crossed, with spurs on the heels, and the feet resting on a lion.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1573 to 1812, and marriages

from 1573 to 1753; and No. 3, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

ADVOWSON.—From William de Homez, the advowson of Elton passed to the Gowers and Boweses, and afterwards to the Erringtons and Jeffersons; the former having two turns, and the latter one. The Erringtons' right of presentation passed, with their property to the Shaftos, and is now held by J. S. Sutton, Esq.; and the turn of the Jeffersons is supplied by T. and J. Hogg, Esqrs.

Elton rectory, a discharged living, is in the deanery of Stockton. King's Books, £7 6s. 5½d.; Tenths, 14s. 7½d.; Episc. proc., 6s. 8d.; P'duob. Syn., 2s.; Archid. proc., 2s. Dedication

RECTORS.—W. de Ellewike, 1311; T. Trowell; J. de Brafferton, 1378, p. res. Trowell; W. de Percebrigg, 1403; R. Topping, 1435; p. m. Percebrigg; J. Bowes, cap., 1495; P. Balyt, 1519; J. Sayer, cap., 1536; T. Wright, 1567; R. Blaxton, 1571, p. depr. Wright; T. Bell, 1595; R. Colmore (second son of Clement Colmore, chancellor of the diocese of Durham; pres. by Bishop Neile by lapse), 1608; R. Thursby, A.M. (pres. by Bishop Neile by lapse), 1619, p. res. Colmore; W. Murray, A.B., 1621, p. res. Thursby; T. Markendale, 1649; H. Doughtie, A.M., 1668, p. m. Markendale; T. Mawman, 1709 (a Nonjuror, and deprived 1716; died at Stockton 1763), p. m. Doughtie; W. Russell, 1716, p. depr. Mawman; J. Rowntree, cl., 1758, p. m. Russell; T. Ewbank, A.M., 1804, p. m. Rowntree; A. Wade, A.B., 1840, p. m. Ewbank; J. Milner, 1855, p. m. Ward.

By a terrier, July 23, 1788, the glebe consists of the site of the rectory adjoining the church-yard, with a stable, barn, fold-yard, and nearly an acre of ground called the Ashes in the east, a small orchard or garden on the north, and a plot of ground planted with fruit-trees on the south; two fields on the south of the road leading from Darlington to Stockton, the one estimated at 11, the other at 10 acres, abutting on lands of George Sutton, Esq., west, on Coatham grounds south, and on the high road to Yarm east; and four fields, respectively of 18, 11, and 10 acres, on the north side of the same road from Darlington to Stockton, abutting on the grounds of George Sutton, Esq., on the west, north, and east.

About the year 1641, the rector entered into a composition for £22 10s. in lieu of tithes, which was acquiesced in by his successors until 1804, when the Rev. T. Ewbank filed a bill in the Court of Exchequer against the land-owners, to compel the payment of tithes in kind. The court directed an issue in Easter Term, 1813; and the cause was tried by a special jury at Durham assizes, and a verdict found for the rector. The defendants having moved for a new trial, the case

came on before the barons in Hilary Term, 1814, when the court, after hearing counsel on both sides, dismissed the application, and decreed payment of tithes in kind, with costs both in law and in equity.

The gross income of the living is stated at £180 per annum, upon which are charged permanent annual payments to the amount of £10, leaving a net sum of £170 a year.

PARISH OF LONG-NEWTON.

THIS parish is bounded by the township of Preston in the parish of Stockton on the east, by Elton and Bishopton on the north-east and north, by the chapelry of Sadberge on the west, by Middleton St. George on the south-west, and by Egglescliffe on the south and south-east. It forms only one township or constabulary, which includes Coatham-Conyers, or Coatham-Stob, and Goosepool, which is a part of West Hartburn.

THE parish of Long-Newton occupies an area of 4,544 acres. The population in 1801, was 295, and fluctuated, at the succeeding periods of enumeration, as follows:—253, 338, 313, 293, and 325. Of the latter number, 181 were males and 144 females; and there were, at the same date, 68 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £3,224 14s.

During the year ended Lady-day, 1854, the amount of poor-rates in the parish of Long Newton was £137 18s.; and receipts in aid of rates, £2 11s. Connected with relief, £8 4s. was paid for in-maintenance; £84 15s. for out-relief; £6 for workhouse loan and interest; £12 7s. for salaries and rations of officers, &c.; and £5 2s. for other expenses; total, £116 8s. Constables' expenses and costs before magistrates, 17s.; vaccination, 2s.; payments on registration fees to clergymen, 17s.; towards county or other rates, £55 5s.; registration, 6s.; for other purposes, £9 8s.; total expenditure, £183 3s.

The parish contains upwards of twenty farms. In passing through this parish, the Stockton and Darlington railway extends along 1 M. 3 F. 125 Y., and covers an area of 8 A. 0 R. 21 P. In 1851, when the gross

amount of local rates collected was £180, the railway contributed £24; and in the following year, it contributed £26 13s. towards an amount of £247 13s.

The village of Long-Newton extends, about half a mile in length, along the road between Stockton and Darlington, to within $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the former, and 6 miles of the latter town. The houses are irregularly built, and scattered along the sides of the road. The village contains a county police station, a school, attended by between 60 and 70 children, a public-house, a beer-shop, the shops of blacksmiths and cartwrights, and a few other tradesmen. The family mansion of the Vanes, which was a large brick house, was, after being some time let in tenements, taken down many years ago. The outer walls and entrance gate remain, and the ground is in grass and orchard.*

Long-Newton was anciently a member of the great lordship of Gainford, or was held under it by the Baliols. A convention occurs in 1231, between Bishop Poor and John de Baliol, by which the bishop grants that Baliol and his heirs shall hold the vill of Long-Newton, as their ancestors held, by homage, service, and money payments; Baliol, with John Fitz-Robert, Eustace de Baliol, Walter de Fountains, Henry de

* The following document refers to the sporting establishment kept at Long-Newton by Sir H. V. Tempest:—

"A REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS.—Longnewton, October 16, 1798. Whereas the RACING STABLES belonging to me at this place were broken open on the 10th instant, about twelve o'clock at night, or betwixt that and two o'clock on the following morning, and a mare called LADY SARAH most barbarously treated, and actually left for dead:—I do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS to any person or persons who shall discover the party or parties concerned in this inhuman transaction—the said reward to be paid on conviction of the offender or offenders.

"The mare was matched for five hundred guineas (play or pay) against a mare of Mr. Thomas Burdon's, at Stainton Vale, to be run the next Doncaster races.

"It appears that the staple of the door was forced out; and though several horses of considerable value, and deeply engaged, were in the stable through which any person must have passed to get to the loose place where Lady Sarah stood, no injury was done to any of them.

"It is evident from the marks about her head and neck, that the mare was attempted to be strangled with a cord; and there seems little doubt that the party or parties concerned thought her destroyed.

"If any person can give the smallest information that may lead to a discovery of the offender or offenders, they will be handsomely rewarded for their trouble, either by applying to me at Wynyard, or to Mr. Joseph Walker, of Longnewton.—H. T. VANE."

Baliol, and Nigel de Baliol, promising on their oath that they would labour to obtain of the king that the bishop may have the homage of Gainford, and of certain knights' fees in the wapentake of Sadberge, held of that barony. On receiving such homage, the bishop was to give up to Baliol all the ancient charters of the vill of Newton.

This convention was not adhered to. Certain of Baliol's men intruded into the church of Long-Newton, which they occupied by armed force. Bishop Kirkham excommunicated the offenders, and, after they had continued forty days impenitent, caused them to be seized by the secular arm. Hereupon, Eustace and Joceline de Baliol, Henry Fitz-Ralph, and many others, placed themselves, armed and provided with horse, in ambush in a wood which the bishop and his retinue were to pass, whom they seized, "and with swords and other weapons did irreverently insult and most enormously handle them." Four of the bishop's train were taken as prisoners to Barnard Castle; and the bishop having complained to the king, Baliol was ordered to release his prisoners, and make competent satisfaction to the bishop, "that," said the royal mandate, "we may hear no more of the matter; otherwise we shall be obliged to lay a differing hand to the business." (See page 6.)

After the forfeiture of the last John Baliol's lands, Long-Newton came into the possession of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, under whom the Surtees family held a house and 100 acres of land at 13s. 4d. yearly. The families of Killinghall and Conyers afterwards held lands in this parish. On the attainder of Ralph Conyers in 1569, his estates here were forfeited to the crown, and were granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1573, to Sir Roger Manners, Knt.

The first of the Vane family who settled at Long-Newton was George, fourth son of Sir Henry Vane the elder (see page 104). He was born at Shipburne, Kent, where he was baptized July 20, 1618. On November 22, 1640, he received the honour of knighthood. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Lyonel Maddison, of Rogerley and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by whom he had four sons and nine daughters. On his death in 1679, he was buried in

Long-Newton church, where there is a monument to his memory.

"His honour wonne i'th field lies here in dust
His honour got by grace shall never rust
The former fades, the latter shall faile never
For why, he was Sr George once, but St. George ever."

Sir George was succeeded by his second, but eldest surviving son, Lionel Vane, Esq., baptized July 25, 1646. He married Catherine, third daughter and at length co-heiress of Sir George Fletcher, of Hutton, Cumberland, by whom he had issue six sons and seven daughters. In the parliaments elected in 1698, 1700, and 1701, he represented the county of Durham; and died May, 1711.

George Vane, Esq., of Long-Newton, eldest son and heir of Lionel, was born September 18, 1685; married, on the 27th September, 1722, Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Gilbert Machon, Esq., of the city of Durham, by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters; and died July 24, 1750.

Lionel Vane, Esq., second, but eldest surviving son of George, succeeded to the Long-Newton estate on the death of his father; and died unmarried, February 20, 1793.

Sir Henry Vane, LL.D.,* fourth son of the above George, and brother and heir of Lionel, was born February 26, 1728-9; rector of Long-Newton, 1760; married, March 3, 1768, Frances, daughter of John Tempest, and sister and at length sole heiress of John Tempest, Esq., of Wynyard and Old Durham; created a baronet by patent, dated July 17, 1782; and died June 7, 1794. His only daughter, Frances-Anne, born April 15, 1769, married Michael-Angelo Taylor, elected M.P. for the city of Durham in 1818, 1820, 1826, and 1830.

Sir Henry Vane, Bart., only son and heir of the above Sir Henry, was born January 25, 1771; and in 1794, pursuant to the will of his uncle, John Tempest, Esq., M.P., of Wynyard, he assumed the name and arms of Tempest. He married, at the Marchioness of Antrim's house, in Hanover Square, London, April 28, 1799, Anne, eldest daughter of Randall-William Macdonnell, Marquis and Earl of Antrim and Viscount

* "An old cartwright of Long-Newton," says Mr. Longstaffe, "who made divers articles for Dr. Vane, being unable to write, used to make his bills out in a system of hieroglyphics, describing the items by rude drawings. In one of these ingenious documents, there was a simple circle which puzzled the patrician most woefully; he recollected nothing of the sort being done for him, and in despair went to the old man to make enquiries. The latter, however, was

more accustomed to invent hieroglyphics *pro tem.* than to read them when accomplished, and had completely forgotten the signification of the mystery. 'Why,' said he, scratching his head, 'it's like a cheese; but, what, I nivver sould a cheese to your worship! Cheese! cheese! Oh! I know what it is; it's a *grundstone*, and I've forgotten to put a pop int' middle on't.'"

Dunluce, in Ireland, K.B., in her own right Countess of Antrim, and Viscountess Dunluce. She married, secondly, by special license, May 14, 1817, Edmund Phelps, Esq., who assumed the surname of Macdonnell, and died May 30, 1852, aged 72. Her ladyship died June 30, 1834, and was succeeded in her titles by her sister.

Sir Henry Vane Tempest was elected M.P. for the city of Durham on the death of his uncle, and also at the election of 1796; but declined in 1800. In 1807, he was chosen to represent the county of Durham, which he continued to do till his death, August 1, 1813, when the family estates became the property of his only child, Lady Frances-Anne-Emily Vane Tempest, afterwards Marchioness of Londonderry (see WYNYARD).

On the 4th of February, 1851, the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales gave notice that the Most Honourable Charles William, Marquis of Londonderry, had made application for an advance of £10,000, under the provisions of the Private Money Drainage Act, 1849, for the drainage of Lands in Long-Newton, Redmarshall, Sedgfield, Elwick Hall, Grindon, Billingham, Kelloe, Dalton-le-Dale, Seaham, St. Oswald, Gilesgate, Houghton-le-Spring, and Washington. On the 2nd of April following, another notice was issued, that a further advance of £517 was required for the drainage of lands in Long-Newton and Elwick.

The *Brocks* estate, consisting of a house and 131 A. 1 R. 30 P. of freehold land, the property of Wm. Holt, deceased, was advertised to be sold Feb. 23, 1853, pursuant to a Chancery order, in a cause *Fowler v. Holt*.

THE CHURCH.

THIS edifice, which was nearly rebuilt in 1806, in the style locally known as the Barrington, consists of a nave and chancel, without transepts or tower, except a bell turret; the entrance to the church is from the west. The interior dimensions are—length of nave, 55 feet 4½ in.; chancel, 33 feet 4½ in.; width of chancel, 17 feet 9 in.; nave, 20 feet 9 in. Instead of the ancient circular arch, which formerly divided the nave and

chancel, there are now three narrow pointed arches, supported by plain square pillars; but it is in contemplation to remove these, and replace them by a single arch of suitable proportions and character; when the present flat slated roof will be superseded by a raised one. A tower, the foundation for which is measured out, is about to be built by the Marchioness of Londonderry. The furniture of the chancel and the pulpit are very plain. A silver cup and plate for the communion service, has been presented by the present rector, and a small barrel organ by the marchioness. A circular baptismal font stands on the right of the entrance; and there is a stove in the chancel. There is accommodation in the church for 180 persons. The windows, which are arched, consisted for some time of plain sashes, but these have been removed; and each window is divided into two lights by a stone mullion. On the north side of the nave there are two of those double lights, on the south side three, and one on each side of the chancel, which contain figures, in stained glass, of the four evangelists. The east window is in three compartments: in the centre is a figure of the Saviour, and on each side are representations of the Nativity and the baptism by St. John. In the middle window on the south side of the nave, are two highly finished representations of St. Peter and St. Paul, introduced at the expense of the rector, the Rev. T. H. Dyke, in memory of Bishop Van Mildert. The whole of the stained glass is by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle.

The church contains, besides the monument to Sir George Vane, above mentioned, memorials of Dame Elizabeth, his widow, who died October 25, 1684; George, his grandson; the Rev. Sir Henry Vane; Dame Frances Vane, his widow, died January 19, 1796; Sir Henry Vane Tempest; and Hyacinthe-Sophia-Henrietta-Charlotte Vane, infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry. The last person interred in the family vault, within the altar rails, was the late marquis.*

From the depositions taken in 1510, on the sup-

* The funeral of the Marquis of Londonderry took place on Thursday, the 16th March, 1854. It had been the deceased nobleman's wish to be interred in the family burial-place of the Vanes, at Long-Newton; and, on the preceding Monday evening, his remains were removed from Holderness House, London, to the terminus of the Great Northern Railway, at King's Cross. The mourning coaches which followed the hearse were occupied by his sons, Lord Portarlington his son-in-law, and his nephews. The officers and men of the marquis's regiment (the 2nd Life Guards) having expressed a desire to pay the last tribute of respect to their colonel, by attending at the station as a guard of honour to receive his remains, the assent of the family was given; and the whole regiment, with the colonels

and officers at its head, marched from the Regent's Park barracks to the station, where the men were drawn up in double column on a part of the platform kept clear for their accommodation, where, on the arrival of the hearse, and during its continuance in the station, the band performed "The Dead March in Saul." At Wynyard, where the domestic chapel had been prepared for the purpose, the body was laid in state. On the morning of the funeral, the train was headed by nearly a hundred of the tenantry on horseback, riding two abreast. Then followed a carriage, containing an officer of the deceased marquis's household, bearing his coronet, &c., which was succeeded by the hearse, drawn by six beautiful black horses, richly caparisoned in fine black cloth and plumes. On each side of the hearse, the family

pression of the Northern Rebellion, it appears that Thomas Colling, churchwarden, received a commandment from one Captain Welton and Richard Harborne, in the queen's name, to set up the high altar and holy water stone in the church; that his daughter was sent to engage Cecily Merington, Katherine Somerset, Margerie Realff, and Isabell Mawer, to bring sand and clay for the purpose; and that John Nicholson and Adam Markham were employed by Colling to do the work. Mass was said by Harborne; and Welton and his company rent and made away with the church books. All those employed in the work afterwards expressed contrition, and prayed the queen's forgiveness.

The church-yard is planted with a grove and shrubbery, and is open as a lawn to the rectory. It has recently been extended to the south, at the expense of the present rector. In 1819, the matrix of a brass seal was found in the ground, inscribed, "SIGILLUM WILELMI DE BROC;" and on the inner circle, "G. I. R. E. NOMEN I' ABET."

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains entries of baptisms from 1564 to 1655; burials and marriages from 1564 to 1653, interrupted by No. 2, containing baptisms and burials from 1649 to 1773, and marriages from 1655 to 1753. Nos. 3 and 4, marriages from 1754 to 1783. No. 5, baptisms and burials from 1774 to 1783. No. 6, baptisms, burials, and marriages, from 1783 to 1812.

Long-Newton rectory is in the deanery of Stockton; the Bishop of Durham, patron. King's Books, £20; Tenths, £2; Episc. proc., 2s.; Archid. proc., 2s. Dedication to St. Mary.

arms were emblazoned on white satin, with the motto, "*Milvenda corolla draconis.*" After the body followed the usual accompaniment of a soldier's funeral—his horse, led by a groom. In the first mourning coach were the chief mourners, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Seaham, and Lord Portarlington; in the next were the pall-bearers, his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis Camden, Lord Hatherston, and General Brown; and in a third were a party of the officers of the 2nd Life Guards, who had come from London in order to pay this last tribute of respect to their colonel. In other coaches were the clergy, gentry, and agents connected with the deceased nobleman. At the station of the Leeds Northern Railway, the procession was met by the mayor, corporation, and clergy of Stockton, who conducted the cortege to the boundary of the borough, and then returned to the town. A short time previous to the arrival of the funeral at Long-Newton, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Portarlington, the Marchioness of Blandford, Lady Adelaide Law, and Viscountess Seaham, who had come in private carriages, were admitted into the church by the chancel door. The funeral ceremony was conducted by the Rev. T. H. Dyke, rector, in the presence of a crowded and deeply impressed congregation. At Durham, Sunderland, Stockton, and Seaham Harbour, the funeral of the Lord-lieutenant of the county was observed by the closing of shops, tolling of bells, and other public manifestations.

RECTORS.—P. de Brandon, 1259; A. de Pickering, 1356; J. Attelee, 1360; W. de Corbrigg, 1369; T. de Thorp; T. Newham, 1410; J. Oculshagh, 1425; R. Wynkethly, 1428; J. Corby, 1433; R. Booth, LL.B. (archdeacon of Durham, nephew of Archbishop Booth), 1465; R. Leybourne, S.T.B. (rector of Sedgfield), 1497; L. Hutchinson, (master of Univ. Coll. Oxon.), 1540; R. Dalton, S.T.P. (vicar of Billingham, preb. of the 7th stall), 1554; C. Rent, A.M., 1556; R. Hartburne, A.M., 1558; E. Bankes, A.M., 1562; W. Morton, A.M., (archdeacon of Durham, vicar of Newcastle, ob. 1620, bur. at St. Nicholas, Newcastle), 1588. p. m. Bankes; R. Tunstall, A.M., 1616, p. res. Morton; J. Oliver, A.M., 1662, p. m. Tunstall; T. Baker, S.T.B., 1687, p. m. Oliver; J. Finney, A.M. (preb. of the 3d stall), 1690, p. depr. Baker; Michael Fenwick, A.M., 1706, p. res. Finney for Ryton; Thomas Rudd, A.M. * 1712; Christopher Mansell, A.M., 1719, p. m. Rudd; James Douglas, A.M. (perp. curate of Witton-Gilbert, preb. of the 4th stall), 1742, p. m. Mansell; Sir Henry Vane, Bart., LL.D. (preb. of the 10th stall), 1760, p. res. Douglas for Stainton; Charles Plumptre, A.M., 1794, p. m. Vane; George Stanley Faber, B.D., Linc. Coll. Oxon. (see vol. i., page 410), 1811, p. res. Plumptre for Haughton-le-Skerne; Thomas Hart Dyke, A.M., April, 1832, p. res. Faber for Mastership of Sherburn Hospital.

The parsonage, with its appurtenances, were built by the Rev. J. Finney, rector. It is a good house, situated to the north of the church. The following terrier of the rectory was taken July, 1806:—

"The glebe-land consists of ten acres equally divided into two closes (out of one of which is a piece taken off and added to the garden), bounded on the west and north by the lands of David Burton Fowler, Esq., on the east by the lands of Isaac Sparkes, Esq., Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart., and David Burton Fowler, Esq.; a garden and ground round the parsonage or mansion-house (exclusively of the piece above mentioned) about an acre; the parsonage or mansion-house; a house for the curate, standing on the glebe next the town-street; a barn, a stable, and cow-house, and coal-house, and wash-house, &c., &c., all covered with tiles, and built of brick or stone. The parsonage or mansion-house is built partly of stone, partly of brick, the whole plastered on the outside with rough-cast; containing on the ground-floor, study, with closet, dining-parlour, kitchen, with

* THE REV. THOMAS RUDD was a native of Westmoreland, and became curate of Stockton on the 1st May, 1663, in which situation he appears to have exercised considerable influence on the dawning prosperity of the town. In consequence of the changes which occurred in the government, many of the clergy found great difficulty in taking repeated oaths of allegiance to successive monarchs; and amongst others, the Rev. T. Davison, vicar of Norton, and patron of Stockton, refused to swear allegiance to William and Mary, and was deprived; Mr. Rudd being appointed to the living, July 25, 1691. In gratitude to his predecessor, however, Mr. Rudd allowed Mr. Davison the use of the vicarage for life, with all the profits, he finding a curate, and Mr. Rudd only reserving to himself the income from the chapelry of Stockton. It is supposed that his representations were instrumental in separating the latter from the mother church, and in procuring the erection of that at Stockton. In 1761, he became vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham, and was instituted to the rectory of Long-Newton, July 19, 1712, after having ministered in Stockton 49 years and 3 months. His death, at the age of 79, took place on the 15th July, 1719. He was father of the Rev. Thomas Rudd, librarian of the Dean and Chapter's Library at Durham; and grandfather of William Rudd, Esq., of Durham, counsellor-at-law, and of the Rev. Edward Rudd, rector of Haughton-le-Skerne. A flat stone in the chancel of Long-Newton church is inscribed to his memory.

one small one, and passages; all except the study floored with stone, or plaster, or brick, and the walls plastered; the study, with closet, is boarded, and the walls papered. First story—dining-room, three bed-rooms, and two closets: floors boarded. Second story—four small bed-rooms, three closets, two servants' garrets: all boarded floors. Furniture of the church—A blue cloth cover for the pulpit, desk with cushion, blue cloth cover for the communion table, one large table-cloth and napkin, a small thin silver cup, two old pewter flaggons, one pewter plate, large Bible, three large Common Prayer Books, the book of homilies, and an octavo collection of the occasional services. The fences of the church-yard are kept in repair by the parish, excepting the west fence, which is repaired by David Burton Fowler, Esq. All manner of tithes is due to the rector in kind, except that the farms at West Hartburn pay among them one shilling and four pence per ann. only for tithe of hay. The rector receives seven shillings per ann. for seven oxgangs at Sadberge (an old terrier speaks of fourteen oxgangs). Also eight shillings per ann. from the rector of Haughton. In the church-yard are two large sycamore trees. Several others of different sorts, planted for ornament, and being of young growth, in the church-yard and ground about the house, and a few small ash-trees in the hedge-rows of the fields. Charles Plumtre, rector. William Dryden, churchwarden."

The Rev. J. Douglas augmented the living considerably by breaking through a composition under a suit in Chancery, against George Vane, Esq., and others, whereby it appeared that Bishop Cosin, the patron of the living and ordinary of the diocese, was not a party when the composition was made between the rector and parishioners.

A modus of 8s. a year is paid by the incumbent of Haughton-le-Skerne to the rector of Long-Newton; and a part of the chapelry of Sadberge contributes to the church-rate of this parish. The sum of 8d. is paid to the rector from Mr. Wilson's oxgang, 8d. from Mr. Robinson's, 1s. 6d. from Mr. Harris's, 6d. for Mr. Stokel's, and 5s. for Mr. Wilson's. At a meeting called by the Rev. T. H. Dyke, held December 9, 1836, the tithes of the parish were commuted. The gross annual income is now stated at £634, subject to annual payments amounting to £30.

CHARITIES.

Barker's Charity.—See vol. i., p. 467. The yearly sum of 20s., paid by the tenant of the lands charged in East Newbiggin, is divided equally between ten poor and aged persons of the parish, widows being preferred.

Carter's Charity.—The sum of £2 10s., left for the benefit of the poor by — Carter, is vested in the hands of the vicar for the time being, who pays 2s. 6d. yearly as interest, which is given away to one poor person on

Candlemas day, with the produce of the preceding charity.

COATHAM-CONYERS, or COATHAM-STOB.

THE first addition to the name of this estate is evidently derived from the family by whom it was held; the second, however, has not been accounted for. The old gable-ended mansion stands near a little brook, and is secluded amongst trees. Much of its antique panelling remains in the rooms. Human bones, discovered in the vicinity, are supposed to denote the site of the domestic chapel and cemetery. The estate contains 604 acres, 170 of which are rich old sward.

In the 14th century, Cotam was held of the Surteeses, by knight's service, by the family of Conyers of Sockburn, and afterwards became the property of a younger branch of the same house. Ralph Conyers, Esq., son of Robert Conyers, Esq., of Coatham and Long-Newton, forfeited his lands on engaging in the Northern Rebellion. Queen Elizabeth granted these possessions to Roger Manners, Esquire of the Body; those of Long-Newton to be held by common soccage, and those of Coatham by the fortieth part of a knight's fee and 13s. 4d. to the bailiff of Long-Newton. Coatham was afterwards granted to Sir John Ramsay, Knt., who disposed of it to Edward Cropley, Esq., of London. In 1684, it belonged to Sir Edward Bowyer, of Leighthorne, Sussex; in 1720, to Joseph Micklethwaite, Esq. (created Viscount Micklethwaite, of Ireland, in 1725); and, more recently, to the Dennisons, of Yorkshire. It is now the property of J. S. Sutton, Esq., of Elton, by whom it was purchased about a year ago.

GOOSEPOOL.

THIS name is applied to three farms attached to the parish of Long-Newton, to the rector of which they pay tithes, though they belong to the ancient vill of West Hartburn, and join with the parish of Middleton St. George in the payment of poor-rates. In the 16th century, a family named Paule were the proprietors, from whom it passed in 1620, for £1,200, to Robert Ellis, of Rudston, Yorkshire. His descendants sold it to Elizabeth Hall, of Haughton, widow; and, after belonging to the families of Sleigh and Hoar, it was sold in 1795, by William Hoar, Esq., and other parties interested, to the trustees of the monies produced by the sale of Cocken woods, to the uses limited under the will of Ralph Carr, Esq.

PARISH OF EGGLESCLIFFE.

THE parish of Eggescliffe is bounded by Long-Newton on the north-west, by Stockton on the north, by the Tees on the east and south, and by Middleton St. George on the west. It is divided into the townships of Eggescliffe, Aislaby, and Newsham.

EGGLESCLIFFE.

THE township of Eggescliffe comprises an area of 1,507 acres. Its population has increased, from 270 in 1801, at each succeeding enumeration, to 293, 332, 424, 443, and 493, of which latter number 231 were males and 252 females. There were, at that time, 106 inhabited houses and 4 uninhabited. The property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was valued at £3,850.

The receipts for the Stockton Union, during the year ended Lady-day, 1854, were, from Eggescliffe township, £200 6s.; Aislaby, £110 12s.; and Newsham, £36 7s.; total for the parish, £347 5s. The expenditure was as follows:—

For in-maintenance: Eggescliffe, £5 16s.; Aislaby, £3 1s.; Newsham, 8s.	£ 8s. £9 5
Out-relief: Eggescliffe, £109 7s.; Aislaby, £60 10s.; Newsham, £9 3s.	179 0
Workhouse loans repaid, &c.: Eggescliffe, £6 7s.; Aislaby, £4 19s.; Newsham, £2 11s.	13 17
Salaries and rations of officers, &c.: Eggescliffe, £12 3s.; Aislaby, £6 13s.; Newsham, 17s.	19 13
Other expenses: Eggescliffe, £5.; Aislaby, £2 16s.; Newsham, 7s.	8 2
Total expenditure connected with relief	229 17
Costs of law proceedings; Eggescliffe, 14s.; Aislaby, 10s.	1 4
Constables' expenses before justices: Eggescliffe, 5s.; Aislaby, 6s.; Newsham, 10s.	1 1
Vaccination: Eggescliffe	0 11
Registration fees to clerymen: Eggescliffe, £1 13s.; Aislaby, 4s.; Newsham, 2s.	1 19
County and other rates: Eggescliffe, £64 12s.; Aislaby, £43 13s.; Newsham, £16 3s.	124 8
Registration: Eggescliffe, 5s.; Aislaby, 10s.; Newsham, 7s.	1 2
For other purposes: Eggescliffe, £7 18s.; Aislaby, £5 10s.; Newsham, £2 2s.	15 10
Total expenditure.....	£375 12

The Stockton and Darlington railway passes through this township, and covers an extent of 2 A. 3 F. 161 Y., and an area of 13 A. 1 R. 4 P. In 1851, when the local rates amounted to £242 8s. 7½d., the railway contributed £38 3s. 9d.; and in 1852, the contribution was £30 11s. towards £194 19s.

The Leeds Northern railway, now a branch of the North-eastern, covers an extent of 1 M. 2 F. 100 Y., and an area of 11 A. 2 R. 5 P., besides 14 A. 1 R. 35 P. occupied in the township. Its contribution to the local rates, in 1852, was £2 2s. 6d.

The village of Eggescliffe* stands on the steep and lofty northern bank of the Tees, and overlooks the curve in that river which nearly surrounds the low peninsula whereon the town of Yarm is situated. In an open space, in the centre of the village, there is the time-worn pedestal and mutilated shaft of an ancient cross, from which it has been inferred that a market was formerly held on the spot. Many of the dwellings are cottages, with small gardens in front. There are an inn and two public-houses in the village. A tannery, belonging to the Messrs. Kay, is situated near the bridge; where also is the Tees Paper-Mill, worked by steam-power, the property of Messrs. Bainbridge and Son. There are two wind corn-mills in the township.

The Rev. D. J. Stewart, government inspector of national schools, reports that on his visit to those of Eggescliffe, May 3, 1853, there were, at one, 61 boys and girls present at examination; 40 had left and 30 been admitted during the 12 months; and the average attendance was 76. His general observations were—

"Buildings fair; no class-room. Desks, two groups of four parallel desks, in a gallery. Furniture, clock. Books, fair; apparatus, three black-boards, three easels. Methods, discipline, and instruction, fair. Standard of classification: reading and arithmetic. Four classes for general work, under master, with certificate of merit, and one pupil teacher: two divisions for scripture lessons; another classification for arithmetic. The pupil teacher is not confined to any one class."

In another school, the reverend gentleman reports there were 34 children present at examination; 5 had left and 10 been admitted during the 12 months; and the average attendance was 40. General observations:—

"Buildings fair; no class-room. Desks fixed to wall. Books fair."

* From *eccles*, *eglis*, or *eglwys*, a church or place of worship, (Latin *ecclesia*—French, *eglise*—Gaelic, *eaglais*), and the Anglo-Saxon *cliffe*, the cut off (*cleft*) or broken mountain, or rock.

In the latter end of 1853, the Committee of Council on Education granted an assistant master to Eggescliffe school.

A Sunday-school has been established in connexion with the church, the children of which are annually entertained at tea by the Rev. H. J. Maltby, who has also commenced a penny savings bank for them, by which they obtain 20 per cent. upon their savings.

The "Yarm depot" of the Stockton and Darlington railway, for coal and lime, is situated near the high road which passes towards the bridge; and is connected with the main line by a branch of about three-quarters of a mile in length.

That branch of the North-eastern railway which was constructed under the name of the Leeds Northern, enters the county of Durham at Eggescliffe by the Yarm viaduct. This handsome structure consists of 43 arches, each of about 40 feet span. The greatest height from the river to the level of the railroad is about 65 feet. From the viaduct, the view of the town of Yarm, and of the valley up and down the river Tees, with the Cleveland hills in the far south-east, is very beautiful. At the Eggescliffe junction, about a mile to the north, the railway crosses the Stockton and Darlington line on the level, where there is a joint station belonging to the two companies. The Leeds Northern was formally opened on the 15th of May, 1852.

Eggescliffe is generally supposed to be a place of considerable antiquity. Its ancient owners were the Aislakbys, lords of the adjoining vill, from whom it passed by marriage, about 1420, to the Astleys. The manor, consisting of the *Castleholmes*, a free fishery, and a tenement called *Holehouse*, was granted by charter, August, 4, 1554, by William Astley to James Garnett, of Blasterfield, Westmoreland.* John Garnett, great-grandson of James, baptized October 22, 1615, was a captain of horse in the regiment of Colonel

George Heron, in the service of Charles I.; and on February 28, 1644-5, all his lands, rent £55 10s., he being declared delinquent, were letten to Mr. William Garnett and Mr. John Taylerson. He afterwards compounded for his estate for £142. In 1669, Alice, his only child, died; and, in the following year, he sold his manor and retired to Darlington, where he died in 1674-5, bequeathing £50 to the poor of Eggescliffe. Dr. Thomas Wood, Bishop of Litchfield (see vol. i., p. 351), who had purchased from Garnett, in 1690 devised the estate to his nephew, Henry Webb, Esq., on condition of his taking the name of Wood. In 1726, Edward Elstob, Gent., granted his lands in Eggescliffe (which he had purchased for £1,800), subject to the charges in Bishop Wood's will, to Peter Consett, of Yarm, Gent., for £1,600, reserving a farm of £130 per annum.

Several small freeholds occur in Eggescliffe at various periods. The manor or lordship of Eggescliffe comprises a manor-house, with several houses, farms, and lands, containing altogether about 300 acres, and a salmon fishery on the Tees. The commutation for tithes amounts to £75 2s. per annum. It is the property of William Standish Standish, Esq.

A considerable estate belongs to Thomas-William Waldy, Esq., of Eggescliffe, and Castle-Leventon, Yorkskire, a magistrate for the North Riding of York and the county palatine, and one of the surviving sons of John Waldy, Esq., of Yarm, by Margaret, his wife, sole heiress of Richard Garmonsway, Esq., of Haughton-le-Skerne and Great Burdon. He succeeded, with his other co-heirs, to the estates of their father, January 5, 1832. The Waldys are a Kelso family, of whom John Waldy married Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Edward Walters, A.M., incumbent of Yarm. Their great-grandson, Thomas-William Waldy, above named, born July 31, 1801, married, first, Jane, only child of

* According to the following depositions, one of the Garnetts held the office of churchwarden:—

"The personal answer of Christofer Story, in causa correctionis.

"Christofer Storye, of Aisleby, yeoman, aged about 26 years. He saith that he was in Eggescliff the day, yere, and hower articulate. He sayth that he, this examine, spoke to the neighbours that satt by hym after this sorte, 'I hard say that ther is a minister set up in York that got a 11 women with childe that lerned the catechisme;' and when Sr George, the curat, said, 'I wold wyshe that ye meddled no more with me than I do with you.' And this deponent maid no more answer nor other waies. Per me CHRISTOPHER STORY.

"Robert Garnet, of Eggescliffe, husbandman, aged about 60 years. He saith that the day, moneth, and yeare articulate, the said Sr George Whitley, ther curat, being in the pulpet in the said church of Eggescliff and movinge all men to send ther chyldren and servants to lerne the catechisme, the said Christofer at that worde spoke to the said

Sr George all the wordes articulate; and ther upon the said Sr Georg said to the aforesaid Story, 'yf ye be able to burthen me, I shall answer you;' but Story gave hym no answer, nor moo words spake to hym; saing (seeing) that, the said curat stemed no more, but taried still in the pulpet, and redd and went forward with his busynes, as he used to doo other hollydaies. Examined whether the said Christofer spoke thoise words on hight, or no, he saith that he thinks that ther was about 40 persons or moo that hard thois words. Marry, they that was below in the church, this examine saith that he belyveth that they hard not; saing that he spoke not thois wordes in any greiff (anger), but rather in boorde. He saith that he hym selfe is one of the church wardens of the said church, and personally then present; saith upon his ooth that ther was many that hard as abovesaid, but none moved them selves ther att, and that ther was none that made any laughter ther at. Marry, the said Christofer smyled when hr spok as abovesaid.—Signum † ROBERTI GARNETT."

Robert Scott, Esq., of Bootham, York, and had issue Jane-Elizabeth; he married, secondly, Ellen, daughter of Henry-Thomas Faber, Esq., justice of the peace, and has issue Edward-Garmonsway, born May 10, 1836; and Mary, married, August 29, 1827, the Rev. William-Smoult Temple, rector of Dinsdale.

Arms—Or, a bend, between three leopards' faces.

Crest—A dove and olive branch, all ppr., and out of a mural crown, a demi-lion, az., holding in his dexter paw a cross-crosslet, fitchee, or.

Motto—Fidelis.

The other proprietors in the township of Egglecliffe are, Thomas Meynell, Esq., of the Friarage, Yarm; Dr. Keenleyside, of Stockton; Mr. Robert Emmett, *Grange*; and Major Swinburne, owner of *White-lee Spring* farm.

THE CHURCH.

THE church stands near the brink of the declivity which slopes from the western extremity of the village to Yarm bridge. It consists of a nave, a chancel, a wide south transept, and a western tower. The latter is embattled at the top, with corner spirets; and there is an embattled projection on the south, to the height of the belfry. The entrance to the church is by a small porch on the south. The transept above alluded to, called Pemberton's Porch, is separated from the nave by two pointed arches, supported by an octagonal pillar: its exterior end-walls are embattled, and it is lighted by two windows beneath pointed arches. A pointed arch separates the nave and chancel; and the pitched roof of the latter, though its side walls are lower, is carried up to the same height as the nave. The east window has five lights, and the other windows of the chancel three. The church will accommodate 200 persons. One of the bells in the tower, dedicated to St. Mark, bears the inscription, "† SANCTE MAR. CE. ORA. PRO. NOBIS." Between the words are representations of bell-ropes and bells. One of the bells was cracked and sold about 25 years ago: there are now two bells in the tower.

Under an arch in the south wall of Pemberton's Porch is a recumbent effigy of a knight in chain armour;

* He was a native of Phrygia, educated at Sienna, and was one of the Reformers, and a friend of Erasmus and Colet, with whom, and a few other foreigners, he was excused from paying a subsidy to the king, anno 1513. He left £10 to the repair of Egglecliffe church, and £20 to buy implements of husbandry for the poor parishioners.

† THE REV JOHN BREWSTER, A.M., was a minister of the Church of England 66 years, the last 28 of which he was incumbent of the above parish, having previously held, successively, the livings of Greatham, Stockton, Redmarshall, and Boldon. Numerous as his preferments were, they were conferred upon him solely from the high veneration

the right hand holds the sword hilt, and the other the scabbard; the shield is sculptured with the arms of Aslakby, and a sort of winged serpent is biting its lower point; the legs are crossed, and the feet resting on a lion. Another figure, nearly similar (the winged serpent being omitted, and two animals support feet) is placed upright against the exterior wall same porch, and is much worn and mutilated.

Mural monuments in the chancel record th of members of the Hall family, of Newsham, Mary, wife of Edward Trotter, Aislaby. A plate points out the burial place of the Rev. G. Harris, rector of Egglecliffe. In the church-yard amongst other tombs, are the burial places of the Holts, of Flass; of Rowland Webster, Esq., of Stockton; and of Captain Jonathan Fowler (see p. 209).

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1, 2, and 3, contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1539 to 1812, and marriages from 1539 to 1753; No. 4, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Egglecliffe rectory is in the deanery of Stockton; the Bishop of Durham patron. King's Books, £28 17s. 1d.; Tenths, £2 17s. 8½d.; Episc. proc., 13s. 4d.; Synod, 3s.; Archd. proc., 3s. Dedication to St. John the Baptist.

RECTORS.—R. de Hengham, 1294; Mag. S. de Charrying, 1344; W. de Basyngham, 1350; H. de Westwick, 1367; J. Attelee, 1375; J. de Battersford, 1379; H. Besewyk, 1390; W. Danyan, 1428; T. Bellingham, 1444; W. de Basyngham, 1454; W. Smithson, B.D., 1472; D'n's T. Hall, 1497; N. West, LL.D. (dean of Windsor, bishop of Ely 1515), 1499; J. Sixtine,* 1515; W. Bolleyne, 1519; C. Overs, cl., 1534; L. Thwaits, 1541; B. Baynes, A.M., 1555; W. Garnet, LL.B. (rector of Ryton), 1561; R. Bellamie, A.M. and M.D. (master of Sherburn Hospital, preb. of the 3d stall), 1577; E. Banks (rector of Long-Newton), 1585; H. Naunton, A.M. (preb. of the 4th stall), 1588; R. Cheke, A.M., 1606; D. Birkhead, S.T.P. (preb. of the 6th, afterwards of the 10th stall), 1610; W. Shawe, S.T.B. (master of Sherburn), 1624, p. m. Birkhead; I. Basire, S.T.B. (see vol. i., p. 256), 1636, p. m. Shawe; J. Morton, S.T.B. (archdeacon of Northumberland and preb. of the 12th stall), 1676, p. m. Basire; P. Forster, 1711, p. res. Morton for Sedgfield; G. W. Harris, A.M., 1739, p. m. Forster; William Vaughan, A.M., 1778, p. m. Harris; George Sayer, A.M., 1782, p. res. Vaughan for Haughton-le-Skerne; John Brewster, A.M.,† 1814, p. m. Sayer; Henry Joseph Maltby, A.M.,‡ 1842, p. m. Brewster.

which his diocesan entertained for his truly christian character and zealous exertions. He was the author of a History of Stockton, and of several valuable treatises on religious subjects. He died at the rectory, Egglecliffe, November 28, 1842, at the age of 89 years.

‡ The appointment of the Rev. H. J. Maltby to the eighth stall of Durham cathedral, and the order in council of February 2, 1852, for regulating the incomes of the prebendaries, have been noticed in vol. i., pp. 140, 143. It was at a meeting, held January 22, 1852, that the arrangement of the incomes was resolved upon by the ecclesiastical commissioners; and their secretary communicated their resolution to

In the Registry at Durham there is the following terrior relative to this parish, without date, but supposed from the style to be of the time of Charles I.'s reign:—

"Certeyn meadow-closes, 26 acres or thereabouts; one close of arable ground.....; one close of pasture, 54 acres; one close, called Parson's Moore, 60 acres or thereabouts; with the parsonage-house, barnes, and other houses. Item, the tythe-corne and hay of Eglescliffe towne, and all other tythes in kinde. Item, Aslabie tythe-corne and hay, and all other tythes in kinde. Item, the tythe of the fishinges of three boats, fishinges on Teese, accustomedly paying per ann. 6s. 8d. a-boate. Item, thirteen cottages, with 33 acres of ground to them belonging, accustomedly paying per ann..... Item, the tythes of Mr. Garnett's mills, 11s.

"Cestomarie Tythes.—Mr. Christopher Hall, for Newsham, £4 9s. 2d. per ann. Trafford-hill, £4. The parson of Haughton, for Sadberge, £2. The parson of Middletone Rawe, 5s. Item, one close at Middleton-George, called Counflatt, 3s. 4d. Item, Fishgarth, £1 10s. Item, christnings, burials, mortuaries, marriages, offerings at Easter, churchings." Signed, Will^m Warde, Francis Fox, Will^m Thompson, churchwardens.

The following statement is given in Archdeacon Clarke's visitation, March 12, 1633:—

"The chancel in good repaire. They have a very fine Bible of the old edition, given by Dr. Birkhead's mother. They have Jewell and Harding, and the two tomes of Homilies, but not chained in the church. Under the arch, and immediately above the monument of the knight, an excellent edition of King Charles I. Works, in folio, and a folio edition of Bishop Jewel's 'Apology,' are chained upon a reading desk, and are in good preservation. They want the king's arms betwixt the church and chancel, they want the book of Canons, and a poor man's box. The south porch, called Hindmer's Porch [now Pemberton's Porch], in great decay. The church-yard wall or dike in decay: to be made of brick, or pailed according to the Canon; it is totally decayed. The south window, which is dammed upp, to be opened. The clock in decay."

On the 21st of August, 1644, a warrant was issued to John Husband, of Sunderland, Gent., "to demise, lett, collect, and gather the gleebe, tythes, rents, and averages within the parish of Eglescliffe, late belonging to Dr. Basier, and to seize all the estates, chattells, &c., of the said Dr. Basier, for the use of the Com'onwealth; and wee require George Featherston, Gent., and Marke Hall, to be aiding and assisting therein." On the 28th

the Bishop of Durham on the 24th, requesting at the same time, that until the scheme was confirmed by her majesty, his lordship would defer collating a new canon to the stall vacant by the death of Dr. Durell. The bishop, however, without any knowledge of the contemplated measure on the part of the commissioners, had, on the 23rd of January, collated to the vacant stall his son. On the 30th, in reply to a communication from the commissioners, asking his lordship to co-operate with them in giving effect to the scheme for limiting the income of the canons to £1,000, the bishop wrote that he could see no objection to such a measure; and Mr. Maltby afterwards, in a letter addressed to the commissioners, acceded to the arrangement. On the 6th February, the secretary wrote to the bishop, stating it might perhaps be worth his lordship's consideration whether, in order to ensure

February following, "The severall particulars belonging to the rectory, lett to divers persons for £64 1s. 6d., whereof £12 16s. is allowed for the maintenance of the wife and children of Dr. Basier, late rector thereof."

The rectory-house is an ancient but extensive mansion, situated to the east of the church, and has received several repairs and modern additions from recent rectors. In the highest story is a recess hidden by a sliding panel, in which Dr. Basire was concealed from the Parliamentarians, who searched the house for him during the civil wars.

The gross income of the living is £1,120 per annum, subject to permanent payments amounting to £71, leaving £1,049 clear.

CHARITIES.

Hall's Charity.—William Hall, on the 16th February, 1660, gave £100 to purchase an annuity of £6, issuing out of four oxgangs of arable land in Yarm, and which was to be distributed equally, by trustees, every 10th of December, to five poor widows dwelling in the parish, and who should have become widows while they dwelt there; or, in default of widows, to so many fatherless children, born and inhabiting in the said parish, under the age of 13 years; and in default of widows and children, to poor aged men dwelling in Eggescliffe. The rent-charge was withheld in 1723 and 1724; but on the trustees filing a bill in Chancery, the owners of the lands submitted to pay it for ever. No trustees have been appointed since 1722; and, since 1752, the churchwardens have had the management of the charity, which is distributed to six poor widows.

YARM-BRIDGE.—The date of the erection of this bridge has been assigned to the year 1400. "Yareham-bridge of stone," says Leland, "a three miles

the carrying out in strictly legal form the intentions of himself and his son, and to obviate all possible question as to the period from which the collation of the latter became valid, it should be effected by an entirely new instrument, bearing date subsequent to the certificate of value which the commissioners were prepared to give. The bishop, in reply, while professing the willingness of himself and his son to bind themselves down by any further security thought desirable to the observance of the regulation, objected to cancelling the instrument of collation as being unprecedented, and because it would involve the necessity of a fresh installation and reading in, on which it would be necessary to consult the dean and chapter. With this communication the correspondence ceased.

above Stoketon, made, as I hard, by Bishop Skirlaw." It consisted originally of five pointed arches; and there is a tradition that the north arch was cut, and formed into a draw-bridge, during the civil wars, when Egglescliffe, with Stockton, was garrisoned by the royalists. The parish register, February 1, 1643, records "a soldier slain here at y^e Yarm skirmish." The north arch has, since that time, been rebuilt in a semicircular form, and of more capacious width, to allow the water to pass in times of flood. In 1805, an elegant iron bridge, of one arch 180 feet in span, cast by Messrs. Walkers and Co., of Masborough, near Rotherham, was erected at this place; and it was on the point of being opened, when, owing to some defect in the abutments, it fell, about midnight, on the 12th of January, 1806. It is stated to have cost £8,000, and the weight of iron contained in it was 250 tons. After the fall of this structure, the stone bridge was considerably widened and strengthened at the joint expense of the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

EARLY NOOK.

THIS hamlet is situated about three-quarters of a mile north from Egglescliffe, where the Yarm branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway commences. A vitriol factory, the property of the Egglescliffe Chemical Company, was commenced at this place in 1831; and the erection of dwellings for the workmen, and a public house near the railway station, speedily followed. The property of Mr. Thomas Weatherall, deceased, of this place, containing about 230 acres, with a cottage and blacksmith's shop, was sold, pursuant to an order in Chancery, in a cause, Raisbeck and others *v.* Holt and others, on the 12th of August, 1835, and now belongs to Thomas-William Waldy, Esq.

AISLABY, OR AISLAKBY.

THE township of Aislaby, to the west of Egglescliffe, contains 2,260 acres, divided into nine farms. The population, at the several returns, was 116, 148, 166, 143, 128, and 141, of which latter number 71 were males and 70 females; and there were, at that date, 27 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The property assessed to the county-rate was valued, in 1853, at £2,610 13s. 4d.

Aislaby is a scattered village, one mile west-north-west from Yarm, and 5 south-west-by-south from Stockton. It contains a public house and a blacksmith's

shop. One of Mother Shipton's prophecies says, "When Egglescliffe sinks and Yarm swims, Aislaby will be the market town."

At what time a family assumed the local name, does not appear. William de Aislakby and Agnes his wife, in 1313, presented the chantry of St. Thomas the Martyr, founded within the manor, to Thomas de Manneby, chaplain. Walter, third son of William, son of John de Aislakby, died in 1410, leaving an only daughter, Agnes, his heir, who became the wife of Hugh de Asteley. After belonging to various members of the Astley family, the estate was sold, July 10, 1557, by William Astley, to Robert Hindmers, Clerk. Four of the people of Aislaby, one of whom was afterwards executed, followed the earls in the insurrection of 1569.

In 1595, Aislaby was purchased of the female descendants of Hindmers, by Michael Pemberton, Esq., whose grandson, also named Michael,* baptized 1615, was major in the service of King Charles I., and had two brothers, John and Henry, captains. He married Alice, daughter of Christopher Place, Esq., of Dinsdale, who, after his death, became the wife of Captain John Garnett, of Egglescliffe. Michael Pemberton, son of Michael just named, was baptized 1644, and married Ann, daughter of George Metcalf, of Thornborough, Yorkshire. His son, John, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Christopher Place, of Darlington, alienated the estate, about 1720, to Robert Raikes, Esq., of Northallerton; and Robert Raikes Fulthorpe, Esq., sold the reputed manor of Aislaby to Rowland Webster, Esq., of Stockton, from whose descendant it was purchased by the first Earl of Eldon, and is the property of his representatives.

A younger branch of the Aislabys held property, which has long been much subdivided, passing through various possessors. The present proprietors in Aislaby, besides the Earl of Eldon, are, the Rev. W. S. Temple; Thomas Meynell, Esq., of Yarm; Robert Kay, Esq., of York; and the representatives of — Marshall, Esq. *Belle-Mount*, late the property of Mr. William Holt, now belongs to the representatives of the Earl of Eldon.

Fishgarth, a piece of meadow ground on the banks of the Tees, evidently takes its name from a dam or wear for taking salmon, some traces of which are still visible. On the 1st of September, 33 Car. II., a mob

* The Pembertons, as well as their predecessors, the Aislabys, were partial to the name of Michael. One of the latter family, resident at Bowes, having only daughters, and fearing that no son would ever arrive, called one of them *Michael*. The ancient surname of Aislaby still lingers on the banks of the Tees.

of persons assembled at Piercebridge, summoned in the name of William Bowes, Esq., of Streatham Castle, and proceeded, with guns, pistols, and other offensive weapons, towards the dam at Fishgarth, then belonging to Sir Henry Marwood, Knt., and Timothy Maleverer, Esq. At Neasham, they were met by Mr. Henry Chaytor, of Croft, and a Mr. Killinghall, who called for ale, drank Squire Bowes's health, and gave 6s. to the rioters for the same purpose; "the drum beating, and they shouting and whooping, *A Bowes! A Bowes!*" On arriving at the dam, they pulled and broke down as much of it as they could with saws and axes, and were only prevented by the height of the water from demolishing the whole. They likewise "discharged severall guns and pistols at the Fishgarth, and also threatened to burne the dwelling-house of one Christopher King, erected there." Having done all the mischief in their power, they dispersed; but, though the affair was brought before the sheriff and magistrates, the result does not appear. The offence to Mr. Bowes was, that the dam prevented the fish from passing up the river.

TRAFFORD HILL, or 'TREFFORD HILL, occupies a commanding situation on the southern verge of the township. Thomas Graa held the manor in 1336, by the service of a pair of white gloves on St. Mary Magdalen's day. In the next century, it was in the possession of the Tempests, with one of the heiresses of which, named Dionysia, it passed by marriage to William Mallory. The Wentworths afterwards held it; and John Witham, Esq., of Cliffe, was the owner of the estate in 1640. In 1832, it belonged to Robert Campian, Esq., of Whitby, by whom it was sold, in 1840.

NEWSHAM.

THIS township, 3 miles west of Yarm, covers an area of 1,054 acres, divided into four farms, and containing, in 1851, 9 inhabited houses. In 1853, the property was assessed for the county-rate at £965. The population, at the respective enumerations, was 34, 35, 44, 58, 57, and 67; of the latter number, 38 were males and 29 females.

There was formerly a chapel at Newsham, dedicated to St. James. The Aislakbys were anciently possessors of the manor; and it afterwards became the seat of the Halls, descended from the Halls of Gretford, Lincolnshire. The fourth possessor of the name, Christopher Hall, Esq., was charged with a horse and furniture for the service of Charles I., and compounded for his estate for £460. Lodowick Hall, Gent., his son and heir, was some time of Great Chilton (for which estate he also compounded for £419 11s. 5d.), and was a justice of peace for the county. With Christopher his son, he sold Newsham to Robert Blakiston, Gent., of Old Elvet, whose great grandson, the Rev. Robert Blakiston, held lands in Newsham in 1738. The Coatsworth family also had possessions in Newsham. The estate of William Skinner Marshall, Esq., was advertised to be disposed of, by auction, in September, 1855. It comprised *Newsham Hall* farm, containing a house, cottage, buildings, and 427 A. 3 R. 2 P., valued at £560 annual rent; *Newsham Grange* farm, of 111 A. 1 R. 33 P., and a house, valued at £170 per annum; *White House* farm, of 165 A. 1 R. 13 P., with house, cottages, &c., valued at £170 per annum; and a cottage, garden, and orchard, valued at £6 per annum.

PARISH OF MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE.

THE parish of Middleton St. George is bounded by Egglescliffe on the east, by Long-Newton on the north-east, by Haughton-le-Skerne on the north, by Dinsdale on the west, and by the Tees on the south, extending to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Yarm, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-south from Darlington.

THIS parish, which contains an extent of 2,050 acres, comprises but one township; the only assemblages of houses being the village of Middleton-One-Row and the hamlet called Oak Tree. The population, in 1801, was 215; in 1811, 202; in 1821, 209; in 1831, 299; in 1841, in consequence of Middleton-One-Row being much resorted to as a watering place, the number had

increased to 433; but, in 1851, the census having been taken prior to the arrival of the summer visitors, there was an apparent decrease of population to 332, of whom 167 were males and 165 females. There were, at the same date, 68 inhabited houses and 5 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £3,157 5s. 6d.

The Stockton and Darlington railway covers an area of 16 acres in this parish, and has an extent of 2 M. 1 F. 55 Y. In 1851, the railway contributed £53 2s. 6d. to the local rates, and £37 3s. 9d. in 1852; the gross amounts collected in those years being £208 4s. 7½d. and £135 14s. 8½d.

Low-Middleton Hall stands in a sheltered situation near the Tees. A handsome cross, said to have been brought from Neasham Abbey, is placed in the garden.

When the wapentake of Sadberge was granted by Richard I. to Bishop Pudsey, the son of Godfrey Baard owed the service of two parts of a knight's fee for Middleton and Hertburn. The Surteeses had acquired lands from the Baards in the time of Bishop Beaumont. Rowland Bart, in 1320, died seised of half the manor, which he held by homage, fealty, suit at the court of Sadberge once in three weeks, and 2s. 3d.; leaving his son Ralph heir. Half a messuage and 30 acres were held by Robert de Cambe in 1337. The manor shortly afterwards became the property of John de Killynghall, a justice itinerant under Cardinal Langley in 1413; it was held of the bishop by 9½d.; and four messuages and eight oxgangs in Over-Middleton were held of Thomas Surtees, Chivaler, by the same proprietor. The property passed from Francis Killinghall, representative of the direct line of the family, in 1569; but a younger branch, descended from John Killinghall, Esq., who died in 1574, held a third of the manor for some time afterwards, and acquired the main portion in 1606, by purchase from Richard Madox. John Killinghall,* Esq., of Middleton St. George, great-grandson of John above-named, was a captain in the army of Charles I., and compounded for his estate for £440. He married Margaret, one of the daughters of William Lambton, Esq., of Great Stainton, and died January, 1651. His grandson, William Killinghall, Esq., died unmarried in January, 1702-3; and the estate passed to Robert, successor to the second son of Captain Killinghall, who married, first, Jane, daughter of George Allan, Esq., of Darlington; and second, Sarah, widow of John Maynard, Esq., of Yarm. His sister, Elizabeth, married William Pemberton, of Darlington, merchant; and their daughter, Elizabeth, married James Allan, Esq., of Darlington and Blackwell.

Robert Killinghall, Esq., of Middleton St. George,

died February 13, 1758, and was succeeded by his son by his first wife, John Killinghall, baptized February 27, 1726-7, who died without issue June 20, 1762. He devised Middleton St. George to his kinsman, William Pemberton, descendant of William Pemberton and Elizabeth Killinghall. William Pemberton, his son and successor, died without issue, March 11, 1801, when the representation in blood of Pemberton and Killinghall devolved on the Allans. This last William Pemberton devised the Killinghall estates to his maternal aunts, of the family of Cocks, of Plymouth, to the prejudice of his cousin and heir-at-law, George Allan, Esq., M.P., who, with a view to invalidate the will, had a trial at law at the Durham assizes in 1806, when a verdict passed in favour of the parties claiming under the will, and the Cocks family have since remained in enjoyment of the estate.

The *Middleton Cottage* estate, to the east of the property of H. A. W. Cocks, Esq., is trust property, held under the will of the Rev. William Berman, dated 1700; the last trustee having been appointed in 1819. The estate comprises 43 A. 2 R. 3 P., and contain a small house or cottage ornee, which stands on a gentle eminence, sloping to the Tees. The tithes of this property, and of 2 A. 0 R. 19 P. in Middleton-One-Row, are commuted for a money payment of £2 12s. 9d. to the rector, and an equal sum to H. A. W. Cocks, Esq. There is also an annual rent of 4½d. payable to the Bishop of Durham at Martinmas.

THE CHURCH.

THE church stands on elevated ground, to the south-east of Middleton-One-Row. It is a small plain structure, consisting of nave and chancel. When the neighbouring spa at Dinsdale began to attract an influx of visitors, the north wall of the nave was carried out several feet, so as to admit of an additional range of pews. The chancel was rebuilt at the same time, and the whole church new roofed with Westmoreland slate. It will accommodate 150 persons. A subscription was raised in 1854 for the purchase of an organ of the value of £30.

William Killinghall, in 1521, by will, charged his estates "for the sustentacon of an honest preste which I will shall syng for the sowles of me, myn auncesters and

* Middleton George, 1611. Spiritual Court Proceedings against Wm. Kyllingall, Esq., who "entertayneth in his house as kitchen wench a woman that hath had two basterds at a birth (as if that made the matter worse); it is not pretended he is suspected with her; but

he owes 8s. 4d. sessement, and licks the churchwarden with his staffe when he calls for it." Mr. K. answered that "he acted out of charitie, and struck the churchwarden lightlie with a small gold-headed cane which he useth to walk with ordinarily."

heires in the pariche church of Midilton George by the space of seven yeres next after my death perceyving yerly for his salary vij markes."

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 (parchment) contains entries of baptisms and burials from 1650 to 1754, and marriages from 1650 to 1753; No. 2, baptisms and burials from 1755 to 1812; and No. 3, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

The church or parsonage of Middleton St. George was stated, in 1312, to be divided into two portions; the one free from all ecclesiastical burthens, then hedl by William of London, chaplain, on the presentation of Ralph Bart; and the other charged with all the burthen of the vicarage, to which John de Cambe had presented his son, John Cambe, priest. This partition was confirmed by Bishop Kellaw. The institutions to the *sinecure* and portionary rectory (valued in the King's Books at £4; Tenths, 8s; Episc. proc., 4s. 6d.; Synod, 2s.), were as follow:—

W. de London, 1350; R. Bolton,; R. Kelynghall, 1434, p. m. Bolton; C. Conyers,; R. Redemayne, LL.B. (son of William Redemayne, Esq., chancellor of the diocese of York), January 27, 1570, p. m. Conyers; J. Cradock, A.B., 1625, p. m. Redemayne.

The entire advowson has since been attached, by purchase or otherwise, to that part of the manor belonging to the Killinghalls, and is now vested in its possessor.

Middleton St. George rectory is a discharged living in the deanery of Stockton, paying no first fruits or tenths. King's Books, £3 13s. 1½d.; Tenths, 7s. 3¾d.; Episc. proc., 4s. 6d; Archid. proc., 2s. Patron, Henry A. W. Cocks, Esq. Dedication to St. George.

RECTORS.—J. de Cambe, 1312; A. de Shutlington, 1359; W. de Meryngton, 1365; W. Sadler, 1466; J. Todd, 1501; D'n's W. Rippon; J. Orpyn, 1531; M. Myers (vicar of Bishop-Middleham), 1598; W. Casse, 1613, * p. m. Myers; W. Harrison, 1636; M. Wetherall (rector of Dinsdale), 1677; R. Scruton (rector of Dinsdale), 1690, p. m. Wetherall; W. Raine, 1693; J. Lambton, 1705, p. m. Raine; W. Noble, A.M. (rector of Dinsdale), 1722; John Whaley, A.M., 1746; William Addison, A.B. (rector of Dinsdale), p. m. Whaley; William Addison Fountain, A.B., 1798, p. res. Addison; Henry Graves, A.M., (perpetual curate of High Worsall, near Yarm,) 1838.

The following terrier of the rectory, dated August 23, 1792, mentions the division of tithes, &c. :—

"Imprimis, two inclosures, containing about fourteen acres of meadow and arable land near Oaktree, with a barn upon it built with bricks and covered with tiles. Item, a moiety of the church-yard, containing about an acre. Item, a moiety, or full half, of all tithes

within the said parish in their proper kinds, except a modus of £4 13s. 4d. in lieu of the tithes arising from two farms belonging to William Pemberton, Esq., called Low Middleton and Oaktree-house farms; and a moiety of a modus of 16s. in lieu of the hay and small tithes of Foster-house, or West Hartburn farm; and a moiety of a modus of 22s. in lieu of all tithes arising upon Gingerbread farm, belonging to Hall Wharton, Esq.; and a moiety of a modus of 20s. in lieu of all tithes arising from Whitehouse farm, the property of Mr. William Wrightson. These moduses are all payable at Michaelmas; the church-yard fence is repaired by the tenants of the parish. John Whaley, rector; William Addison, trustee to William Pemberton, Esq.; George Chambers, Thomas Richardson, churchwardens."

At present, H. A. W. Cocks, Esq., has a moiety of the great tithes, and the incumbent the remainder. In the report of 1835, the gross annual income was stated at £100, subject to permanent payments, amounting to £9. The rector of Middleton St. George pays an annual pension or out-rent of 5s. to the rector of Eggescliffe. The rectory-house, with its appendages, is stated to have been entirely ruinous in the time of the Rev. Richard Scruton, rector. The Rev. W. A. Fountain built a handsome mansion on his private estate.

CHARITIES.

School.—A school-house was built by subscription about the year 1768; and, after the completion of the building, there was a balance of £75, which was placed in the hands of the Rev. William Addison, who gave a memorandum, May 12, 1777, promising to pay the same, with interest at four per cent., to the trustees of the school. The sum of £3 is paid annually as interest to the schoolmaster. The ground on which the school is built, nine yards square, is held by trustees on lease for 894 years from May 12, 1703. The master resides in the school-house, which, with the school-room, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1828, at a cost of nearly £100, undertaken by the then master, who was promised, but never received, some donations by way of reimbursement. The school is attended by about 30 children, all of whom pay for their instruction.

Donor unknown.—Two yearly sums of 8s. each were formerly paid for the benefit of the poor of this parish; the one by Christopher Richardson, and the other by Elijah Cocks, Esq., proprietors of the lands supposed to have been charged with such payments. Some years before the visit of the Commissioners for inquiring con-

"20s. to buy a cloke, 3 bushels of ry, and besides the said Francis Foster being a good friend unto him." The cloke appears to have covered the defaults of the donor.

* William Killinghill, who held a moiety of the rectory, wished Mr. Casse to join him in suing Francis Forster, of Darlington, for their joint tithes due from West Hartburn. The rector refused, because by his daughter he had received at Darlington from Forster

cerning Charities, the above gentlemen refused payment, and in 1829, produced their purchase-deeds, which contained no notice of any charge for charitable purposes.

MIDDLETON-ONE-ROW.

MIDDLETON-ONE-ROW, or Over-Middleton, 5 miles east-south-east from Darlington, consists principally of one long row of good houses, built near the sloping verge of the bank of the Tees, fronting the south. The discovery of the medicinal spring at Dinsdale (see vol. i., p. 508), attracted visitors to the locality, and produced considerable improvement in the village, by the erection of an inn on an extensive scale, and private dwellings suitable for the accommodation of respectable parties. Several of the houses are fitted up with projecting windows, and other suitable decorations. That indispensable requisite to a watering place, a circulating library, has been established for many years; and several shopkeepers and tradesmen carry on business. In summer, the place is further enlivened by temporary bazaars, for the sale of useful and fancy articles. The view from the row is very beautiful, comprising the picturesque windings of the river, fringed to the water's edge on one side by the woods of Dinsdale, on the hill above which the asylum of Dr. Mackintosh forms a conspicuous object, and bordered on the other by the fertile fields and pastures of Yorkshire, surrounded on the south and south-east by the Cleveland hills. From the western extremity of the row, a pleasant footpath, with rustic seats placed at convenient distances, winds down to the little rivulet which divides the parishes of Middleton and Dinsdale, and, after crossing its bridge, leads to the spa. Car-

riages frequently ply between the village and the Middleton station of the Stockton and Darlington railway.

Over-Middleton was held of the see by the family of Surtees, by fealty and 4s. 6d. rent. On the division of the family estates in 1552 (see vol. i., p. 506), this manor was allotted to Marmaduke Surtees.*

In 1569, one of the inhabitants of "Midletun Rawe" joined the Rising, and was afterwards executed; whilst of three, from other parts of the parish, one also suffered death. Thomas Surtees, Esq., grandson of Marmaduke, in 1598 sold the manor to Anthony Felton, Gent., who conveyed it, in 1608, to Arthur Aldborough, Esq.; and he, in 1612, granted to Christopher and Alan Ayscough. James Ayscough, Esq., of Middleton-One-Row, is named amongst those who refused to compound with the parliament for their estates. Some parcels of the estate had, however, been previously alienated, and were held by different families. Property, belonging to the Wrens of Billy Hall, passed, by purchase, in 1595, to Roger Wilson, vicar of Kelloe; and of more recent date to Thomas Wrightson, Esq., &c.

WEST HARTBURN.

THE name of *Goosepool* is now locally applied to the whole of West Hartburn, though it properly belongs only to that part of the vill which is within the parish of Long-Newton. The village is situated near the north-eastern verge of the parish of Middleton, and contains a public-house, and a station on the Stockton and Darlington railway. According to tradition, there was a chapel and burying-ground in Goosepool; but there is no record of such a foundation. West Hartburn has generally been held by the proprietors of other parts of the parish. The Forsters, in 1628, purchased an estate

* According to an entry in the Allan Archives, this Marmaduke, on one occasion, over-reached the rector of Dinsdale. Some lands in Middleton-one-Rawe had been granted by the Surteeses to his uncle John, incumbent of that parish, for life and 20 years following; but after the lease had expired, the clergyman wished to consider it as part of the glebe. In 20 Eliz., John, the only son of Marmaduke, had a trial with the then rector about it; and John Hudson, of Morton, grassman, aged 54, deposed that he was, when "but a boy of a dozen or xiii years of age, present at the buriall of John Sewerties [the former rector], and then had a penny given him" [the funeral dole]; that Marmaduke borrowing 10s. of Rowland Clerk [a succeeding incumbent] upon his signett, the latter, within or about a month after, requested to have his money; when Marmaduke told him "that it was but a small thing that he the said Marmaduke had of him, and that therefore he thought that the said Rowland would not have bene so haistie with him. 'For,' quoth the said Marmaduke, 'if I would I could take the two oxgangs of land which thoue occupiest here in this towne from the, which is a hundreth times better

than the money thou lent me.' 'Nay then,' quoth the said Rowland, 'that I think you cannot do.' 'Yes,' quoth the said Marmaduke, 'that I can. But be thou good to me, and I will be good to thee.' 'Why, sir,' quoth the said Rowland, 'any thing I have you shall comaunde.' 'And well then,' quoth the said Marmaduke, 'come hither to me againe such a day, and I will show the good specialtie that the two oxgangs is myne to do with what I list.' And so for that time the said Rowland departed." On their meeting, the perplexed parson found that Surtees had right, and had to compound for £4 10s. and the 10s. he had lent, for a life interest. He paid by instalments; and Archer, another witness, saw him come to Marmaduke at Darlington, and say, "Sir, now I have paide you all my money according to our agreement, and therefore I pray you now let me have assurance made for my life, that I be not any more troubled." 'Marrie parson,' quoth the said Marmaduke, 'that I will with good will. And come go with me to Mr. Hailes.' And so they went together to Mr. Hailes to have assurance made."

from the Wrens, which has since acquired the name of *Forster House*. It was afterwards the property of the Rev. W. A. Fountain. *Gingerbread House* belongs to the Whartons.

OAK TREE is a hamlet so called from the sign of a public-house, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Darlington. Mr. Thomas Ellis, the principal proprietor, has a large brewery and malting in the place.

POUNTEYS BRIDGE.—This structure, the *Pons Teys*, stood about 300 yards below the site of the sulphur well at Dinsdale. The date of its erection is unknown; but it may fairly be attributed to the Saxon, if not the Roman era, and was probably the first arch erected across the Tees, being named soon after the Conquest as being of old foundation. Defences were erected near it on each side of the river; and it is supposed to have been long the principal entrance into the county from the south. A house of hospitality for travellers, a water-mill, and a chapel dedicated to St. John, were, in course of time, erected on or near the bridge. The chapel was endowed by the Surteeses and others; and there was also, in the immediate vicinity, a hermitage, in which William Byndelawes, of Burton in Lonsdale,

was placed by Prior Wessyngton in 1426. Less peaceful neighbours seem to have afterwards infested the road; as Bishop Cosin, on transmitting some gold into Yorkshire, cautions the bearers by telling them that “Mr. Hilton’s sonne, who brought your letters hither, tells us that he was in great danger to be robbed about Darnton and Neesum by thieves and highwaymen that lay upon the street there, to set upon passengers who they thought carried any money with them; and he named Barwick for one, a famous thiefe, with others in his company, besides one Middleton, and one Coperthwaite, who layed at Neesum for their pray, and that he was putt to ride full speed for four miles together, to escape them in their pursuit of him.” These dangers, combined with the opening of Croft Bridge, which afforded a more open road from the south, led to the desertion of the old High-street, and the consequent neglect of Pounteys Bridge. At what time this structure was destroyed does not appear; but vast quantities of squared stones, cramped with iron, have been removed at various times, and particularly when the neighbouring bath was built. It is said that when the water is low, the remains of foundations may still be seen. The adjacent ford is called County Ford.

PARISH OF REDMARSHALL.

THIS parish is bounded by Elton on the south, by Norton on the east, by Grindon and Sedgfield on the north, and by Stainton-le-Street and Bishopton on the west. It includes the constableries of Redmarshall, Carleton, and Stillington, the latter of which is included in the Sedgfield Union.

REDMARSHALL.

THE township of Redmarshall includes an area of 956 acres, divided into five farms, and containing a public house. Its population, at the periods of enumeration, was 60, 76, 75, 56, 48, and 76, of which latter number 39 were males and 37 females, occupying 12 houses; and there was also one uninhabited house. The annual value of property assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, was £670.

The townships of Redmarshall and Carleton are in Stockton Union, and that of Stillington in Sedgfield Union. The receipts from Redmarshall in the year ended Lady-day, 1854, were £16 16s., and from Carleton, £106 15s. The expenditure of those townships was as follow:—

	£	s.
In-maintenance: Redmarshall, 2s.; Carleton, £3 15s...	3	17
Out-relief: Redmarshall, £7 1s.; Carleton, £35 13s....	42	14
Workhouse loans repaid, &c.: Redmarshall, 8s.; Carleton, £3 7s.	3	15
Salaries and rations of officers, &c.: Redmarshall, 3s.; Carleton, £8 3s.	8	6
Other expenses: Redmarshall, 1s.; Carleton, £14 8s...	14	9
Total expenditure connected with relief.....	73	1
Constables' expenses before justices; Redmarshall, 13s.; Carleton, 16s.	1	9
Vaccination: Carleton.....	0	10
Registration fees to clergymen: Redmarshall, 1s.; Carleton, 12s.	0	13
County-rates, &c.: Redmarshall, £9 8s.; Carleton, £24 13s.	34	1
Registrations: Redmarshall, 5s.; Carleton, 5s.	0	10
Other payments: Redmarshall, £1 9s.; Carleton, £10 10s.	11	19
Total expenditure.....	£122	3

The township of Redmarshall contains one public house. James Pallister, Esq., of Little Burdon, at his own expense erected schools for boys and girls, with suitable residences for a master and mistress. They are called Pallister's Schools, and are supported by £10 per annum granted by Mr. Pallister, various other subscriptions, and the payments of the children.

Though the manor of Redmarshall* was held from an early date by the see of Durham, yet, in an ancient charter to Finchale Priory, the name of Emma, Lady of Redmarshall, occurs. Bishop Beck gave the manor to his brother, John Beck, Baron of Eresby in Lincolnshire, who sold it to Thomas Moulton, from whom it passed to Sir Henry Lisle, Knt., lord of the manor of Wynyard. By deed, bearing date 1306, Sir Henry gave Redmarshall to Catherine his niece, wife of Allan de Langton, burgess of Berwick and Newcastle, and to the heirs of the body of the said Catherine for ever. In 1569, five persons from Redmarshall joined the rebellion, one of whom was afterwards executed.

This manor continued vested in the lords of Wynyard till 1596, when William Claxton, Esq., died without issue. One-third of it afterwards passed successively through the families of Merley of Wemyngton, Lancashire; Buckle, of Whitton; Place, of Dinsdale; Bromley, of Nesbit; and Spearman. In 1750, the trustees under the will of Gilbert Spearman conveyed it and a third of Claxton's Porch to John Tempest, Esq., of Wynyard, for £3,540, from whom it descended to the Marchioness of Londonderry. Another third of the manor was carried, by the marriage of the daughter of William Claxton with Sir William Blakiston, of Blakiston, into the latter family, who sold it to Nicholas Forwood, of Bishopton, from whom it passed, in 1612, to John Cooke, draper, of Newcastle. The other third part of the manor, which belonged to the Jennisons by a marriage with the youngest coheiress of Wynyard, was sold in 1613 to Anthony Buckle, yeoman. Several persons have, from time to time, held parcels of land in Redmarshall. The principal proprietors, besides the Marchioness of Londonderry, are, Morton John Davison, Esq., of Beamish, Mr. James Pallister, and Mr. George Hutchinson. *Redmarshall* farm contains 266 A. 3 R. 12 P., land-tax, £3 6s. 3½d.; and *Ox Eye* farm 216 A. 1 R. 22 P., the land-tax £3 2s. 6½d.

* Surtees derives the etymology of Redmarshall from "*The Hill of the Red Mere*," or *Red Mere's Hill*; because it could be seen from a considerable distance, rising over a level district of loam and red clay, where the floods of winter would formerly collect and rest on the tenacious soil in a broad discoloured pool or mere.

THE CHURCH.

By some it has been thought, from the size of the tower of this church, that it was originally intended as a place of defence; but, as the tower is only of the usual proportions, there seems nothing in this respect to corroborate the opinion. The body of the church now consists of nave, south porch, south transept called Claxton's Porch, and chancel. In the north wall of the chancel, which is divided from the nave by a Norman arch lined with plaster, there is an arched recess, of the transitional period, apparently for a monument to some benefactor of the church; and in the south wall is a sedilia of three compartments, of the perpendicular date. Claxton's Porch opens from the nave under a pointed arch, supported by corbels, and contains a large window which lights the whole nave. On a broad altar tomb in this porch, are two recumbent figures, male and female, of very elegant work in alabaster, but much defaced by time and neglect. The male figure is in armour, with gloved hands elevated, but without shield or sword; this latter perhaps broken off. The head of the female rests on a padded cushion; the arms are broken; the waist is clad in a short tunic; and flowing drapery envelopes the feet. These figures represent Thomas Langton, of Wynyard, who died in 1417, and his wife Sibill, of Layton, stated in Glover's Pedigree of the Lords of Wynyard, to lie "in the porche of the parish church of Redmershill, under a tombe of alabastre, having both their portraictures engraven very sumptuously."

The lead roof of the church was removed, and the lights altered, in 1806; but considerable traces of antiquity were retained. From this date, the edifice continued without further alteration, until 1845-6, when the present rector, the Rev. T. Austin, A.M., effected extensive improvements and restorations. The unsightly sash windows were at once removed, and appropriate ones of stone introduced. The east window is of geometrical character, of three trefoil headed lights, grouped under a pointed segmental arch. The south window of the transept, known as Claxton's Porch, is of perpendicular character, of four cinquefoil headed lights, under a four-centered arch. The side windows of the chancel and nave are of three lights, of geometrical design. The tower arch is Norman, as well as the outer door-way of the south porch; this door-way, previous to its removal to the south, formed the northern entrance to the church. At the time of these alterations, a vestry was added on the south side, contiguous to Claxton's Porch. A new font

cover was also introduced, being in character with the existing interior wood work. The pews are of oak, with plain poppy heads, of similar character and date with those of Brancepeth, Sedgfield, Gateshead, &c. The church will accommodate about 160 hearers.

The whole of the alterations were effected at the expense of the rector, from designs furnished by his son, T. Austin, Esq., architect, Newcastle, who also provided designs and plans for the new rectory.

REGISTERS.—Book No 1 (parchment) contains entries of baptisms from 1564 to 1745, burials from 1559 to 1752, and marriages from 1568 to 1749, deficient, and interrupted by No. 2, which contains baptisms from 1737 to 1762, burials from 1745 to 1762, and marriages from 1737 to 1767; also by No. 3 (parchment), containing baptisms and burials from 1760 to 1812. No. 4 contains marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Redmarshall rectory is in the deanery of Stockton; the Bishop of Durham, patron. King's Books, £17 18s. 1½d.; Tenths, £1 15s. 9¾d.; Episc. proc., 10s.; Synod., 2s.; Archid., 2s. Dedication to St. Cuthbert.

RECTORS.—Petrus occurs 1258; T. Acrizi (or Eversi), 1366; R. de Redemershill; N. Hulne (master of Greatham 1427, preb. of Darlington), 1415; A. Morland, 1461; W. Mawdesly; J. Flint (prior of Pontefract), 1502; W. Preston, S.T.P., 1530; P. Wilbefosse, B.D. (vicar of Northall, co. Middlesex), June 20, 1533, p. m. Preston; J. Redemayne, A.M., August 17, 1533, p. m. Wilbefosse; W. Carter, S.T.P., August 18, 1544, p. res. Redemayne; S. Binks, January 20, 1546, p. res. Carter; R. Richardson, November 17, 1588, p. m. Binks; M. Blakiston, A.M. (archdeacon of Cleveland, preb. of the 7th stall), occurs September 4, 1585; J. Calfhill, A.M. (preb. of the 5th stall), 1599, p. res. Blakiston; W. Neile, A.M. (preb. of Sutton-in-the-Marsh and treasurer of Lincoln), January 14, 1619, p. m. Calfhill; J. Rand, A.M., October 5, 1620, p. res. Neile; J. Kidd, an intruder,

depr. 1660; J. Robson, A.B., September 2, 1661, p. m. Rand; J. Jackson, March 13, 1665, p. m. Robson; E. Morecroft, A.M., November 23, 1668; W. Dunn, A.M., 1694, p. m. Morecroft; W. Johnson, LL.B., May 14, 1737, p. m. Dunn; J. Skelly, June 24, 1760, p. m. Johnson; Thomas Holmes Tidy, A.B., 1767, p. res. Skelly; J. Brewster, A.M., 1805, p. m. Tidy; George Stanley Faber, B.D., Linc. Coll. Oxon., 1809, p. res. Brewster for Boldon; Henry George Liddell, A.M., Braz. Nose Coll., 1811, p. res. Faber for Long-Newton; George Stephenson, A.M., Magd. Coll. Oxon.,* 1814, p. res. Liddell for Boldon; Hon. J. P. Eden, 1843, p. m. Stephenson; Thomas Austin, A.M., 1844, p. res. Eden for Stockton.

The rector of Redmarshall furnished a lancer and an archer to the array of the clergy on Gilesgate Moor in 1400. In 1462, Adam Morland, rector, had a pardon for inclosing and embattling his rectory-house.†

The old parsonage, which adjoined the church-yard, was, in 1845, taken down and a new rectory built a few yards further north. The building is of brick, of Elizabethan character, with stone dressings. The entrance to the front door has a pointed arch, with an inscription above, bearing the date of the building. The arms of Lord Crewe, which were above the entrance-door of the old building, are placed on the south gable; and above is a sun-dial, bearing date 1712. The building cost about £1,000, which was defrayed by the rector, with the exception of the grant allowed from Queen Anne's Bounty. The garden attached to the rectory is laid out with considerable taste.

A small bronze figure, finely cut and of excellent workmanship, was found amongst the foundations of the old building, and is in the possession of the rector.

The glebe consists of 6 A. 2 R. 19 P. The rector is generally entitled to all tithes: the gross income is stated at £365 per annum, subject to permanent payments amounting to £24, leaving £341 clear; but this

incumbent; and he died at the parsonage-house there, on the 27th December, 1843, in his 85th year. He was, at that period, one of the oldest magistrates in the county, and the senior clergyman of the diocese, having been in orders upwards of 60 years. His remains were attended to the family vault in Sunderland church-yard by the clergy, mayor, magistrates, and principal inhabitants of the town.

† "The practice of embattling parsonage-houses of the higher class," says Surtees, "was, for an obvious reason, not uncommon in the north. In a list of Northumbrian fortresses taken during the minority of Henry VI., the tower of Whitton, belonging to the rector of Rothbury, and six other fortified parsonages, are enumerated amongst the *Fortalicia*, or lowest order of castelets. All these were, probably, mere towers added, as at Houghton, to the main building; or sometimes, as at Rothbury, placed a little distant, for the advantage of situation, and calculated merely to preserve a few valuables from a sudden surprise of the Borderers. The church towers were used for the same defensive purposes, and some reliques of old armour are still frequently preserved in the northern churches." As an illustration of the uses to which church towers were sometimes put, see

MERRINGTON, EASINGTON, and HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

* THE REV. GEORGE STEPHENSON, son of the Rev. George Stephenson, vicar of Long-Penton, Northumberland, and curate of All Saints, Newcastle, was born in that town April 16, 1759; he was placed in early life at the Newcastle Grammar School, and matriculated, March 26, 1776, as a commoner of Lincoln College, Oxford. In 1783, he was elected Fellow of Magdalen College. On completing his studies, he was ordained to the curacy of Long-Newton, under the Rev. Sir Henry Vane, and was afterwards successively curate of St. John's chapel, Sunderland, and of Bishopwearmouth church; which latter appointment he held for a period of 45 years, under the rectorship of Egerton, Paley, Gray, and Wellesley. The estimation in which he was held by Paley is attested by that celebrated author having, in his will, appointed Mr. Stephenson to be editor and distributor of his parochial sermons. This brought him under the notice of Bishop Barrington, who, in 1809, presented him to the vicarage of Kelloe, and, in 1814, to that of Redmarshall. He had, many years before, been presented, by the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, to the rectory of Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire. In such high estimation was Mr. Stephenson held by the parishioners of Bishopwearmouth, that they presented him, in 1827, with a piece of plate, value £100. On the erection of St. Thomas's church, in that parish, he became its first

is considerably above the average receipts during the last few years.

CHARITIES.

Church Rents.—The churchwardens received 2s. 6d. from the Rev. Edward Davison, for his estate at Stillington; 3s. 4d. from Morton John Davison, Esq., for his estate at Redmarshall, and 2s. for his estate at Carleton; 2s. from — Ellis, Esq., for his estate at Carleton; total, 9s. 10d. The origin of these payments, which were applicable to the repairs of the church, is unknown; and of late years nothing has been received for this purpose.

Morpeth's Charity.—Christopher Morpeth, by will, January 10, 1640, gave to the poor of the parish a rent-charge of £3, payable out of his lands in Bishopton Field, called the Hyets; £1 10s. to the poor of Stillington, and the remainder to those of Redmarshall and Carleton, in equal portions at Easter and Christmas; also 20s. yearly out of the same estate, 10s. to Stillington, and 10s. to Redmarshall and Carleton, to be given every New-year's day, being the day on which his daughter Elizabeth was buried. These sums are distributed by the overseers amongst the poor of the respective townships in sums varying from 3s. to 10s.

CARLETON.

THE extent of this township is 1,453 acres, containing 36 inhabited houses. The population, at the successive periods of enumeration, was 99, 105, 140, 183, 157, and 186; 102 of the latter number being males and 84 females. The annual value of property assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, was £1,491.

The Clarence railway occupies an area in this township of 12 A. 2 R. 36 P., and extends over 1 M. 3 F. 90 Y. In 1851, it contributed £40 7s. 11d. to the local rates; the gross amount collected being £118 8s. 11d.; and in the following year, the contribution from the railway was £21 17s. 6d. towards an amount of £92 16s. 5d.

The village of Carleton is situated about 4 miles north-west from Stockton, and contains a dame school, with the shops of two smiths, a cartwright, &c. From an inscription on a pewter flagon, containing about a gallon, in possession of the late Sir Cuthbert Sharp, it is probable that rural sports, similar to those of other places, were formerly celebrated here. The inscription, within a wreath, is as follows:—"The free gift of

the Inhabitants of Carleton, in the county of Durham. Winne it and weare it. Anno Domini 1672."

Amongst the places detained from the see by the men of Northumberland was Carlentune, which Henry I. ordered to be restored in 1109. By Boldon Book, there were 23 farmers holding 46 oxgangs; each farmer paying 2s. 10d., performing certain services, and furnishing 2 hens and 20 eggs. Gerbrode, Helias, Walter the miller, Suminia the widow, and William the son of Orm, held portions of land; and 20 skeps of corn, *Jarrum* measure, were rendered for the mill.

Under Hatfield's Survey, some of the services were commuted into money payments. The drengage land was held by William the son of John de Redmershill and Simon de Carera. Thomas son of John Gower, Hugh de Laton de Thorp, and Thomas de Cramblyngton, were free tenants. William Umfray, John of Neseham, and 18 others, held 31 messuages and 56 oxgangs, and, besides other rents and services, were bound to lead timber and mill-stones for Carleton mill; also to assist in leading timber for the repair of the manor-house at Stockton, and in roofing Stockton mill, when required. An instance of the gradual manner in which manumission was beginning to be obtained, occurs in the case of Thomas Godfrey, who, though a *nief* of the lord, resided at Seaton-Carew, paying 5s. a year.

The drengage lands were held, subject to suitable service, until the reign of Elizabeth. Meanwhile, the names of various proprietors occur. The Richardsons and Davisons have held lands in Carleton from a remote period; and the estate of the latter family is vested in the Rev. Edward Davison, of Durham. *Seaton Hills*, *Holmes Land*, and *Carleton Farm*, belonged to the late G. Hutchinson, Esq., of Stockton. The greater part of the township, however, is copyhold, under the see of Durham. Carleton farm, of 156 A. 1 R. 7 P., with some other property in the village, is subject to an annual copyhold rent of £1 12s. 8d.

STILLINGTON.

THIS township is detached from the rest of the parish by a junction of Bishopton and Grindon, and is included in the Sedgfield Poor-law Union. Its extent is 1,104 acres; and the annual value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £1,042. The number of inhabitants, at the decennial returns, has varied as follows:—69, 42, 49, 96, 67, and 70, the latter amount consisting of an equal number of males and females. In 1851, there were 11 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited.

The Clarence railway, which extends along $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and covers 22 acres in this township, contributed 11s. 10d., in each of the years 1851 and 1852, towards the local rates, the gross amount of which in 1851 was £17 8s. 4d., and in 1852, £29 13s. 5d.

The hamlet and township of Stillington is situated about 2 miles to the north-west of Redmarshall. From an early date, lands in this township have been held of Merton College, Oxford. William de la Pole, in 1367, held five acres of the Master by the service of a rose, which was also rendered for the same, in the 10th of Bishop Langley, by Michael, Earl of Suffolk. Stillington furnished five followers to the Northern Rebellion, one of whom was executed for the offence.

Mr. Christopher Morpeth, of Stillington, was charged with a horse and furniture for the service of Charles I., but released. On September 6, 1644, warrant was issued to sequester the estates of Mr. Richard Hartburne, papist and delinquent, let at £14 10s.; also of Richard Morpeth, letten at £48. On the 6th of February following, Captain Hartburne's lands were let, "allowing to the widow her proportion," to John Husband, Gent.

The college lands are leased by the Rev. Edward Davison. The Jennisons of Elswick and other families have held lands in this township; but a considerable portion is under the see of Durham.

PARISH OF BISHOPTON.

THE parish of Bishopton is bounded by Long-Newton and Elton on the south-east, by Redmarshall on the east, by the same parish and Grindon on the north, by Great Stainton on the north-west, by Aycliffe on the west, and by Haughton-le-Skerne (including the chapelry of Sadberge) on the south-west and south. It includes three townships, viz., 1, Bishopton; 2, East and West Newbiggin; and, 3, Little Stainton. The parish is annexed to Sedgfield Union.

BISHOPTON.

THIS township contains an area of 2,002 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 349; in 1811, 312; in 1821, 365; in 1831, 423; in 1841, 362; and in 1851, 365, of whom 175 were males and 190 females. The increase in 1831 was occasioned by the number of labourers employed in the formation of the Clarence railway. There were, in 1851, 84 inhabited houses and 4 uninhabited. The annual value of property was estimated for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,923 17s.

Bishopton is a pleasant village situated on an eminence, about 6 miles west-north-west from Stockton, and consists of two open rows of good houses. It contains five public houses, with two blacksmiths, a joiner, a post office receiving-house, and a number of tradesmen and shopkeepers. Bishopton parish feast is held on St. Peter's day; and an old cross near the church has probably been the centre of the ancient merry-makings at that anniversary. There is a small Methodist chapel in the village. In 1813, a spacious school-room was built by subscription, to which Bishop Barrington contributed £20; the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities, £30; M. J. Davison, Esq., and family, £30; the Rev. John Bright, £25; J. G. Lambton, Esq., (afterwards Earl of

Durham,) £10; the Rev. C. Anstey, vicar of Norton, £10; the Rev. Ralph Tatham, vicar of Bishopton, £5; and Mr. Thomas Sowerby, £5. A convenient dwelling for the master was erected, shortly afterwards, contiguous to the school. The usual attendance is from 50 to 60 children. A few voluntary subscriptions are collected in the neighbourhood for the school, which also received a portion of £20 given annually by the late master of Sherburn Hospital in support of Bishopton, Grindon, Sockburn, Kelloe, and Ebchester schools; but there has been no regular endowment. The Charity Commissioners of England and Wales now propose, however, in their amended scheme for the management of the hospital, that £200 a year shall be appropriated from its funds, towards the support and benefit of those schools. A girls' school, attended by between 30 and 40 scholars, is supported by subscription and the quarterly payments of the children.

The most remarkable object at Bishopton, and which is, indeed, one of the most singular antiquities in the county, is the *Castle Hill*, a fortification consisting of an artificial conical mount with a truncated summit, and surrounded by a double trench. It is constructed of common clay and such stones as might be picked up in the surrounding country, and both its sides and summit

are covered with verdure. Its height is $43\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the flat top is an ellipsis of 50 feet by 30. The inner ditch is carried close around the base; but the outer one, though near it on the north and south, extends to a considerable distance east and west. The Bishopton Beck flows by on the south, and was probably used for inundating the trenches. Tradition ascribes this rude fort to Roger de Conyers; but, though he may have entrenched and used it, some antiquaries are inclined to give it a higher antiquity, and to suppose it a Roman, Saxon, or Danish remain. The coincidence between the Conyers and Lambton legends, associated with the conical hills connected with each family, is curious and significant. (See vol. i., p. 510).

The first recorded event in the history of Bishopton is connected with the Castle Hill. It was here that the courageous and faithful Roger de Conyers fortified his house, after he had braved the enmity of the usurper Comyn (see vol. i., p. 35); and here he successfully resisted the numerous army sent against him. Here, also, the mild William de St. Barbara found an asylum when the rest of the county was in the hands of his unscrupulous rival; and, in the house of Conyers, he received the homage of such of his vassals as returned to their duty.

A circumstance illustrative of the servile condition of the children of the soil at that period, is recorded in a charter, by which Roger de Conyers conveyed to the prior of Durham the three sons of Eylolf de Biscopton, with all their succession, in exchange for a horse and six marks of silver, which he had received from the treasury of St. Cuthbert at his greatest need.

Little of consequence occurred to disturb the tranquillity of Bishopton until the breaking out of the Northern Rebellion in 1569. On the 17th November, Sir George Bowes writes, "They [the rebels] have constrained, by force, sundry to follow them; as the people of Bishopton, tenants of John Conyers, my son-in-law, being ready to come forward to serve the queen's majesty under him here, they not only forced them to go with them, but compelled the rest of the town, armed and unarmed, to go to Darneton." It is recorded that sixteen persons from "Byshopton," eight from "Little Staynton," and one from "Newbyggynge," joined the insurgents; and the executions which followed the failure of the enterprise were four at Bishopton, two at Little Stainton, and, that an example might not be wanting in each township, the single representative which Newbiggin had furnished in the outbreak also suffered death.

Bishopton remained in possession of the Conyers family until 1613, in which and the two following years, Sir George Conyers, Knt., of Sockburn, and George Conyers, Esq., his son and heir, alienated the whole of their manors of Bishopton, Stainton, and Newbiggin, in various parcels, to their tenants.

The "Bishopton Estate" contains 98 A. 1 R. 16 P. of freehold, and 20 A. 0 R. 4 P. of leasehold. The latter is held by lease, dated May 25, 1614, granted by Sir George Conyers, Knt., to Cuthbert Beckfield, and John and Richard his sons, for the term of 2,000 years, at the yearly rent of 26s. 8d., payable to the lord or lady of the manor of Bishopton; acquittance, 6d. The northern portion of the freehold land is called *Stillington Brigg Close*, and was purchased, July 16, 1685, by Robert Eden, Gent., of Bishopton; it includes an acre, supposed to be inclosed and held by lease from Leonard Jackson to Christopher Morpeth, for 1,999 years, at a rent of three barleycorns, by indenture dated August 18, 4th Charles I., and assigned to Robert Eden. The land-tax on the whole was £2 10s. 5d., but is now redeemed. The fields in the northern portion pay £2 to the poor of Stillington, £1 to the poor of Redmarshall, and £1 to the poor of Carleton.

Amongst those in Bishopton who purchased from Conyers, the names of Forwood, Elstob, Humfray, Buckle (owner of the mill and mill-dam), Jackson, &c., appear. Of a loyal family named Todd, the following interesting episode is furnished in the *Sequestrators' Books*:—

"Information of John Middleton, constable, concerning the delinquency of Lancelot Todd.—His son Christopher Todd in the army against the King (!) and Parliament and the father and son lived all together; had 7 kine, 9 sheep, 12 acres of pease, and 5 of oats. John Middleton was present when oulde Todd said, 'My son Cursly shall go and fighte for the King, and who knows but he may come back a captain in spite of the Crop-ears;' and that Middleton was present also when a blacke horse, which he thinks belonged to oulde Todd, was brought out of the stable for Chr Todd to ride away upon; and after drinking he rode away about two of the clock in the morning by moonlight, and that oulde Todd went often to Coll. Conyers, at Layton, a noted papist and delinquent. Oulde Todd's lands worth £30 a-yeare."

Immediately follows an order to "sequester the goods of Lancelot Todd, papist, £26 1s. 2d." The property of Todd, which included the Castle Hill, was afterwards sold to Timothy Davison, Esq., and now belongs to his descendant, John Eden, Esq., of Beamish. *Woogrey*, an estate of 142 A. 1 R. 38 P., with three closes of land in the township, late the property of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., of Stockton, deceased, have become, by purchase, the property of

William Trotter, Esq., of Bishop Auckland. The other proprietors in the township are, George Head, Esq., *West House*; Mrs. Croft and others. John Page Sowerby, Esq., of Stokesley, holds a lease of the corn tithes of the parish from Sherburn Hospital, at an annual rent of £470 10s. *Bishopton Mill*, worked by water and steam, the property of the late Mr. John Willis, was offered for sale by auction, January 10, 1852, but remains in the hands of trustees.

THE CHURCH.

ROGER CONYERS, with the consent of Robert, his son and heir, granted Bishopton and Sockburn churches to Sherburn Hospital, soon after its foundation; and Bishop Pudsey confirmed the gift, but reserved to himself the power of ordaining proper vicars thereto. The original structure was of Norman foundation, and consisted of a nave and chancel, which were repaired and modernized, and the lead exchanged for slate, in the early part of the present century. In 1846-7, the church was rebuilt and enlarged, and now consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, vestry at the east end of the north aisle, and a tower on the west; under the tower is the main entrance to the church. The chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed arch. There are four geometrical windows in the south aisle, and four in the north, and a west window of three lights, carrying three plain circles under a pointed arch; in the chancel there are two lancets, one on the south and one on the north side. The east window is a triple lancet, filled with stained glass, the centre portion representing the Lamb bearing the banner, presented by Miss Anderson, of Bishopton. In the tower is an organ and a pew for the singers. The organ was built by Messrs. Hoggett and Sons, of Darlington; and by permission of the vicar, Mr. Cooper, master of the village school, in 1851 set on foot a subscription for its enlargement, amongst the contributions to which was six guineas from the Bishop of Durham: by this means two octaves of keys and nearly one hundred pipes were added to the instrument. The church is fitted up with 300 sittings, 200 appropriated and 100 free. There is a sun dial on the south side of the chancel, and the cemetery is well protected by a substantial stone wall. The whole of the expense of the improvements and rebuilding of the church was defrayed by the vicar, the Rev. T. B. Holgate. The restorations were conducted under the superintendence of Messrs. Sharpe and Paley, of Lancashire.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 (parchment) contains registers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, from 1653 to 1752; and Nos. 2 to 4, baptisms and burials from 1753 to 1812, and banns of marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Bishopton, otherwise Bishopston vicarage, is a discharged living; the Master and Brethren of Sherburn Hospital, propr. and patrons. King's Books, £4 5s. 10d.; Tenths, 8s. 7d.; Episc. proc., 7s.; Arch. Syn. and prox., 11s.; Archid. proc., 4s. Dedication to St. Peter.

VICARS.—A. de Yersey, 1290; R. de Mersk, 1291; D'n's Thomas occurs 1317; Radulphus; W. de Newhouse, 1382; J. de Skyrwith, 1391; J. Bawdon, 1400; J. Sawyer, 1409; J. Semer, 1501; W. Alandson, 1558; T. Wall, 1560; G. Widdowes, 1579; D. Miles, 1625; J. Buckley, A.M., 1661; R. Croft, 1662; W. Thirkheld, A.M., 1681; J. Tate, 1686; M. Athelston, 1687; R. Conder, 1722; R. Newhouse, 1727; S. Hudson, A.M., 1740; Richard Tinkler, 1762; Ralph Tatham, A.B., 1776; Robert Walker Bamford (chaplain of Sherburn Hospital), 1825, p. m. Tatham; Thomas Burton Holgate, A.B., 1838, p. m. Bamford.

The glebe consists of about 70 acres. The Hospital of Sherburn is entitled to the tithe of wool and lamb. In 1835, the gross annual income of the living was returned at £179, subject to permanent payments amounting to £14. The income at present is £170, towards which the late Master of Sherburn Hospital contributed a voluntary payment of £30 per annum. On his death, the management of the hospital fell into the hands of the Charity Commissioners of England and Wales, who, in an amended scheme, published May 10, 1855, proposed to endow the vicarage of Bishopton with a permanent augmentation of £70 per annum.

CHARITIES.

Barker's Charity.—The yearly sum of £1, left by Thomas Barker (see vol. i., p. 467), is paid by a tenant of the Marchioness of Londonderry at East Newbiggin, and distributed at the church, amongst the poor of the parish, by the churchwardens on Candlemas-day.

Thompson's Charity.—Robert Thompson, by will, January 31, 1715, charged his property in the township of Bishopton with £5, left to the poor by his uncle, William Robson, deceased. In respect of this sum, the owner of Bell's Field pays 5s. a year, which is distributed with the preceding charity.

Donors unknown.—The churchwardens receive 5s. annually from the owner of some houses in Bishopton, and 13s. 4d. from the owners of certain land in Little

Stainton. The latter sum is distributed with the above charities, and the 5s. in penny and twopenny loaves at the same time.

EAST AND WEST NEWBIGGIN.

THIS township, 6 miles west from Stockton, contains five farms, on which are seven inhabited houses. The property was assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, at £538 5s. The successive population returns give the number of inhabitants at 42, 34, 26, 35, 37, and 37; of which latter number 24 were males and 13 females.

The purchasers from the Conyers in East Newbiggin were, Richard Cusson, Giles Widdowes (vicar of Bishopton), Thomas Morrie, and John Widdowes. The present proprietors in the township are, the Marchioness of Londonderry; the representatives of the late Earl of Eldon; William Lambton, Esq.; Mr. Bryan Watson, *West Newbiggin*; Watson Alcock, Esq.; and Mr. Tinkler, of Stockton.

LITTLE STAINTON.

THIS township and hamlet occupy the most westerly part of the parish, and are 7 miles west-by-north from

* In 1798, one of those tragedies occurred at Little Stainton which sometimes disturb the quietude of the most rural districts. Mary Nicholson, a servant with Mr. John Atkinson, farmer, was an orphan, and considered of very weak intellect. It was reported that her master had taken great liberties, and behaved very cruelly to her; and she at length procured some arsenic at Darlington, which she mixed with flour intended for a pudding for her master. On his coming home, he declined eating; and the poisoned flour was made into bread for the following morning's breakfast, of which the whole family, except the servant, partook. In consequence, the family were taken ill, and a medical man was hastily sent for, who succeeded in recovering all but the aged mother of the farmer, who, after lingering for several weeks in great pain, expired. The family had no doubt of the girl's guilt, but merely discharged her from their service, telling her that if she never came near Little Stainton again, they would take no proceedings. The wretched creature, having no person to relieve her on being turned out of doors, wandered about the country for several days and nights, and was only sheltered and fed

Stockton, and a mile south from Stainton-le-Street. The township is divided into four farms,* containing, altogether, 1,083 acres. The number of inhabitants, at the successive returns, was 59, 62, 62, 54, 74, and 82; 42 of the latter being males and 40 females. In 1853, the property was valued for the county-rate at £797 5s.

Forwood, Elstob, Welfoot, Johnson, Newton, and Marchell, were the purchasers in this township from the Conyers. In 1644, the sequestrators let "to Lancelot Lambe, of Bishopton, all the tythes of corn and graine in Little Stainton, and East and West Newbiggin, late belonging to Coll. Thomas Davison: the rent ~~xxxs.~~ monthly." Various changes of proprietorship have occurred in the township. Lord Chancellor Eldon acquired lands, to which has since been added property late belonging to the Rev. Henry Askew, of Greystock, Cumberland, and Mr. James Leybourne Chambers; the whole being now held by the representatives of the late Earl of Eldon. A messuage, garth, garden, and farm, the property of the late Mr. John Briggs, were sold by his widow, in 1853, to William Trotter, Esq., of Bishop Auckland, who has also acquired property late belonging to the Rev. John Bright, of Sciffington, Shropshire.

on one occasion by Mr. Ord, farmer, of Newfield, near Darlington. At length, she returned to her previous home, and told the Atkinsons that she could not rest day or night, and that they might send her to gaol, or treat her as they pleased. Accordingly, she was sent to Durham, and tried at the assizes following. She stood in court alone, without a friend, without a soul to speak in her behalf, and was found guilty, but her case referred to the twelve judges. At the July assizes of the following year (1799), she was sentenced to die. On the 22nd, an immense crowd of spectators assembled to witness her end on Framwellgate Moor. After being launched from the cart, and remaining suspended for some little time, when still conscious, the rope broke and she fell to the ground. Upwards of an hour elapsed before another was procured. "In the interim," says the *Newcastle Chronicle* of the day, "she recovered her faculties, and conversed with her unhappy relatives till a rope was brought, when she was launched into eternity amidst the shrieks and distressful cries of the surrounding spectators."

STOCKTON WARD.

THE NORTH-EAST DIVISION.

PARISH OF HART.

The parish of Hart is bounded by the sea on the east, on the north and north-west by Monk-Hesledon parish, on the south-west by Elwick Hall, and on the south by Stranton. It comprises the following townships, viz., 1, Hart; 2, Throston; 3, Dalton-Piercy; 4, Elwick; 5, Thorp-Bulmer; and, 6, Nesbit. The two latter, which form the most northerly part of the parish, are in Easington Ward; and Nesbit, which in 1841 was returned in the population census with Monk-Hesledon, is attached to Easington Union. The parochial chapelry of Hartlepool was held by the vicars of Hart; but, in 1807, it became a perpetual curacy.

HART.

THE township of Hart includes 2,589 acres, of which 223 are water. Its population, at the six periods of return, was 219, 228, 231, 243, 276, and 297; 154 of the latter being males and 143 females. There were, in 1851, 49 inhabited houses, 2 uninhabited, and 2 building. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853, was £3,476 10s.

The following is the account of that part of the parish of Hart connected with Stockton Union, for the year ended Lady-day, 1854:—

RECEIPTS.

Poor-rates: Hart, £130 17s.; Throston, £72 4s.; Dalton-Piercy, £38 1s.; Elwick, £67 14s.; Thorp-Bulmer, £41 11s.	£. s.
	350 7
In aid of poor-rate, &c.: Hart, £5 3s.; Throston, 6s.; Dalton-Piercy, £3 10s.; Elwick, £1 4s.	10 3
Total receipts	£360 10

EXPENDITURE.

In-maintenance: Hart, £24; Throston, 12s.; Dalton-Piercy, £1 7s.; Elwick, £2 13.	28 12
Out-relief: Hart, £55; Throston, £4 5s.; Dalton-Piercy, £15 14s.; Elwick, £41 7s.; Thorp-Bulmer, £6 10s.	122 16
Carried forward	£151 8

Brought forward	£151 8
Workhouse loans repaid: Hart, £4 12s.; Throston, 19s.; Dalton-Piercy, £2; Elwick, £2 16s.; Thorp-Bulmer, 13s.	11 0
Salaries and rations of officers: Hart, £6 10s.; Throston, £1 7s.; Dalton-Piercy, £3; Elwick, £5 17s.	16 14
Other expenses: Hart, £2 14s.; Throston, 11s.; Dalton-Piercy, £1 5s.; Elwick, £2 8s.	6 18
Total expenses connected with relief	186 0
Costs of law proceedings: Hart	9 7
Constables' expenses before justices: Hart, 12s.; Throston, 12s.; Dalton-Piercy, 10s.; Elwick, 11s.; Thorp-Bulmer, £1 1s.	3 6
Vaccination: Hart, 19s.; Dalton-Piercy, 10s.; Elwick, £1 16s.	3 5
Registration fees to clergymen: Hart, 18s.; Throston, £1 9s.; Dalton-Piercy, 4s.; Elwick, 12s.; Thorp-Bulmer, 2s.	3 5
County-rate, &c.: Hart, £58; Throston, £62 3s.; Dalton-Piercy, £12 14s.; Elwick, £20 12s.; Thorp-Bulmer, £23 17s.	177 6
Registration: Hart, 15s.; Throston, 4s.; Dalton-Piercy, 10s.; Thorp-Bulmer, £1 4s.	2 13
For other purposes: Hart, £7 13s.; Throston, £4; Dalton-Piercy, £5; Elwick, £7 6s.; Thorp-Bulmer, £1 15s.	25 14
Total expenditure	£410 16

The Hartlepool railway, which passes over an extent of 1 m. 6 f. 103 y. in this township, and covers 45 acres,

contributed £60 to the local rates in 1851, and £30 in 1852; the gross amounts collected in those years being £173 16s. 6d. and £86 17s. 9d.

HISTORY.

THE name of Hartness was applied to the whole district between the mouth of the Tees and a little to the north of the modern limit of Stockton Ward, and is supposed to signify the headland (Scandinavian, *ness*) or promontory of stags. In the Chronicle of Lindisfarne, however, as quoted in Lambard's Dictionary, "Heortness" is mentioned as "a town in the north partes, Ecgred, Bishop of the Holy Isle (from 830 to 845) builded and gave to the see for ever." This passage evidently applies to the town of Hartlepool.

Hart and Hartness, with other rich manors and wide domains, were held, before the Norman Conquest, by Fulk de Panell. To avenge the slaughter of Robert Comyn and his followers at Durham, the Conqueror entered Heortnesse, which he wasted with fire and sword, as well as other parts between York and Durham; "when grew so great famine that these northerns were forced to eat the flesh of men." Robert de Brus, a noble knight of Normandy, who had come over with the king, was rewarded by his royal master with Hartness, as well as with Skelton, Yarm, Danby, and other possessions in Yorkshire, and Annandale in Scotland.

It was probably a second Robert de Brus, son of the first, who married Agnes de Panell, daughter of Fulk. He founded the priory of Guisborough in 1129, and gave thereto the churches of Hart and Stranton, with their dependent chapels. He was joined with Barnard Baliol in offering terms of peace to the Scottish king David, and afterwards shared in the victory over that monarch on Cowton Moor in 1138. He died in 1141, and was buried in his abbey of Guisborough.

Adam, eldest son of Robert, succeeded to the estates in Yorkshire. A younger son, Robert, had been presented by his father with the lordship of Annandale; but, fighting in the cause of his liege lord, the king of Scotland, he was taken prisoner by his father, and transferred by him to the English king, who graciously delivered the young captive back to his parent. It is related that having complained that his valley at Annan produced no wheaten bread, his father added to his former possessions the more fertile district of Hart and Hartness, for which, in 1171, he paid 100s. into the chequer as scutage, on the marriage of the king's

daughter. He gave to the monastery of Guisborough six oxgangs of land in Stranton and one in Hart, with the chapel of St. Hilda at Hartlepool. He died in 1171, and was succeeded by a son of his own name. William, son of the latter, who died in 1191, had a son named Robert, who married Isabel, daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and grandchild of Henry Prince of Scotland, and thus acquired for his posterity their claim to the crown of that kingdom. On his death in 1245, he was succeeded by his son, the sixth Robert de Brus, who adhered to the cause of Henry III. in the barons' wars: he was captured at Lewes, but restored by the victory of Evesham. In 1291, he was brought into competition with Baliol for the disputed succession of the Scottish throne; but resigned his pretensions, and died in 1295.

Amongst the chivalry who devoted their youth to the holy wars, was Robert, son of the last named Robert de Brus. After his return from Palestine with Prince Edward, when he is described as having been "an illustrious knight, and a most beautiful young man," he was hunting, with a large party, in the woods near the castle of Turnbery, the seat of Martha, the young Countess of Carrick (whose father, Earl Neil, had fallen in the crusades), when he was met by the lady herself. She was so enamoured at first sight, that, according to Fordun, she gave him the salutations and embraces "usual in courts," and entreated him to partake of her diversions. "When he betrayed a reluctance to her proposal, she forcibly drew his reins back with her own hands, and led the knight, against his will," to her castle, where she kept him in gentle durance for "fifteen days and more." They were shortly afterwards married; and King Alexander, provoked at the clandestine union, seized the lands of Carrick, but soon restored them, and Brus thus became Earl of Carrick. He acknowledged the title of Baliol in 1293, and remained all his life in the allegiance of England. He had summons to parliament in the 23rd, 24th, and 25th Edward I., and attended that monarch in his invasion of Scotland. His death took place, in his government of Carlisle, in 1304.

In 1306, the ninth Robert de Brus, after many vacillations, asserted his claim to the crown of Scotland; on which he was immediately declared a traitor and a rebel by King Edward; and his manor of Hart, the borough of Hartrepol, and all his other property in the bishopric of Durham, were granted to Robert Lord Clifford and his heirs for ever, saving the rights of the church of St. Cuthbert.

Five years previous, the king had granted the custody of the temporalities of the see of Durham, seized in the absence of Bishop Beck, to Clifford, who had served his royal master with fidelity during the Scottish wars. He was slain at the battle of Bannockburn, and was succeeded by his son, Roger, then a minor. Bishop Kellawe, in right of the see, committed the manors of Hert and Hertness to the custody of William de Elmeden. Roger Clifford joined the rebellion of Thomas Earl of Lancaster against Edward II., and was taken prisoner at Boroughbridge in 1321, and soon after beheaded at York. His forfeited estates were granted to John Earl of Richmond, shortly after surprised and taken prisoner at Byland Abbey by King Robert Bruce, and who subsequently died in France.

In 1327, Robert, brother and heir of Roger de Clifford, was restored to his estates; and, about the same time, Bishop Beaumont established his claim before parliament to all the forfeitures in the palatinate which had occurred in the reign of Edward I. Clifford died in 1344, seised of the manors of Hert and Hertnesse, held of the see by the service of two knights' fees. Robert, his son, being only 13 years of age, Bishop Bury committed the estates to the care of his escheator, William de Mordon. Robert de Clifford afterwards served at the battle of Cressy; and on his death about 1362, he was succeeded by his brother, Roger Lord Clifford, who died in the 13th year of Richard II., seised of the manors of Hert and Hartilpole, with the towns of Elwick, Stranton, and Brerton. Thomas Lord Clifford, his son, who died two years afterwards, was succeeded by John Lord Clifford, then an infant, afterwards slain at the siege of Meaux in France, in the 9th of Henry V. Thomas Lord Clifford, his son, lost his life in the battle of St. Alban's, fighting for Henry VI.; and, faithful and zealous for the house of Lancaster, John, his successor, made so great a slaughter with his own hands, at the battle of Wakefield, that he was thenceforth styled "The Butcher." He was slain at the battle of Towton, on Palm-Sunday, March 29, in the first year of Edward IV., leaving two sons; the eldest, Henry, only seven years of age.

The victorious Yorkists eagerly endeavoured to find the children of the fallen warrior; but his widowed

lady had her youngest son conveyed to the Netherlands (where he soon after died), and concealed the eldest at Lonsborough, in Yorkshire, with a shepherd who had married an attendant on his nurse. Though brought up as the son of the shepherd, the youth patiently submitted to the deprivations and humiliations of his life, occasionally cheered, as they were, by the stolen visits of his mother. The marriage of that lady with Sir Lancelot Threlkeld did not interfere with her maternal care; for when, about the eighth year of Edward IV., her father, Earl Vesci, died, and rumours were spread about the court that the young Lord Clifford was still alive, she, with the assistance of her husband, had the shepherd, with his wife and family, conveyed to the mountains of Cumberland, near the Scottish Border, where she was enabled to continue her hazardous visits to her son. In this obscure condition he continued till the beginning of Henry VII.'s reign, when he was nearly 30 years of age, and so meanly bred as to be unable to read. He was, however, restored by King Henry to his lands and honours, and learned to write his name. He took up his principal residence at Barden Tower, in the vicinity of Bolton Priory, "to the end," says Dugdale, "he might have opportunity to converse with some of the canons of the house (as it is said) who were well versed in astronomy; unto which study having a singular affection (perhaps in regard of his solitary shepherd's life, which gave him time for contemplation) he fitted himself with diverse instruments for use therein." He held a command at Flodden Field, and died in 1523.

Henry Lord Clifford, son of "the shepherd lord," was one of those who, in the parliament of 22nd Henry VIII., subscribed the letter to Pope Clement VII., importuning him to ratify King Henry's divorce from Queen Catherine. He was created Earl of Cumberland and Knight of the Garter, appointed Lord President of the North, and several times Lord Warden of the Marches. His death took place April 22, 1542; when he was succeeded by his son, Henry Lord Clifford, second Earl of Cumberland.* George, the third earl, was 12 years of age at the death of his father, and was educated at Cambridge under John Whitgift, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He was a brave warrior, a distinguished voyager, and an

* In Whitaker's Craven it is related that, about 1547, Clifford "fell into a languishing sickness, and was reduced to such an extreme state of weakness, that his physicians thought him dead. His body was already stripped, laid out upon a table, and covered with a herse-cloth of black velvet, when some of his attendants, by whom he was

greatly beloved, perceived symptoms of returning life. He was once more put to bed, and, by the help of warm clothes without, and cordials within, gradually recovered. But, for a month or more, his only sustenance was milk sucked from a woman's breast, which restored him completely to health, and he became a strong man."

accomplished courtier.* In 1536, he was one of the peers who sat in judgment upon Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay. "His first voyage," says Dugdale, "was to Sluyse in — an. 1587, to assist Sir Roger Williams against the Duke of Parma. His second in an. 1588, when the Spanish navy threatened an invasion here, wherein he did great service. His third to the isles of Terceira and Azores, where he took the fort of Fyales, and received a dangerous wound. His fourth to the coasts of Spain; and his last to S. John de Portarico, where he won the town, with great honor, and returned safe into England about the beginning of October, an. 1598." He was made a Knight of the Garter in 1592; but his "building of ships, hors-racing, tilting, and the like expensive exercises," involved him in necessities, which compelled him, in 1586, to sell a great portion of his estates; and, amongst others, the manors of Harte, Hartnesse, Hartlepool, Thurston, Over Thurston, Nether Thurston, and Nelston, were purchased by John Lord Lumley, of Lumley Castle, for £5,350.

After remaining in possession of the Lumley family till 1770, the above estates were sold by Richard, fourth Earl of Scarborough, for £72,000, to Sir George

* His new-year's gift to Queen Elizabeth, in 1600, was "one petticoat of white sarcenet, embrothered all over with Venyce silver plate, and some carnac'on silke, like Columbine's." His countess presented "one paire of bracelett's of golde, conteyning eight peeces like knottes, and eight rounde peeces, garnished with small sparks of ruybes, pearle and half pearle."

+ SIR GEORGE POCOCK.—This distinguished naval commander was son of the Rev. Thomas Pocock, chaplain to Greenwich Hospital. He was born March 16, 1706, and entered the navy in the twelfth year of his age. Having honourably passed through the subordinate ranks of his profession, he was promoted to the rank of post captain in 1738, and joined Rear-admiral Haddock's squadron in the Mediterranean, where he made several rich captures. In 1745, he convoyed four of the East India Company's ships out; and on his return, was ordered to the West Indies, where, on the death of Commodore Legge, September 19, 1747, he succeeded to the chief command on the Barbadoes station. In 1754, in the *Cumberland*, of 66 guns, he joined Rear-admiral Watson's squadron in the East Indies, which reduced the fort of the famous pirate Angria. He was made rear-admiral of the white on February 4, 1755; and on the 4th of June, in the following year, rear-admiral of the red. He assisted at the recovery of Calcutta from the Nabob Surajah Doulah, and afterwards served at the reduction of Chandernagore. Admiral Watson died at Calcutta, August 16, 1757, and Admiral Pocock succeeded to the chief command in the East Indies, where he fought two severe battles with the French fleet under Count D'Ache, who was compelled, on both occasions to escape by flight, and take shelter in Pondicherry road. Here it was not thought prudent by the British commander to attack both the ships and the fort at one time; and he accordingly lay in the offing, keeping his line of battle formed. The French squadron, consisting of eleven sail of the line and two frigates, at length sailed out; but instead of engaging, M. D'Ache made the signal for his ships to

Pocock, K.B.,† from whose descendant, George Pocock, Esq., of Holwood House, Kent, and Twickenham, Middlesex, they were purchased, about 1830, by William-Harry, then Marquis, and afterwards Duke of Cleveland.

By the will of this nobleman, dated June 15, 1836, he bequeathed his Hardwick, Hartlepool, and Hart estates to the use of Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux, Thomas Metcalfe, and Gerard Bliss Wharton, upon trust for Frederick-Acclom Milbank, second son of the testator's daughter, Lady Augusta-Henrietta Milbank (see page 108), and his heirs male; failing which, for Henry-John Milbank, third son of his said daughter, or for Augustus-Sussex Milbank, her fourth son, or for her younger sons in succession, and their respective heirs; failing which for Mark-William-Vane Milbank, her eldest son and his heirs. In default of such issue, the trust was to be for the second and succeeding sons of the testator's daughter, Lady Laura Meyrick, and their issue; failing which, for her eldest son, Augustus-William-Henry Meyrick, and his issue; failing which, for the sons of his other daughter, Lady Arabella Arden, and their issue, in the same order; failing which, for the testator's own right heirs for ever.

make sail to the southward, by which they increased their distance from the British fleet from about a random shot at daylight, to near four leagues to windward. As it was the opinion of the rear-admiral and captains that the condition of the squadron was not such as to warrant following them, Admiral Pocock proceeded to Madras. In the following year, he returned to England, leaving the command to Rear-admiral Stevens. In 1761, he was honoured with the Order of the Bath; and the East India Company placed his statue in marble in their hall. Having been promoted to be admiral of the blue, he sailed in the *Namur*, of 90 guns, to the West Indies, where he took the command in chief of the fleet engaged in the memorable expedition against the Havannah, the capital of Cuba. This fleet consisted of 26 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and a considerable number of sloops of war and bombs, amounting altogether to more than 50 vessels of war, which arrived off the Havannah on June 6, 1762. The land forces under the command of the Earl of Albemarle, brother to Admiral Keppel, amounting to upwards of 10,000 men, were landed on the next day; and the joint operations of the army and navy were conducted with such vigour and unanimity that the Morofort was taken by storm, after a siege of 29 days, during which time the enemy lost above 1,000 men. About a fortnight afterwards, the governor desired to capitulate for the town, which was granted. The private property of the inhabitants was secured by the treaty; but the conquerors found a booty computed at near three millions sterling, in silver and valuable merchandise, belonging to the king of Spain, besides an immense quantity of arms, artillery, and military stores. On his return home, Sir George Pocock received the thanks of both houses of parliament, of the city of London, and other public bodies, for his distinguished services, but never accepted of any subsequent command, and, in the year 1766, totally retired to private life. He died at his house in Curzon Street, May Fair, April 3, 1792, at the advanced age of 87; and his remains were interred in the family vault at Twickenham.

On the death of the Duke of Cleveland, January 29, 1842, an act of parliament was obtained (5 and 6 Vict., c. 22) to enable the trustees of his will to grant mining, building, and other leases of the trust estates, and to sell or exchange parts of them. The mining leases were not to exceed 41 years as regarded quarries of stone, coal mines, and seams of coal, or 60 years as regarded iron, ironstone, and coal accompanying them. Building leases were not to exceed 99 years; and the trustees were empowered to appropriate any part of the lands so leased for markets, crescents, open spaces, squares, roads, streets, &c. Power was also given to sell "Hartwick estate in the parish of Monk Heselton," "Hutton Henry estate, also in the parish of Monk Heselton," and "Hurworth estate in the parish of Kelloe," or to exchange these for other freeholds.

A second act, 9 and 10 Vict., c. 30, 1846, gave further powers to the trustees, and enabled them, for the advantage of Frederick-Acclom Milbank and other persons beneficially interested, to grant building leases for 200 years, instead of 99. Power was given to sell or exchange the Dalton-Piercy estate, stated to contain 145 A. 7 R.; also the whole of the corn tithes or half of the hay tithes of Hurworth estate, and to convey the "Slakes and land dry at low-water mark." The deceased Duke of Cleveland having entered into an agreement with the Hartlepool Dock Company to be at half the expense of excavating and deepening about 30 acres of the Slake, the trustees were empowered to raise, by mortgage on the trust estates, a sum not exceeding £4,000 for that purpose. The act provided that, after paying interest, one-twentieth of the money so raised should be annually discharged.

An act, 12 and 13 Vict., c. 16, 1849, "to enable the trustees of the will of the late Duke of Cleveland to raise certain monies on the trust estates in the county of Durham by the said will devised, and for the management of the said estates," recited that, since the passing of the previous act, "the said Frederick-Acclom Milbank had had an eldest son, William-Harry-Vane Milbank, then of the age of six months;" and that, as the proposed excavation would be a work of a permanent nature, and more likely to be beneficial at a distant time to the future proprietors of the estates than to the said Frederick-Acclom Milbank, then about 29 years of age, the provision for paying off the money proposed to be borrowed in 20 years should be repealed. It was also provided that the trustees might raise the sum of £1,129 4s. 5d. by mortgage, to meet the expense of carrying out an agreement entered into with the Hartlepool Gas and

Water Company; and they were empowered to alter or rescind the agreement with the Hartlepool Dock Company for excavating the tidal lands called the Slake. The Court of Chancery was to allow, tax, and settle all costs and expenses incurred by the trustees in the exercise of their functions.

By indenture, December 22, 1849, the trustees, with Frederick-Acclom Milbank, granted to John Sutton, Esq., the lands and hereditaments therein described for the term of 500 years, subject to the proviso for cesser of the term on payment of the sum of £1,869 4s. 3d., being the amount of costs, charges, and expenses which the trustees were authorized to raise. By indenture, March 23, 1853, Henry-William Woodhouse was constituted a trustee in the place of Thomas Metcalfe, who, by reason of unsoundness of mind, had become unable to act. Another indenture, June 13, 1853, states that Matthew Ford, Gent., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, had been appointed by the Lords Justices sitting for the Lord Chancellor to join and concur with the necessary parties in conveying the lands; and he, in pursuance of the order in Chancery, with the consent of Lord Brougham, conveyed to Christopher White, Gent., of Lincoln's Inn, the manors, &c., to hold to the use of the trustees.

After the passing of the last-mentioned act of parliament, a suit in Chancery was instituted between the trustees and Elizabeth Duchess Dowager of Cleveland, Lord Harry-George Vane, Frederick-Acclom Milbank, and William-Harry-Vane Milbank, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the agreement between the late duke and the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company could be enforced; when the Master found that there was no contract capable of being enforced against the company.

An act, 16 and 17 Vict., c. 29, received the royal assent August 20, 1853, for extending the powers of the trustees, and enabling them to raise money on the trust estates. The preamble recites, amongst other circumstances, that, since the passing of the previous act, Frederick-Acclom Milbank had had another son, Powlett-Charles-John Milbank, then about twelve months old. The act provides that clauses as to short-workings may be inserted in mining leases, which may thus be assimilated to the general custom of the county. Lands may be leased for villa sites, for terms not exceeding 200 years, provided each site shall not exceed 10 acres, and that the villas or dwelling houses be of a superior class. Covenants to insure in certain cases may be dispensed with. The trustees may reserve and accept rights, and may exchange any part of the estates for

straightening boundaries, &c. Power is given to effect an exchange, not exceeding 5 acres, with William Grey, Esq., of Crimdon House, according to an arrangement entered into during the life-time of the late duke, on the formation of the Hartlepool railway. The trustees may sell any part of the estates for public purposes, reserving a ground-rent; and if any fine be paid, it is to be treated as money arising under power of sale. They may, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, excavate the Slake, and for that purpose raise money by mortgage of the estates, which shall not exceed £4,000. A new embankment having been erected on the west side of the Slake, as required by the Admiralty, and a common sewer made to drain the adjoining building ground, at a cost of £945 10s. 3d., by Frederick-Acclom Milbank, the trustees were empowered to raise that sum by mortgage. They were also empowered to raise, by the same means, any sum not exceeding £10,000 for the purpose of constructing or erecting "any railway stations, reservoirs, water-works, docks, graving docks, slip-ways, ship-building yards, and other works generally connected with ship-building and dock purposes, and for erecting ballast cranes and machines for raising ballast out of vessels, and constructing railways and tram-roads, for the removal of ballast from vessels and depositing the same on the said estates, or for conveying goods and merchandise to or from ships, or to or from manufactories, and for the purpose of levelling or contracting with any other person or persons or bodies corporate for the levelling of sand-hills on the said estates, so as to convert the same and any other portion of the said estates into land for building and other beneficial purposes, and for the purpose of making sewers, roads, streets, or ways, and all necessary works belonging thereto, and for the purpose of purchasing the pipes and other materials laid down and used by the said Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company for conveying the water from Dyke House Springs on the said estates to the works of the said company at Hartlepool aforesaid, and also for all such other works or matters connected with the said estates which the said Court of Chancery may from time to time think beneficial." All monies raised under this power are to be extinguished in 20 years, commencing at the end of 10 years after the money shall be raised. The remaining provisions of the act relate to the arrangement of costs;

settlement of disputes by arbitration; leases of easements, privileges, waterleaves, or wayleaves through or over lands, &c., adjoining the estates; settlement of accounts; priority of incumbrances; trustees' accountability, &c. The short title of the act is, "Duke of Cleveland's Harte Estate Act, 1853."

The village of Hart is situated 11 miles north-by-east from Stockton, and 4 miles west from Hartlepool. It occupies the brow of a considerable eminence, which commands a fine view of the town of Hartlepool, with its ancient church towering above the docks and shipping, the modern town of West Hartlepool, the village of Stranton, and a long extent of sea coast to the north and south. On the south-west side of the church-yard is the Manor-house, formerly the residence of the Ellerkers, and now of the family of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson.* Included in some farm-offices, a little further to the west, are the well-preserved remains of an ancient building, supposed to be monastic, and in which tradition asserts that the celebrated Robert Bruce was born. In the village are a public-house (though formerly there were three), a brewery, a mill, two blacksmiths, two cartwrights, and a few workmen. A school was built in 1828, at the west end of the village, by the late Duke of Cleveland; it is capable of accommodating about forty scholars, and at present about twenty attend. It is without endowment, being supported by the subscriptions of the children.—The parish feast is held on the Sunday and Monday before Old St. Magdalen's day.

From Hart, seventeen persons joined the rebellion of 1569, of whom four were executed. In 1587, the plague raged with great virulence in the village and neighbourhood; no fewer than "89 corses" were buried, one of which was "a young woman unknown, who died in the street."

An attempt was made to procure coals near Hart in 1735, when the depth of the boring through a bed of hard limestone was 55 fathoms, 1 yard, 1 foot, 4 inches; after which, a succession of open limestone, with soft marly partings and water, put a stop to all further proceedings. In 1808, the attempt was renewed about 200 yards from the place previously tried: at the depth of 29 fathoms, beneath an uninterrupted bed of hard limestone, there was a considerable quantity of water,

* Mr. Ellerker was a well-known race-horse breeder; and several of his stud—Saxony, Cleveland, Cardinal York, &c., have competed successfully on some of the principal race-courses in England. Mr. Ellerker was succeeded in his pursuits by Mr. Robert Stephenson;

and Virago, Voltaire, and the winner of the Derby in 1850—Vultigeur, are well known in the sporting world. Mr. Stephenson died in 1852, and his valuable stud was sold at the following Doncaster meeting.

succeeded by 50 fathoms of limestone; beneath this the workmen came to a quicksand, through which the bore-rods penetrated 4 yards without any signs of its termination, and the work was abandoned.

THE CHURCH.

HART church, which is the mother church to St. Hilda, Hartlepool, is supposed to have been of Norman architecture, although but little of the original now remains. The tower itself is Norman; but the upper portion has been removed and a modern termination given to it. In the body of the church, large modern pointed arched windows have been introduced instead of the original small windows, and a flat plastered roof given to the chancel when it was rebuilt in 1806. The edifice, which stands at the north of the village, consists of nave with side aisles and chancel. There is an old bas-relief of St. George and the Dragon on the outer south wall of the chancel, which, from exposure, is much decayed. Within the entrance porch, which is on the south, are six grotesque heads, considerably mutilated. The south aisle is formed by three small octagonal pillars, supporting four obtusely pointed arches, with two south windows and one to the east. A short thick column, supporting two circular arches, above which are eleven grotesque heads, divides the nave from the north aisle. The roof of the nave is of fir, and those of the aisles oak. A large circular arch divides the nave from the chancel: the latter has three windows; one at the east end and one on each side. On the south side of the chancel is a mural tablet to the Ellerker family, and a similar monument in the south aisle to the family of the Scurfields. The pews were repaired in 1827, and the church will accommodate 250 persons. On the north side of the chancel a handsome organ has recently been introduced.

The baptismal font is a curious sculpture, formed of the limestone common in the neighbourhood. The base, the shaft, and the basin, are all octagonal. The base is sculptured with alternate cherubs' heads and quatrefoils. On the sides of the shafts are niches, in which are figures of saints, with their appropriate symbols. Around the bottom of the basin are foliage and cherubs. On four of its compartments are the winged

lion of St. Mark, the eagle, and emblems of the other evangelists; figures of the apostles or saints occupy other three compartments; and the eighth contains a representation of the resurrection, with the cup, the scourge, and the spear. Billings remarks that this font, "though richly sculptured, has nothing to recommend it as a work of art;" it has, however, frequently been the subject of the artist's pencil.

The church-yard* is well drained and walled round, and is partially planted with shrubs.

Bruce's grant of the churches of Hart and Stranton to Guisborough priory (1129) was confirmed by several of his descendants and by successive bishops. Bishop Beck, in 1288, in consequence of the burthens with which William de Middlesburgh, prior, and the convent of Guisborough, were oppressed, from their great expenditure in charities, &c., granted to them the vicarage of Hart, with the customary obventions and appurtenances, during the life of the said William, which they might convert to their use and relief, so that the vicarage were duly served by two virtuous and discreet canons, who were to practise hospitality to the poor as far as they were able. In 1308, the same prelate (then patriarch of Jerusalem), as a mark of his especial favour, in consequence of the religious devotion, the continual observance of hospitality, &c., of the prior and convent of Guisborough, granted them the indulgence that in the church of Hart and chapel of Hartlepool, where the cure of souls had previously been exercised by a secular vicar, divine service should, after that time, be perpetually performed by a canon of Guisborough, &c. In the valuation or taxation of ecclesiastical benefices which was made in the reign of Edward I., in consequence of a grant of the ninth part of their value by Pope Nicholas for the aid of that monarch in his expedition to the Holy Land, the vicarage of Hart was valued at £40; equivalent to nearly £500 in the money of the present day.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 (parchment) contain entries of baptisms from 1577 to 1812, burials from 1577 to 1676, and marriages from 1577 to 1753; No. 3, burials from 1677 to 1812; and No. 4, marriages from 1754 to 1812.†

stand in the market-place at Durham, "with a papir on her head," on the following Sunday in the church at Hart, and on the Sunday succeeding in the church at Norton.

† "December 17, 1596. Ellen Thompson, fornicatrix (and then excommunicated), was buried of ye people in ye chaer [lane] at ye entrance unto the yeate or stile of ye church yard, on the east thereof."—"Feb. 12, 1641. Old Mother Midnight, of Elwick,

* Alison Lawe, of Hart, who appears to have practised as a "wise woman," was buried on the fifth of August, 1558. Janet Bainbridge and Janet Allenson, of Stockton, "resorted to Alison Lawe for help of ye sick;" and in the following year, "they did ask counsell at witches." At Norton, she is declared to have "been a sorceror, and is now suspected of the same." Having been cited to appear in court, as "a notorious sorceror and inchanter," she was sentenced to

Hart vicarage, the prior of Guisborough patron till the Dissolution; since, the crown. Duke of Cleveland, imp. King's Books, £11 17s. 1d.; Tenths, £1 3s. 8½d.; Episc. proc., 6s.; Archid. proc., 4s.; Synod., 4s. Dedication to St. Mary Magdalen.

VICARS.—J. de Wirkesall; J. de Cotum, 1358, p. res. Wirkesall; T. Hall; J. Easingwald, 1418; R. Sornecbie, 1501; W. Wilson; R. Todde, LL.B., 1537, p. m. Wilson; W. Hardyn, cl., 1554, p. res. Todde; J. Robson, cl., 1584, p. m. Hardyn; Gabriel Price, 1598; J. Leake, A.M., 1613; E. Young, cl., 1626, p. m. Leake;.....Bowey, an intruder, ejected for non-conformity; E. Smathwaite, A.B., 1661; S. Woodifield occurs 1689; R. Werge, A.M., occurs 1723; J. Morland, cl., A.M., 1735, p. res. Werge; Benjamin Pye, B.C.L., 1770, p. m. Morland; Richard Ridley, A.M., 1808, p. m. Pye; Edward Moises, A.M., (morning lecturer of All Saints, Newcastle, and master of the Royal Grammar School at that place) 1811, p. res. Ridley; William Gorst Harrison, A.M., 1845, p. m. Moises.

The vicar of Hart furnished one lancer and three archers to the general array of the clergy in 1400.

The vicarage-house is at the west of the village, and was enlarged and improved a few years ago. The glebe consists of about 72 acres; and the vicar is entitled to the tithes of certain farms, called "the three Thorps." Several of the vicars have made occasional claims on the tithes of Hartlepool; but, in consideration of the poverty of that benefice, they did not persevere further than the assertion of their undisputed right. The annual income is stated at £247, subject to a permanent payment of £25, leaving £222 clear.

CHARITIES.

Charities of Bromley and others.—Robert Bromley, by deed, November 24, 1668, gave to the poor of the lordship of Hart the sum of £20, the interest to be applied towards putting out apprentices. The principal, with other money given to the poor by a person named Barker, is supposed to have been laid out by Edward Ellerker, steward of the estate, in building three cottages on land now belonging to F. A. Milbank, Esq. Another sum of £35, the gift of some person unknown, was, in 1786, vested in Mr. Ellerker, and produced £1 15s. a year. One of the cottages was fitted up as a school by the late Duke of Cleveland; another was inhabited by a pauper placed there by the overseers; and the third let by them to a blacksmith at 20s. a year. Nothing appears ever to have been given

buried."—"1652. John Pasmore departed this life one Sunday, and was buried on black Monday, 29th of March. There was a star appeared in the south-east; y^e sun eclipsed."

There are several entries respecting members of the families of Lawson and Howard, both of Thorp-Bulmer.

to the poor, or applied in putting out apprentices, in respect of this charity. The cottage used as a school-room is now occupied by the master of the new school, rent free, and the other two by the blacksmith, who pays to F. A. Milbank, Esq., 20s. per annum for his shop and 25s. for the cottage behind.

See township of DALTON-PIERCY.

THROSTON.

THE township of Throston adjoins that of Hart on the south, and contains 1,575 acres, of which 104 are subject to tidal overflow. The population returns, at the periods of enumeration, give the numbers at 58, 48, 71, 70, 101, and 240; of which latter number 187 were males and 53 females. For the accommodation of this population, there were, in 1851, 18 inhabited houses, and 4 more were being built. The property was assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, at £3,756. The township contains 7 farms.

The Hartlepool branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway, extending over a mile, and covering an area of ten acres in this township, contributed £20 towards the local rates in 1851, and £15 in 1852; the total amounts collected in those years being £125 19s. 1d. and £71 0s. 8d.

The hamlet of Throston is 2½ miles west-by-south from Hartlepool, and 11 north-north-east from Stockton. The township has always been a part of the Hart estate, and passed with it through its successive proprietors.

ELWICK.

THE township of Elwick forms the south-western portion of the parish of Hart. It covers an area of 1,500 acres; and contained, in 1851, 55 inhabited houses, 3 uninhabited, and 2 building. In 1853, the annual value of property assessed for the county-rate was £1,229, 13s. The decennial returns of population are 170, 179, 213, 232, 238, and 250, the latter number consisting of an equal proportion of males and females.

The village of Elwick stands on the side of a hill, separated by a deep dene from the adjoining parish and church of Elwick Hall, and is 9 miles north-by-east from Stockton. It contains a mill, a tile manufactory, two public-houses, a dame's school, and the usual village tradesmen. An annual feast, at which the most popular rustic sports are kept up, is held on the Sunday and Monday after Old St. Magdalen's day.

Ailewic, in Hertenes, was given by the second Robert de Brus, in marriage with his daughter Agatha, wife of Ralph, son of Ribald, of Middleham. Their great-grandson left three co-heiresses, the eldest of whom married Robert Neville, in whose posterity the manor of Elwick remained till the rebellion of 1569. That outbreak was joined by five of its inhabitants, of whom one was executed. After the attainder, a number of small freeholds were formed. The principal proprietors at present are the representatives of the late J. Martindale, Esq., and of Mr. Shafto, solicitor, Durham. Mr. Robert Darling holds property in the township. The owner of *Dovecot farm* resides in London.

DALTON-PIERCY.

THE township of Dalton-Piercy is the most southern portion of Hart, and is joined by the parish of Elwick Hall on the west, and by Brearton, in the parish of Stranton, on the south. Its extent is 987 acres; and the property was assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, at £760 12s. The population was returned successively at 70, 68, 75, 79, 78, and 91, of whom 43 were males and 48 females. The number of houses, in both 1841 and 1851, was 16 inhabited and 1 uninhabited.

The hamlet called *Red Lions* derives its name from two public houses on the Sunderland and Stockton road; it is 8 miles north-by-east from the latter place.

Dalton was sold, in 1370, by Henry Lord Percy to Sir John Neville, of Raby, and was forfeited in 1569 by the last Earl of Westmoreland. Since that time, it has been much divided; the Chiltons being the principal proprietors. Frederick-Acclom Milbank, Esq., and the representatives of the late Mr. J. Jobson, hold property in the township; and *Dalton-Piercy* and *Three Gates* farms belong to Queen's College, Oxford.

The sum of £20, given to the poor of Dalton-Piercy by some person unknown, was, in 1786, vested in Mr. Chilton. It is now, say the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, "in the hands of Robert Colman, of Hart-on-Hill; and there is a memorandum in the township-books, signed by Mr. Colman, acknowledging that he had £20 in his hands, which he received from Mr. Chilton. It is understood that the yearly sum of 20s. is distributed by Mr. Colman amongst poor persons in the township, according to his own discretion. It seems, however, desirable that this small sum should be disposed of in a more public manner." On the decease of Mr. Colman, since the Commissioners' enquiry, the property of Hart-on-Hill was sold to Mr. Stafford, Seaham.

THORP-BULMER.

THORP-BULMER, in Easington Ward, but in the parish of Hart, comprises 903 acres, of which 77 are tidal water. It is 5 miles north-west from Hartlepool, and 12 north-by-east from Stockton, and contains three inhabited houses, on the same number of farms; the value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 being £1,108 5s. 4d. The number of inhabitants, as returned by each census, was 24, 34, 24, 28, 21, and 31; the latter number consisting of 13 males and 18 females.

The Hartlepool railway extends over 6 furlongs, and covers an area of 23 A. 3 R. in this township. It contributed £16 5s. to the local rates in 1851; the gross amount collected being £27 9s. 8d.; and in the following year, to a gross amount of £41 11s. 1½d., the railway contributed £24 7s. 6d.

The township derives its addition from its early proprietors, the Bulmers, who held it from a remote period till the attainder of Sir John Bulmer, Knt., of Wilton Castle, Cleveland, 28th Henry VIII.; and the estate having consequently fallen to the see, Bishop Tunstall bestowed it on his nephew, Bryan Tunstall. John Lord Lumley and Catherine his wife appear in a pardon for alienation of Thorp-Bulmer estate in 1607. It afterwards became the property of the Lawsons, and was divided amongst their heirs, the Middletons and Wycliffes. That portion belonging to the Middletons descended through the Salvins and other intermediate proprietors to the Maires of Hardwick; and in 1765, John Maire of Lartington conveyed his property in Thorp-Bulmer to Elizabeth Hopper, widow, of Crook Hall, for £3,050.

The Thorp-Bulmer estate, containing 231 A. 0 R. 8 P., was advertised for sale, August 11, 1795. Its rent was then £120 per annum, and was valued at £180; the tenant paid for land-tax, £7 16s. 6½d.; church and poor assessments, about £6 15s.; and tithes, about £20. In a field to the south, belonging to Sir George Pocock, about half an acre had been given off Hart lordship, to entitle Thorp-Bulmer to a court held at Hart yearly. The principal proprietors at present are, W. Grey, Esq., Norton; and the representatives of the late John Davison, Bishop-Wearmouth.

NESBIT.

THE little township of Nesbit comprises one farm of 326 acres, with two houses, inhabited, at the successive returns of population, by 5, 5, 9, 10, 12, and 11 persons;

the latter consisting of 5 males and 6 females. The annual value of property was estimated, in 1853, at £174 3s. 4d.

In 1350, Hugh de Tesedale died seised of lands in Nesbyt held of the Nevilles and Bulmers. Amongst succeeding proprietors may be named Richard Aske and William Wilbefosse, Richard Radcliffe, the Wel-

burys, the Butteries, and the Bromleys of Hart. From the latter family it passed by marriage, in 1695, to John Spearman, Esq., of Hetton-le-Hole. In 1723, the Spearmans sold Nesbit and several estates in Sheraton, for £6,900, to Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., of Crossgate, Durham, to whose descendants they still belong. Nesbit pays a prescript rent of 20s. for great tithes.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF HARTLEPOOL.

THE chapelry, town, and royal borough of Hartlepool occupies a rocky peninsula, rising gradually from a narrow sandy isthmus. On the north-east, east, and south, its cliffs are washed by the German Ocean; on the south-west and west, it is bounded by the large inlet forming its harbour; and on the north-west, the isthmus above mentioned connects it with the parish of Hart, of which it forms a portion.

THIS chapelry contains an area of 990 acres, of which 150 are under tidal water. In 1801, the population was 993; in 1811, 1,047; in 1821, 1,249; in 1831, 1,330; in 1841, 5,256; and in 1851, 9,503, of whom 4,800 were males and 4,703 females. The increase at the two latter periods was ascribed partly to the presence of a considerable number of labourers employed in the new docks, and partly to the increasing trade of the port. On the night of March 30, 1851, 220 persons on board sea-going vessels were included in the enumeration. A workhouse belonging to the Stockton Union contained 38 persons in 1841, and 42 in 1851. In 1841, there were 841 inhabited houses, 25 uninhabited, and 53 building; and in 1851, 1,466 inhabited, 28 uninhabited, and 29 building. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £18,670 6s. 8d. The municipal borough of Hartlepool is co-extensive with the chapelry.

In 1851, the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway (now the North-Eastern company's), covering 2 acres, and passing over 1 f. 180 y. in Hartlepool, contributed £5 12s. towards the local rates, and £6 11s. 3d. in 1852. The gross amounts collected in those years were £1,072 15s. 6d. and £1,329 13s. 10d.

HISTORY.

THE venerable Bede relates that "Hieu (otherwise St. Bega), the first female who took the veil in Northumberland, founded the monastery of Hereteu (about 640), and soon after, retiring to Kaelcacaester (Tadcaster), was succeeded by Hilda, as abbess of Hereteu." Hilda

was the daughter of Hereric, grandson of King Edwin. She was early devoted to a religious life, and first founded a small monastery on the north of the Wear, but removed to Hereteu, where she governed the monastery with exemplary piety and regularity, and was visited by Bishop Aidan and other devout men. Her pious example at home, and the fame of her virtues abroad, contributed much to the advancement of Christianity; and, from her active benevolence, she received the name of "mother." So venerated was her character, that she has been ever since considered the patron saint of Hartlepool.

"Oswy, king of Northumberland," continues Bede, "had vowed to devote his daughter to the service of God if he was victorious over Penda, king of Mercia, and after his victory on the river Vinnaed, performed his vow by placing Ælfede, an infant of scarcely twelve months, in the convent of Hereteu, under the Abbess Hilda, who after two years (in 658) removed with Ælfede to Streaneshalch (Whitby), where she had obtained a grant of ten hides of land (from Oswy), and there founded an abbey." Hilda died at her new abode in 674. Neither history nor tradition has preserved any traces of the monastery of Hereteu, until the year 800, when it is recorded that the Danes destroyed Tynmouth and Hartness. In 865, the nuns of St. Hilda, who had fled for refuge from Hartlepool to Tynemouth, were "translated by martyrdom to heaven." For ages, the very site of their convent was matter of conjecture; until a discovery of recent date, noticed hereafter, decided the question.

On July 13, 1174, Hugh, Count of Bar, nephew to

Bishop Pudsey, landed at Hartlepool with a body of Flemings, consisting of 40 knights and 500 foot soldiers, to assist William the Lion in his invasion of England; but on learning that the Scottish monarch was a prisoner at Alnwick, the infantry were immediately sent back to their own country. This is the first historical mention of Hartlepool by name;* but the fact of its being chosen for the landing of an armament proves it to have been previously a port of some consequence.

After the purchase of the wapentake of Sadberge by Pudsey in 1189, the Bishops of Durham claimed that Hartlepool should be held of them as chief lords of the see. William Brus succeeded his father, the fourth Robert, in 1191, and obtained a grant from the crown of a weekly market to be held at Hartlepool every Wednesday. In 1200, King John, by charter, created the town a borough, the men of which "shall be free burgesses, and have the same laws and privileges as our burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne." In 1216, he confirmed to Robert, son of William Brus, the market granted to his father, and added the privilege of holding an annual fair on the feast of St. Lawrence and two days following.†

The claims of the bishops to wrecks of the sea, and other perquisites, were early distasteful to the lords of Hartlepool. During the minority of the fifth Robert de Brus, and whilst he was under the guardianship of Peter de Brus, of Skelton, the latter caused certain "mean men" of Hartlepool to seize a vessel that was cast on shore, for which they were fined 50s. by the justices at Sadberge. Peter then caused a burgess of the town, Gerard de Seton, known to be friendly to the bishop (Poor), to be seized and imprisoned at Skelton. Excommunication was, in consequence, solemnly hurled against all concerned, and Seton was allowed to return home. A fine of £20 against Brus was only remitted after three days' intercession with the bishop, at Darlington, by William Earl of Albemarle and John Earl of Lincoln. The justices of Sadberge ordered a memorial to be made out of the first wreck which fell to the bishop after this transaction; and accordingly a wooden cross was soon after erected in a place called Blake-lawe, between Hartlepool and Sadberge: it was formed

out of the mast of a wrecked vessel; and from the yard was made a candlestick, appropriated to the use of the church of Sadberge. The cross was standing in 1313.

The sixth Robert de Brus "builded the haven and wall about the town of Hartlepole, with ten towers on eche syde of the haven, and a chayne to be drawne between them near the haven, which haven would hold a C sayle." In 1293, an inquest was held before the king's justices itinerant, to ascertain the privileges and liberties as well of the bishop as his tenants within the palatinate. "Robert de Brus hath at Hartlepool, within the liberty of the said bishop, market and fair, and assize of bread and ale, and all which to fair and market belong; and free port of the sea, and *keelage*, of every vessel with a boat 8d., and 4d. of every vessel without a boat, and *prisage* of fish.

Hartlepool was granted to the Cliffords with the other forfeited possessions of Bruce. In 1312, Sir James Douglas, at the head of a Scottish force, penetrated to Hartlepool, carrying off much spoil, and many prisoners of both sexes; and, two years afterwards, the Scots again ravaged all the country on the banks of the Tees, cruelly plundering and destroying the villages. The inhabitants of Hartlepool got on board their ships, with such goods as they could remove, and put out to sea till the danger was over.

The situation of Hartlepool, during the Scottish wars, rendered it a place of much importance; and its inhabitants were frequently entrusted with, or undertook, a share in the maritime transactions of the nation. Some were employed in the conveyance of provisions and stores, and others fitted out their vessels for actual war.‡ When, in 1346, the English fleet lay before Calais, the whole armament consisted of 738 ships, carrying 14,956 men, or an average of about 20 each. Those furnished by Hartlepool, however, were five in number, with 145 men, or 29 to each vessel. In 1354, the king ordered the admiral of the north fleet to "provide three vessels from the port of Tyne or Hertelpool," to convey Bishop Hatfield to parliament.

Grants of tolls for the support of the walls and haven, repairing the pavement, and building the pier, were made by successive bishops; but armaments being no

* From Hart, with the Norman addition *le pol*, the pool, or mere. The British *poll* has the same meaning.

† "Hartlepool," says Surtees, "was now in that delightful state of existence which is allowed once, and once only, to all bodies, as well human as corporate, bourgeoning with the fresh vigour of young life, regardless of the distant hours of slow decay, which as surely await, if exempt from sudden ruin, every institution of human policy, as they do every form of mortal mould." This talented historian and

amiable man would have rejoiced had he lived to see his prediction falsified and his comparison disproved.

‡ It does not appear that friends were always distinguished from foes. In 1379, the king directed a writ to Bishop Hatfield, on the complaint of William and John Canynges, merchants of Bristol, ordering John Hesilden, sen., Andrew Broutoft, &c., to appear in the courts of Westminster, for having seized and carried into Hartlepool a ship of Canynges', sailing towards Calais and Flanders.

longer needed, and the shipping of the north gradually engaging in the coal trade of the Tyne, the port of Hartlepool began to decline; its importance ceasing with the Edwards. Its re-edification was thus urged on Cardinal Wolsey, in 1523, by Frankleyn, Chancellor of Durham:—"And after your liberties be enactyd and confermyd, your grace may straight waye, by writt of restitution, entre possession in Hartlepoole, whiche, with membris, is worth two hundrethe markes a yere standyng rents, besydes casualities. The recovering and fortifying of that haven town shuld be a gret profett and strenkithe to all ye Bishopricke, refuge to our Englishe shippes, and myghte do manie displeurs to the king's enemies, for wh^h purpose it is thought to stand best of any haven towne in Englande: the p'misses would [should] be remembered at this p'sent P'liament, or ells yo^r grace shal lose manie com'odities and profetts."

In 1535, an act of parliament was passed declaring Herthill Pole and Barney Castle, which the bishop *supposed* to be within his jurisdiction, to be parcel of the county of York, and not of Northumberland, as the men of Hertilpole "said and cleymed." The rights of the bishop were, however, restored by an act of parliament in the first year of Queen Mary.

On May 23, 1560, the Duke of Norfolk wrote to the Privy Council that "ther was certen Englishmen, that, about three weeks or a month past, were taken prisoners at Dunbar, which, upon their worde, returned hether for three or four dayes, who declared that the French had a *platt* of Hertelpole, where they minded to set men a land, and to fortify the place; which being done, they hooped to make York the bownes of England. This came out by an Italian, who is the fortifyer at Dunbar."

On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1569, Hartlepool was considered, both by the queen and by Cecil, as a likely place for the insurgents to receive succour from the Duke of Alva. Cecil fears it will "brede some longer trouble;" and again, 3rd Nov., "I would gladly hear more from you of Hertilpole." It was taken possession of by Christopher Neville, on the part of the earls; and, in a letter from Gregore Peacocke and John Fysoke, to the Earl of Sussex, dated 18th Dec., at "Scardeburch," they state, that "immediately after our coming from York, we did pass from Scardburgh with one bark, with Sir Henry Percy, and did land him at Tynmouth, upon Friday next after; and, as we did pass by Hartilpole, we shot at them, and they at us; and, seeing the number, as we did

suppose, of two hundred men.—On the 17th Dec., being of Hartlepole, we took a coble and three men, which was on fishing; they declared that there was two hundred soldiers there, being footmen, and one Stafford and . . . being captains of the said men, and that Mr. Nevill doth sometimes come and go thither with one hundred horsemen; and, as for shipping, there is none there, nor was not a great while, but four five-men cobles and sixteen small cobles. Desiring to know your lordship's pleasure what we shall do with the men of Hartillpull, for they are very poore, and hath almost *no clothes to their backes*."

On the 11th December, Lords Sussex, Hunsdon, and Sir R. Saddler write to the council:—"The place (Hartlepole), with tyme and longe worke, may be made of such force as by good soldiers it might be kepte; but as it is, and possessed by such as have it, we think verily it cannot be kept three daies against us.—The haven will not receive any great shipp at full sea, and at lowe water all vessels lye upon dry ground; so as hardley can it serve for forein power.—We be sory that negligence was used by such as shuld have entered into it.—We had nether ordinance nor shott to putt into it; and that many parts of the walls were broken downe. We think that such as shold have entered into it, could neither have kept it from the rebels, nor from any forein force."

Sir H. Gates took possession of the town after the departure of the rebels. In a letter from Lord Sussex and Sir R. Saddler, to Cecil, dated 27th Dec., from Hexham, they say, "We understand, from Sir H. Gates and others that have taken the view of Hartlepole, that it is very ruynouse, and the walls downe in many places, and not gardable without a great force; and, in respecte wherof, we conceive it to be a superfluous charge to continue there."

Lord Sussex went to view it, 17th Jan., 1569-70; and Sir R. Saddler adds a P.S. to his letter of the 18th of Jan., dated Hartlepool:—"My Lord Lieutenant cam hether yestr night, purposely to view this town. He is so carefull of his charge, and so desirous to see and know all things mete for his knowledge, that though he had caused sundry platts to be made of it, yet, because it hath been noted a matier of such moment, he cold not be satisfied till he had sene it, and now we are returning to Duresme." The opinion of Lord Sussex does not appear; but it was most likely unfavourable to the reparation of the walls, as they were afterwards neglected.

In 1587, the plague raged with great violence at

Hartlepool; and the deaths amounted to nearly double the usual number.

John Lord Lumley, who had purchased Hartness from the Cliffords in 1586, procured from Queen Elizabeth, in 1593, the charter enjoyed till recently by the burgesses of Hartlepool. He claimed to hold the lordship directly of the crown, and that Hartness was parcel of Northumberland; and had divers disputes on these subjects with Bishop Mathew. On the question being submitted to the arbitration of John Savill, serjeant-at-law, and Robert Cooper, of the Inner Temple, they awarded "that they did take the said manors, with their members, to be within the precincts of the liberties royal of the Bishop of Durham, between the said rivers of Tyne and Tees; and that the said Lord Lumley should contribute to all assessments and common charges of the liberty royal, after the rate of 100 marks inheritance by year. And that all process and precepts whereby perpetual arrests should be made, or executions of judgments should be done within the manors aforesaid, should be first directed to the bailiff of the said manor for the time being; and in default of due execution of any such process, that the sheriff or other officer of the said liberty enter and execute such process," &c. The parties consented to the award; and thus this long-litigated question was set at rest.

For the discussions which took place relative to Hartlepool sending members to parliament, see p. 12.; and for the levy for ship-money, see p. 194.

During the civil war, Hartlepool was at first occupied by the royalists; Baron Hilton, with his regiment, being stationed there in 1642. On the second incursion of the Scots in 1644, the Earl of Callender took Hartlepool and Stockton for the parliament; and, in the following year, Lieutenant-colonel Douglas was governor of the first-named place. In 1647, it was delivered up to the parliament, who resolved, soon after, "that the new works of Hartlepool be slighted, and the town disgarrisoned." It was, however, occupied by the parliamentary forces, who, in 1648, joined with those at Newcastle, Holy Island, and Berwick, in the petition to Lord Fairfax, representing the king as the cause of all the miseries suffered by the country, and declaring "that all other endeavours are to little purpose, while the grand delinquent is untouched, as being not an acceptable sacrifice to the justice of God, to offer him ought else while the Agag is spared!" In the following year, Captain Webb, governor, was sworn a free burgess of the town.

The prowess of the Hartlepool garrison is recorded in the following passages of Whitlock's Memorials:—

In December, 1649, "Pirates lay lurking up and down in those seas, and did great mischief. That one of them went into the river Tees, and took out of a vessel, as she lay on ground, 200 firkins of butter, and went on shore, and took divers gentlemen; but being pursued by a party of foot from Hartlepool, they left the gentlemen behind, and got to their ship."

In February, 1650, "An Irish frigate boarded a Newcastle ship near Hartlepool, which the governor seeing, caused some of his guns to be so planted, that they shot the Irish frigate through and through, and caused her to hasten away, and leave her prize behind, which came in safe to Hartlepool."

Hartlepool was again thrown into a state of alarm in 1677, when the Dutch fleet hovered on the English coast, and even burned the shipping in the Medway. The trained bands were called out, to protect the entrances to the Tees and Wear. Mr. Thomas Davison, in a letter to the bishop, dated July 19, says, "My Lord—Upon Tewesday night (that night of thunder and lightning) a post (at his swiftest rate) came to me from the maior of Hartlepoole: the messenger to all the towns he passed through boded much more amazement than the night itself, and of whose news that terrible night seem'd but a bare forerunner; *for his word to all was*, FEAREFUL DOEINGS AT HARTLEPOOLE. The maior in his letter tells me of an expresse he had just then from Whitby, to be sent to our frigates before Tyne-mouth. The contents of it were, that two Hollands men-of-war had the evening before attempted the taking two ships out of Whitby road, but were beaten off by some gunns from a platform there; but that which most moved him, as he said, was a Hollands man-of-war who that verie evening was come within shot of Hartlepoole, and had just then sent his long-boate within Teesmouth, as farr as the inner buoy, as they conceived, to plum the harbour, and upon his returne, they fear'd a resolution of that and several other ships for landing." On repairing to Hartlepool, Mr. Davison found the Dutchman preparing to depart; and Captain Belasys, who had kept his men on guard all night, dismissed them in the morning.

From that period, few public events occurred to diversify the decline of Hartlepool. The loyalty of its inhabitants, during the alarm of the invasion by the French, manifested itself in the embodiment of a corps of volunteers, under the command of Charles Spearman, Esq., as lieutenant-colonel.

Reduced at length to the standard of a fishing village and place of summer resort, and with little communication with the inland part of the county in consequence of its nearly insulated position, this ancient town seemed gradually dwindling into insignificance; when the appliances of modern science, and the energetic spirit of the present century, rendered its capabilities for improvement available. The landing of the late Rowland Burdon, Esq., from the London steamer, with the intelligence that the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Bill had passed both houses of parliament on the 24th May, 1832, was an epoch in the history of the town of higher importance than any thing which had occurred in ancient times. A spontaneous and enthusiastic procession of the inhabitants bore that patriotic gentleman in triumph from the then ruinous pier to the Town Hall, where he detailed, in his usual modest style, the difficulties which had been surmounted in procuring the desired enactments. Since that time, the history of the town will be comprised in an enumeration of the improvements which have been successively effected, and of those which have extended themselves into the adjoining parishes.

THE TOWN.

It has already been stated that the town of Hartlepool stands upon a peninsula, and is consequently nearly surrounded by water. The connecting isthmus is so narrow, low, and sandy, that Hutchinson conjectured the tide at high water had once flowed over it. Excavations made more recently, however, would seem to show that this peninsula, like some other parts of the coast, now submerged, was once covered with forests which were the haunt of the *hart*, and from which the district has taken its name. The peninsula itself forms the south-eastern projection of the bed of magnesian limestone extending along the coast from this place to Tynemouth, and which here dips at a considerable angle towards the north-west.

The older part of the town occupies the south side of the peninsula, and consists of a principal street called *High* or *Southgate Street* (anciently *St. Mary's Street*), a back street called *Middlegate Street*, running parallel with it, and several cross streets, called *Pudding Street*, *St. Mary's Street*, &c., all having an ascent towards St. Hilda's church and the Town Moor. Southgate Street contains several good houses and shops; and on the south side stands the *Town House*, a stone building erected in 1750, on the site of a previous hall. The

court-room is about 50 feet long by $22\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and is 15 feet high. The market cross formerly stood in front of this edifice, and consisted of a square flight of steps, terminated by a rude pillar of stone. Being found inconvenient, it was removed; and a colonnade, abutting from the Town House, was erected for the market people; but this was also taken down above 20 years ago.

From the south side of Southgate Street connecting avenues lead to that part of the town walls forming the boundary of the old harbour. These walls form a pleasant terrace, occupied by dwelling houses, which command a fine view across the harbour to the new docks, &c., at West Hartlepool, with the sea-coast beyond, and the distant Cleveland hills.

Around the inner harbour, now converted into the Victoria Dock, several winding streets have been erected. The oldest of these, called *Northgate Street*, terminates at the *North Gate*, at the western extremity of the town, and the site of the ancient fortifications in that direction.

"On the authority of local tradition," says Sir C. Sharp, "it is reported that in *former* days the fishermen lived without the walls, in the 'Farwell Field,' and that the town, properly so called, was inhabited by the garrison, and the upper classes of society." The boundary wall of the township formerly inclosed Farwell Field, without which is *Hart Warren*.

A wider curve sweeps from the Farwell Field to the head of Middlegate Street, and, under the name of *Fisher Row*, terminates near the north-west corner of St. Hilda's church. A piece of ground at the back of Middlegate Street, called the *Stripes*, is now partially built upon.

The *Poor's Lands* (see *Smith's Charity*) extend around the last-mentioned road up to the north side of St. Hilda's church, and separate the town from the *Common Fields* and *Town Moor*. Another portion of the Poor's Lands is situated between the south side of the church and the cliffs. When the formation of the harbour, docks, and railway was in progress, the rapid influx of population rendered an extension of the town necessary; and these grounds appeared most available for the purpose. Accordingly, on a petition for an amended scheme being made to the Lord Chancellor, by James M'Dowell and William Manners, two of the inhabitants of the town, dated December 5, 1845, an extension of powers was obtained for the trustees of the charity. In the report of Sir Griffin Wilson, the Master, dated May 6, 1846, and confirmed by the

Vice-chancellor, Knight Bruce, on the 29th following, it is recommended that in the Chare Head Field, containing 3 A. 0 R. 5 P., there should be a front street, or terrace, a centre street, 40 feet wide, and a cross street, 30 feet wide, the whole containing 14 houses paying an annual ground rent of £2 2s. each, 38 houses paying £2 each, and 34 houses paying £1 1s. each; in Johnny's Close, or the Stripes, containing 2 R. 28 P., a street 30 feet broad, containing 19 houses at £1 10s. ground rent each, and 5 houses at £2 2s. each; in Field Gate Close, containing 2 A. 1 R. 9 P., a street 50 feet broad, with a square in the centre, containing 48 houses at £2 ground rent, and six back sites at £1 each; in Friarage Close, 6 A. 0 R. 16 P., six streets, a circus or double crescent, the whole comprising 96 houses, 10 villas, a centre shrubbery, &c., producing an annual ground rent of £280 per annum; in New Close, containing 4 A. 1 R., four streets 40 feet wide, crossing each other, with 102 houses, at ground rents varying from £1 10s. to £2 each; and in Broad Close, containing 2 A. 2 R., contiguous to the Docks, 85 houses or tenements, at ground rents of £1 1s. each, except 17 fronting east, with gardens, at ground rents of £2 per site.

Notwithstanding the urgent demand for houses, a period of four years elapsed before any person ventured capital for building on the above-named closes; for, as the trustees of the charity had no control over the legal title to the estate, it was feared that the lessees might be holding under a doubtful tenure. In 1850, however, the Baptist congregation took a piece of ground by a simple agreement with the trustees; the Primitive Methodists followed; and several other persons have since built upon the trust property.

The *Town Moor* environs the town on the east and north, and extends to the verge of the cliffs. This promontory commands a magnificent sea view, with an extent of coast from Whitby on the south to Suter Point

* A large portion of the "Elephant Rock," after weathering the storms of past centuries, and being frequently an object of interest to the artist, was, after a storm, broken away by the high surf on the 22nd October, 1841. The rock obtained the name of Elephant Rock, from its rude resemblance to the figure of an elephant, when seen from the opposite walk upon the Moor. It is thought by many as a somewhat singular coincidence, that two elephants should have been brought into the town, in the menagerie of Mr. Wombwell, within a few hours before the fall of their huge rocky effigy on the neighbouring shore; and that this was probably the very first occasion in which an elephant had ever been seen in Hartlepool.

† At this place, an unfortunate girl was thrown over the cliff by her inhuman lover, as noticed in the parish register: "Mary Farding, a stranger, who, by a coroner's inquest, was found to be murdered by

on the north. Detached masses of rock, surrounded by the sea at high tide, have probably been separated from the main land by the incessant action of the waves. Some of these natural columns are 40 feet high, and have been worn by the sea into grotesque and fanciful arches.* The gulf which separates the principal mass from the shore is called the *Maiden's Bower*, and tradition says it derived its name from being the haunt of a mermaid.†

A battery stood, during the war with France, at the eastern extremity of the Moor, near the site of which the light-house was built in 1847. Further north is a subterraneous passage, hitherto unexplored, known by the appellation of the *Gun Cove*, probably from a battery having been placed on the cliff above. The *Fairy Coves*, near the north-eastern termination of the town wall towards the sea, are small cells hewn in the rock, 12 feet above the shore, and 5 feet in diameter; probably intended as places of concealment in times of danger.

The entire length of the roads in the township is 5,064 yards; but the dedicated roads only are under the jurisdiction and management of the surveyors, two in number, who are elected annually from the body of ratepayers in open vestry. The length of roads that fall under the surveyors' management is only 2,214 yards, and about 60 yards of public footpaths. The highway rates are generally from 2d. to 3d. in the pound per annum. The condition of these thoroughfares has been much complained of, both as to the form of the surface and want of means for a proper discharge of water.

TOWN WALLS.—These fortifications, erected by Robert de Brus, surrounded the town on all sides, except where the height of the cliffs rendered such defences unnecessary. Vestiges of breastworks are still visible on the Town Moor towards the sea. To the

William Stephenson, merchant in Northallerton, by whom she was pregnant, was buried June 7, 1727." Under this date, a charge of 1s. 10d. stands in the churchwarden's accounts, "for making Mary Farthing's grave." The perpetrator of the crime was afterwards executed at Durham; and the subject was commemorated in a local ballad, of which the following are stanzas:—

"With sighs and with groans, with tears and with moans,
She utter'd such complaints as would soften flint stones.
Oh! where shall I hide my shame, then—she cried,
Kind sir, take some pity, and for me provide.

"I promised her fair, that I would take care
Of her and her infant, and all things prepare
At Hartlepool town, where she would be down:
Poor soul, she believed me—as ever she'd done."

north-east the walls extended along the edge of the bank, which becomes gradually lower towards the isthmus connecting Hartlepool with the main land; but this portion of the defences is nearly obliterated. Fragments of walls, towers, and bastions remained across the isthmus until the formation of the railway and dock rendered their removal necessary. Here stood the North Gate, the principal entrance into the town, at a distance of about 300 yards from the sea. This gate had been apparently strengthened with a ditch, and probably a draw-bridge. Its arch, about 13 feet high, was ribbed, and, besides double gates, had its portcullis: the width of the passage was $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and of the whole gateway tower 34 feet; the projection being 16 inches beyond the face of the wall. The superincumbent tower was entered on each side from the parapet of the wall. This gateway was long abandoned as a thoroughfare; the road being conducted to the west between it and the inner harbour. In 1836, notwithstanding an attempt made to save it by the late Mr. Vollum, this fragment of antiquity was taken down by order of the surveyors of highways. Without this part of the fortifications, in the Farwell Field, there were, until late years, remains of ditches and slight breastworks, thrown up during the occupation of the town by the Scots, and supposed to have been supported by cannon.

The inner harbour or haven, which formed a nearly semicircular bay on the west side of the town, was crossed by the town wall from the North Gate to the extreme point of land opposite, and was thus enclosed from the outer harbour. The wall was here above 8 feet thick, faced on each side with dressed stones, and having a parapet guarded by a breast wall and embrasure. There was a water-gate, $24\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide and 10 high, to allow small vessels to pass without removing the boom chains of the grand entrance, which was 36 feet wide, and defended by massive round flanking towers. Square bastions were placed at intervals on the walls, the southern extremity of which was terminated by a half-moon. The formation of the Victoria Dock rendered the removal of this part of the fortifications necessary.

At the half-moon above mentioned the wall forms an angle towards the east. At a distance of 166 feet there is a square bastion, 8 feet 7 inches in front; and 309 feet further there is a large projection in the wall, most probably modern, 49 feet long, with a sallyport; at a distance of 355 feet, a round bastion, 13 feet in front; and 287 feet beyond it is the Water Gate, which only communicates with the land at low water, and from which an avenue leads to Southgate Street. The arch-

way of the gate is pointed, about 8 feet in width, and defended on each side by angular turrets, with the points projecting. This part of the town wall is about 18 feet high, and from 6 to 9 in thickness. Its appearance is more modern than might be supposed, in consequence of the repairs which have been necessary to protect it from the encroachments of the sea.

From the Water Gate the wall proceeds to a point of the rock fronting the sea, and near the pier. The whole of these defences are constructed of the magnesian limestone hewn from the cliffs.

ST. HILDA'S CHURCH.

THE church of St. Hilda stands on elevated ground, and from its projection towards the sea, forms a conspicuous object on the coast. This noble structure is supposed to occupy the site of a previous church, the doorway of the southern porch being of the late Norman or transition period, and consequently more ancient than the present edifice, which is early English. The church consists of nave with aisles, a few feet of the previous chancel and its aisles, and a very massive and lofty western tower.

The most striking and peculiar features of the tower are the enormously massive buttresses by which it is supported. Those on the west project above 26 feet, and they are respectively 3 feet 9 inches and 3 feet 2 inches thick. Each of them is pierced with a fine recessed early trefoil-headed doorway. From the extraordinary form of these buttresses, says Billings, "we might fancy the original design had for its object a cross church, consisting of nave, transepts, choir, and chancel, and that, this intention being altered, the buttresses were placed against the tower to compensate for the loss of support which the complete members would have given it; but on a closer inspection of the masonry, we discover portions of the walls, windows, and (upon the buttress sides) the coping stones of the roofs of three small chapels, attached to the west, north, and south of the tower, and all of the early English period when the church was first built. The southern chapel, indeed, still exists.

"A survey of the interior of the tower satisfies us of the necessity of large buttresses, for they sustain the lateral pressure of a lofty and heavy stone-ribbed groining, which is undoubtedly the best constructed specimen of the kind in the county. This vaulting, with the clustered columns from which it springs, once formed a fine addition to the interior of the church, from which it is now separated by a ponderous wall of later date."

The buttresses on the south side of the tower are lower than those on the west and north; but from pinnacles at their extremities, flying buttresses extend to the walls; one of which, having previously fallen, was restored in 1838. The tower is ornamented by two tiers of pointed arches; in the upper tier there are four arches on each side, with a row of corbels above. An embattled parapet of a later date, with a crocketed pinnacle at each corner, surmounts the whole. In the tower are three bells, all of which are cracked. The principal entrance to the church, now closed up, was on the west side of the tower.

The southern doorway of the church, already alluded to, is a beautiful specimen of the architecture of its time, with its characteristic chevron moulding. It is remarkable that one of the pieces of stone, against the left capital, is left uncarved. This fine doorway was long protected by a plain porch of humble character; but a more appropriate covering has been erected at the cost of Mrs. Vollum, widow of the late William Vollum, Esq., of Hartlepool. The foundation stone of this ornament to the church was laid by the benefactress on the 16th of April, 1852.

The walls of the aisles and clerestory are supported externally by buttresses. Between each of those of the clerestory are three pointed arches, of which the centre ones are windows. Some of the capitals are of very fine character. The form of the early English ridged roof is marked upon the tower wall.

The interior of the nave and aisles is well proportioned, being 85 feet long and 44 feet wide within the walls; the centre is 21 feet wide. Each of the aisles is formed by five pillars, supporting pointed arches. The pillars are alternately square and octagonal, surrounded by cylindrical pilasters; and there are circular bands or cushions enclosing the whole both of the bases and capitals. The arches of the south aisle have the appearance of being inaccurately drawn, or deformed by extraordinary pressure; but besides the fact that there is no lateral thrust to cause this obliquity, the joints of the superincumbent masonry are perfect and regular.

The chancel arch is lofty and of graceful proportions, springing from clustered pillars ornamented with foliated capitals. One of the columns on each side terminates in a graceful chaplet, short of the capital of the rest of the columns. The chancel, probably from its being the Bruce mausoleum, was a most remarkable building, of nearly equal length with the nave, and having its columns, arches, and aisles of the same dimensions as that part of the church, and apparently more highly

decorated. In 1719, it was almost entirely unroofed; and a brief was granted by George I. to collect the sum of £1,732 for repairing this and other dilapidated portions of the church, then so much decayed as to be in danger of falling down. On September 22, 1721, it was agreed that the church and chancel should be continued at their full length and breadth; that the roof should be flattened to four or six feet pitch; and that the north wall, if advisable, should be taken down and rebuilt; "but in fear of ye cash arising from ye brief may not answer ye expectation, ye said wall shall be referred until ye last;"—"and as for ye chancel, yt is referred until ye Earle of Scarborough's consent is got in writing." On May 22, 1724, Bishop Talbot granted his permission for the necessary repairs; but the chancel, then 23½ yards long, was all taken down except one compartment, in which the beautiful capitals of the side arches have been fortunately preserved. That on the south side is used as a vestry, and that on the north is enclosed. The arches opening from the aisles of the nave are perfect, but have been filled up with masonry.

In the minute of 1721, it is directed "yt ye said church shall be new flagged, pued, and whitened, and in respect to ye glory of ye antiquity of sd church, what repairs ye windows may want, they shall be wrought after ye same model as they now are." The whitening here mentioned was removed from the chancel arch and some of the columns of the nave in 1838; and other parts of the walls and columns underwent the same cleansing process in 1851, so that the magnesian limestone, of which the church is built, is restored to view in all the beauty of its warm buff colour. The windows, however, without regard to "the glory of the antiquity," are filled with modern framed sashes. In October, 1838, an organ was placed in the church.

In 1600, the number of "pues or stalls," was 33, including the stalls of the "vicarr and clark," and the "stall or pue for the maior and brethren." The present pews and the gallery at the west end of the nave were erected when the church was repaired in 1724. Only 60 of the sittings in the church are free.

Two stone effigies, restored from the church-yard, are placed in the north aisle. They are defaced and mutilated; but the most perfect represents a person in a gown, holding in one hand a glove, and in the other a scroll; an angel supports a pillow on which the head rests, and the feet rest on a couchant dog. The other figure is that of a female, with the hands joined together on the breast, in an attitude of prayer. Surtees conjectures the figures to represent a mayor of Hartlepool

and his dame. In the floor beneath the tower is a small monumental slab, bearing an early incised cross. Beneath the chancel arch, a large slab is inlaid with a brass, bearing the effigy of a woman in a high-crowned hat, ruff, long waist and stomacher, close gown with long sleeves and flowered petticoats, and "CASTA FIDES VICTRIX" on a scroll issuing from her mouth; the stone bears the following inscription:—

"Here vnder this stone lyeth buried the bodie of the vertuous gentellwoman Jane Bell who dep'ted this lyfe the vi daye of Januarie 1593, being the dowghter of Laverance Thornell of Darlington gent. and late wyfe to Parsavel Bell nowe maire of this towen of Hartin-pocell marchant

Whos vertues if thou wilt beholde
Peruse this tabel hanging bye
Which will the same to the unfolde
By her good lyfe learne thou to die
Ætatis suæ 40."

The font, which stands under the western gallery, is an elegant bason of Yorkshire marble, "the gift of George Bowes, Esq., 1728." The communion-plate consists of a large pewter flagon, a silver chalice, and a silver paten; the latter "the gift of Mr. Calib Readshaw, of Richmond, January 13, 1726."

The church-yard, which surrounds the church, contains about 8,534 square yards, including 100 yards which has been appropriated. No interments take place in the church; those in the cemetery average about 180 per annum. The most remarkable monument is that of the Bruce, which formerly occupied the place of honour in the centre of the chancel, but, on the curtailment of that part of the church in 1724, was left outside; "an example of ingratitude to founders, and a reproach to those by whom it was thus dishonoured." The tomb is covered by a slab of black Frosterley marble, 9 feet long by 6 broad, without inscription; the panels on the supporting sides are charged with the Bruce's badge, a lion rampant, without variation or addition, evincing that this "giant tomb" contained the remains of one of the family who lived before the

arms of Annandale were assumed. Several stone coffins have been found in various parts of the church-yard. In digging a grave (March, 1790), a stone coffin was discovered, containing the remains of a man, apparently quite entire. He had been interred in his clothes, and, according to monastic custom, with his boots on; but on being exposed to the air, the whole went to dust, except the soles of the boots. The foundations of ancient walls have been found parallel with those of the nave, and extending westward of the tower about 20 feet.

The dependent chapel of St. Hilda at Hartlepool, though not named in Brus's grant of the churches of Hert and Stranton to Guisborough, is mentioned in the confirmation charters of Bishop Pudsey in 1195, of the fifth Robert de Brus, of Bishop Kirkham in 1259, of Bishop Stichell in 1273, and of Bishop Kellaw in 1311. It was also included in the grants of Bishop Beck in 1288 and 1308, by which divine service was to be performed by a canon of Guisborough. The monks of this convent paid to the bishop, as superior lord, a rent called "land-mail," and a composition in lieu of suit of court, in respect of their property in Hartlepool.* In the taxation of 1291, the chapelry of Hartlepool was valued at £23 13s. 4d., which evinces a considerable amount of commercial prosperity in the place, as such a sum may be taken as worth about £300 at the present time.

"That which is the glory, and ought to be the pride of Hartlepool," says Mr. W. S. Gibson, "is this fine church of St. Hilda—the noble legacy transmitted by ancient piety to the dwellers in that haven town, the hallowed monument of its former greatness. Reared in a distant age, it witnessed the rise of Hartlepool, and saw its prosperity and its proud mural defences spring as it were from the ocean wave, under the renowned and powerful family who inhabited the neighbouring lordship, and the politic and fostering care of the mitred sovereigns of the palatinate. It saw

* From ancient documents published in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. v., p. 223, et seq., it appears that the nunnery of St. Mary's and St. Andrew's at Marrick, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, was territorially connected with Hartlepool. Some of the circumstances have been enumerated by a talented antiquary:—"Robert de Brus gave in free alms to the nuns of Marrick a toft in Hertepol. The charter is without date, but is witnessed by William de Brus and Bernard de Brus. William de Brus, the donor's son, confirmed his gift. William Seer, of Hartlepool, granted, with the assent of his lord, Robert de Brus, a yearly sum of two marks from the land of Simon de Waynfleth upon the Ness, and of Roger de Newton, Peter Marrays, and Agnes de Witeby, in St. Mary's Street. John the Mason, of Hartlepool, is the second subscribing witness.

Robert de Brus, who is described as lord of Annandale, confirms this donation; and to this grant John de Carrou, lord of Seton, is a witness. Another tenement in the Ness was demised to Robert Fitz-William de Seton, formerly burgess of Hartlepool, he rendering annually for lights in honour of the blessed Mary the Virgin, in the church of St. Hilda, six pence in silver, and to the nuns of Marrick ten shillings.† The charter is witnessed by Andrew de Bruntoft, then mayor, and William de Farneley, bailiff of Hartlepool, and is dated on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Matthew, 1316. A charter in 1376, between Matilda Melsonby, prioress, and William Midlam of Hartlepool and Alice his wife, relating to a house in Hartlepool, is witnessed by John de Seton, mayor, Robert Goldsmith and Walter Backster, bailiffs of the town."

Hartlepool the harbour of warlike armaments, and the emporium of commerce; and, as 'long rolling years' swept on, it saw the ancient prosperity of Hartlepool depart with the feudal age, and her bulwarks yield partly to the ocean, but chiefly to the long siege of time. At length it saw the day, when, at the bidding of the spoiler, its serving-priests—the canon-brothers of Guisborough, went forth to return no more. But there St. Hilda's church remains in all the majestic features of medieval art. Generations have passed away beneath its venerable shadow, and Hartlepool, from a fishing town, has become an important borough with a noble harbour and capacious docks, their quays laden with merchandise and resounding to the labours of busy industry; yet, while all has changed around, the church of St. Hilda retains its ancient features, and looks down upon the returning prosperity of Hartlepool, inviting her people as of old to return to Him of whose bounty all things come."

CHANTRIES.—There were at least three chantries in Hartlepool church. Bishop Skirlaw, April 3, in the 8th year of his pontificate, granted license to the mayor and commonalty of the town of Hartlepool to found anew, to the honour of St. Helen, a chantry of one chaplain, to pray for the good estate of the bishop whilst alive, of Maude (daughter of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick), wife of Roger de Clifford, and of the said mayor and commonalty, and for the rest of their souls after death; with license to settle on Robert Rosson, chaplain, keeper of the said chantry, and his successors, three messuages which Geoffrey de Eltham and Isabel his wife hold for life, and seven messuages, 40½ acres and 10 roods of arable land, one acre of meadow, 10 tofts and crofts, and 14s. annual rent, with the appurtenances in Hartlepool and Nelestone, held of the same Maude Clifford. Richard Brigge, the last incumbent, had a pension of £4 allowed at the Dissolution, which he received in 1553.

St. Mary's chantry was founded at the same time with the former, by similar license, to consist of two chaplains, to pray for the same personages. The endowment was one messuage, which Isabel de Shildon, wife of John Goldsmith the elder, held for life; one messuage, held by Thomas del Kyrke, 30 messuages, 27 tofts and crofts, 2½ roods of land, and 84s. 6d. rent, held of Maude Clifford. Thomas del Kyrke and Thomas de Thornton were the chaplains on the foundation. The mayor, &c., had also license to give seven messuages in Hartlepool, held of Maude Clifford, to Walter Backster and William

Howe, keepers of the fabric of the church, for the purpose of supporting a light at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and for sustaining the choir of the church. St. Mary's chantry was valued at the Dissolution at £7 13s. 4d.; and John Holmes, the last chaplain, received a pension of £5 per annum. The property belonging to this chantry was situated at the Heugh, in Micklegate, Butcher Chare, Long Close, Nunnery Close, &c.

The chantry of St. Nicholas was founded at the same time, and by the same parties as St. Helen's and St. Mary's. The endowment consisted of eight messuages in Hartlepool, held of Maude Clifford; and John Abel was chaplain on the foundation.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1566* to 1712 (defective); No. 2, baptisms and burials from 1713 to 1773, and marriages from 1713 to 1753; Nos. 3, 4, and 5, baptisms and burials from 1774 to 1812; and No. 6, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Hartlepool is a perpetual curacy; the vicar of Hart, patron; F. A. Milbank, Esq., imp. Dedication to St. Hilda.

CURATES.—J. Wilkinson occurs 1609; — Boyd occurs 1643; P. Donkinge, 1669; — Saunders occurs 1685; T. Shewell, 1689; P. Raper occurs 1690; S. Woodfield occurs 1712; W. Burn occurs 1714; J. Wilkinson occurs 1719; I. Johnson occurs 1731; H. Petrie occurs 1745; J. Thomas occurs 1754; W. Adey occurs 1759; G. Scollough occurs 1761; H. Crookbain occurs 1767; William Harrison, 1770; Benjamin Lumley, A.M., 1797; I. H. Dickenson, A.M., 1806; N. J. Hollingsworth, A.M., 1807; William Wilson, cl., 1812; Robert Taylor, cl., 1834, p. m. Wilson.

The parsonage-house is situated in Middlegate Street; but, being unfit for residence, is let out; and the incumbent resides in a house near the church, belonging to the Duke of Cleveland. A grant of £300 was made from the Maltby Fund, in 1853, towards the erection of a new parsonage.

In 1723, Lord Crewe's trustees endowed the living with £10 per annum. In 1724, the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave £200, and the vicar of Hart and others contributed a similar amount, which sums were expended, in 1727, in the purchase of a portion of the Island farm at Bishop-Middleham, the other parts of which belong to the parishes of Castle Eden and Pittington. In 1812, £800 was given from

* The book is dated 1591; but a memorandum states that "all ye christenyngs, weddings, and buryalls, conteyned in the former paper register booke of ye said chapple (commencing 1566) are trulie thence transcribed and engrossed into this present register booke, as by mutuall co'ference thereof may and dothe more fully appeare."

the parliamentary grants; and in 1814, an additional augmentation of £1,000 was made, consisting of £200 from Bishop Barrington, £200 from Lord Crewe's trustees, and £600 from Queen Anne's Bounty. These sums were laid out, in 1818, on lands at Long-Newton, then let for £100 per annum, but now producing only £35 clear. In 1835, the gross income was returned at £169, subject to permanent payments amounting to £6. At present, the sources of revenue are as follow:—Bishop-Middleham farm, £40; Long-Newton do., £35; surplice fees, £70; Lord Crewe's trustees, £10; tithes commutation (see page 244), £15; Easter offerings, £10; total, £180.

The district for confirmation at Hartlepool includes, St. Hilda's, Holy Trinity, Hart, Stranton, Monk-Hesledon, Castle Eden, and Wingate Grange.

CONVENT OF ST. HILDA.

THE scanty information derivable from history, relative to the monastery founded by Hieu, and afterwards the residence of St. Hilda, has been given at page 246. In some of the earliest records of the corporation, an enclosure eastward of the church, on which the priory had been erected, is called Nunnery Close; and fragments of Saxon remains have been occasionally discovered. In laying the foundations for a house in a field called Cross Close, in June, 1833, several small inscribed sepulchral stones were found, which have been pronounced veritable relics of St. Hilda's convent. They were at the depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface, resting on the limestone rock; and each supported the skull of a human skeleton. They extended in a north and south direction, close to each other, and in regular order. On some of the stones are crosses in relief, with the Greek alpha and omega on each side of the upper division. Two of them are inscribed, in mixed Runic and Saxon characters, with names which have been rendered by Mr. Kemble, the learned Anglo-Saxon antiquary, *Hildithrith* and *Hildigith*, or, according to another authority, *Hildeth the virtuous*, and *Hilme the meek*. They measure respectively 9 inches by 6, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $11\frac{1}{2}$, and are about 3 inches thick. Fragments of two circular flat stones, with a figured pattern and Latin words inscribed on them, were also found: the word *Requiescat* is distinctly legible upon one of them. The words *Ora* and *Pro* occupy the upper compartments of another of the square stones; a name rendered *Vertorht* and a word which is illegible being on the

lower portion. The skeletons were male and female; "the former," says a late writer, "apparently of a tall race, and with a peculiar thickness of the fore part of the skull, which, in an age of hard knocks and keen fighting, must have been an enviable perfection." The probability, however, appears to be that this was the cemetery of a peaceful community, and that it was attached to the primitive convent of St. Hilda; though the fact of some of the skulls being found detached from other bones has given rise to an opinion that their deaths were violent. On the 15th of October, 1838, another stone, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 9, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, was discovered. It bears a similar cross, and the alpha and omega as on the other stones, with a proper name rendered *Gerchtsye* by one authority, but which is more probably *Berchtha*. Several skulls and bones were found at the same time. The bodies had been placed in two rows, north and south; and the burial-place had not apparently exceeded 15 or 20 yards in length.

In April, 1851, in excavating a portion of a field belonging to Smith's Charity, the skulls and bones of about 150 human beings were discovered in a space not exceeding 25 feet square. They were huddled together in all positions, and were supposed to be the remains of men slain in conflict at some remote period. Some of them were the bones of persons of not less than 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high.

ST. HELEN'S CHAPEL.

THIS chapel was situated in the Farwell Field, near the Freeman's or St. Helen's Well, where hewn stones have been occasionally found. In October, 1845, its foundations were accidentally discovered, consisting of a chancel of about 14 feet in length by 20 broad, with a transept 35 feet long at the west end. No part of the walls exceeds 3 feet in height; "but," says Billings, "an attentive examination of the architectural fragments proves them to be of the early English period, after the year 1200, and certainly of later foundation than the fine church" of St. Hilda. A stone coffin, containing the skeleton of a person 5 feet 10 inches high, was discovered near the chapel.

William de Brus gave the chapel of St. Helen "that is on the warren here," for the support of a light at the great altar of Guisborough. Robert Palmer de Hartypool, by the consent of Emma his wife, and Martin Fuller, of the same place, gave their lands; and Alice, daughter of the latter, released her dower in her lands,

all which grants were confirmed by Robert de Brus. Ralph de Whitwell bequeathed a messuage and its appurtenances to be sold, for the stipend of a chaplain in St. Helen's chapel, as long as the money should last. Whitwell being illegitimate, Bishop Beaumont seized the messuage as an escheat; but it was restored by Bishop Bury, on discovering that the executors had been in possession forty-one weeks before the death of the testator.

THE FRIARY.

At a little distance from St. Hilda's church, in a north-east direction, stands a house known as the Friary. The Franciscan monastery of Grey Friars was founded by one of the Bruce family before 1258, when it is mentioned as under the wardenship of the Grey Friars of Newcastle. Walter de Newton, John Oggill, Robert Wycliff, Master of Kepy Hospital, and John Trollop of Thornley occur as benefactors. At the Dissolution, the establishment consisted of a keeper, Richard Thrilkeld, and eighteen brothers, and the clear yearly value of their possessions was £4 5s. 8d., which the payment of the brethren's pensions reduced to 4s. 8d. The stock, bells, plate, &c., were of small value. In 37 Henry VIII., the monastery was granted to John

D'Oyley and John Scudamore; and its site was held in 1605 by Ralph Conyers, Esq., of Layton. It was purchased of the Porrett family, in 1634, by the trustees of Smith's charity. The building called the Friary is an old gabled house, with mullioned windows, and has evidently been built on the site of the monastery since the Dissolution. There is an excellent well of hewn stone, 43 feet deep and 6 feet square. The Friary and land surrounding it belong to Smith's charity estate, and are under the guardianship of the corporation, subject to a fee-farm rent of £2 10s. 9d., which was purchased many years ago from the Duke of Leeds by the late G. W. Meadley, Esq., of Bishopwearmouth, and by him devised to the Rev. James Tate, of Richmond. The house was for many years occupied as a workhouse for the town, and is still used as an occasional vagrant ward. It contains a few beds for patients, in case of sudden illness in the town. The poor law guardians of Stockton Union pay a rent to the local trustees of the charity; but a new scheme will enable the latter body to let the ground to greater advantage. The Friary house is recommended by the Attorney-general to be used as an hospital for the town; a sum of money having to be appropriated out of the funds of the charity towards the maintenance of such hospital.

DISTRICT CHAPELRY OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

THE boundary line of the district chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Hartlepool, commences from a bound-stone placed by the sea shore, close by the Town Moor, and proceeds westerly therefrom in a straight line, passing on the south side of Moor House as far as the "Stripes," along the same, crossing Northgate and down Sunny Side to the south-eastern corner of Victoria Dock, then skirting the south-western side of that dock, until it reaches the boundary line of the parish of Stranton, then proceeds along such boundary line until it leaves the same at the southernmost point of the last field of Low Warren Farm, and from thence proceeding westerly to the south-western corner thereof, and from thence following the boundary of such farm until it reaches the sea shore, where another bound-stone is placed, and from such bound-stone proceeds south-easterly along the sea shore to the point where the first mentioned bound-stone is placed, and where the boundary commenced. The district was formed by order in council, February 7, 1853, and gazetted on the following day.

THE rapid increase of population in Hartlepool, consequent on the formation of docks and increased trade, having rendered additional church accommodation necessary, a committee was appointed in 1848 to devise and carry out means for the erection of a new place of

worship. Liberal subscriptions were obtained; and the foundation stone was laid by J. P. Denton, Esq., mayor of Hartlepool, on the 22nd August, 1850. The architect selected was John Middleton, Esq., of Darlington, whose estimate was £2,500. The contract for the building,

however, was somewhat less, being £2,350, towards which £1,800 had been raised in March, 1851; the following are the principal contributors:—

The Lord Bishop of Durham	£100	E. Turnbull, Esq., Hartlepool	£20
The Church Commissioners	- 250	Lord Ravensworth	- 10
Church Building Society	- 200	James Farrer, Esq., M.P.	- 10
Durham Diocesan Society	- 120	H. Stapylton, Esq.	- 10
Governors of Barrington Soc.	100	H. Metcalfe, Esq.	- 10
Mrs. Sedgwick, Hartlepool	- 100	T. B. Walker, Esq.	- 10
Rev. G. T. Fox, Durham	- 150	Rev. J. C. Plumer	- 10
Proceeds of a bazaar	- 181	James Wood, Esq.	- 10
The Duke of Cleveland	- 50	J. Middleton, Esq.	- 10
Rev. J. A. Park, Elwick Hall	20	Mrs. Redfearn	- 10
R. Burdon, Esq., Castle Eden	20	J. Procter, Esq.	- 10
Mrs. Burdon	- 20	S. Horner, Esq.	- 10
J. P. Denton, Esq., Hartlepool	25	Rev. W. G. Harrison	- 10

The ground for the church, and a site for a parsonage house were given by the trustees of the late Duke of Cleveland. The church was opened on the 16th of April, 1852, and consecrated by the Bishop of Durham on the 25th of May following. It consists of nave with side aisles, north and south porch, and chancel. The nave and aisles are 84 feet long, and altogether 50 feet wide. Each of the entrance porches has a deeply moulded doorway under a pointed arch, which supports a lofty pediment, surmounted by a cross. The chancel is 36 by 22 feet, with vestry* and organ-chamber on the north side. The exterior walls are supported by buttresses; and the original plan included a western tower 110 feet high, the erection of which is, for the

* The vestry was broken into, on the 16th of August, 1853, and the communion-plate stolen, which had been presented by the Rev. R. Taylor, incumbent of St. Hilda's. The plate was antique, and consisted of a salver and chalice. It is remarkable that this communion service was, some years ago, sacriliciously removed in a similar manner from the vestry of St. Hilda's, and recovered after a con-

present, postponed. The windows are in the decorated style, and contain rich and varied tracery. The roofs are open and of bold and simple design. That part of the chancel within the altar-rails is paved with encaustic tiles; the church is warmed by hot water, and lighted with gas. The pulpit is of Caen stone; and the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp presented the font. The organ is by Mr. C. Hoggett, of Hartlepool, and was opened November 5, 1854. The stalls of the chancel are carved in panels; but the whole of the seats in the nave and aisles are open. There are nearly 800 sittings, of which 500 are declared free and unappropriated for ever.

The living is in the patronage of the vicar of Hart; and the Rev. Lewis Paige, A.M., formerly assistant curate at St. Hilda's, is the incumbent. The only income at present arises from seat rents, which average about £70 per annum; and it is to be hoped that the application now before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, respecting a permanent endowment for this extensive district, will be acceded to.

In 1853, a grant of £400 was made from the Maltby Fund towards the erection of a parsonage. The Duke of Cleveland subscribed £25; Lord Harry Vane, M.P., James Farrer, Esq., M.P., and William Clayton Clayton, Esq., of Harrow, each £10; and several smaller subscriptions have been received. The parsonage is now in course of erection.

siderable period, whilst the church was undergoing repairs. It appears the plate was found concealed under the organ, where it is supposed the thief had hid it on being disturbed, and that he never had afterwards an opportunity of removing his booty. It is to be hoped that some fortuitous circumstance may lead to a second recovery of this valuable communion service.

CHAPELS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—The influx of Irish workmen and others connected with the improvements in Hartlepool, whose religious wants were at first attended to by the Rev. T. A. Slater, of Hutton House, were accommodated, in 1834, in a small chapel in Henry Street, erected for their use by John Wells "at the request of

* An exemplification of the influence possessed by the reverend gentleman over his flock occurred in March, 1846, when, on a quarrel between two of the congregation, which they were about to submit to legal arbitrament, he induced the offending party to accompany the town crier through the streets, who in the presence of an amused and wondering multitude, made the following proclama-

Mary his wife." The Rev. William Knight, who still officiates as minister, was appointed to the pastoral charge of the congregation, which had increased from about 20 in 1824 to 1,500 in 1851.* The necessity of enlarged accommodation being obvious, the foundation stone of St. Mary's church was laid at the head of Middlegate Street, on the 2nd July, 1850, accompanied with all the rites and ceremonies of the

tion:—"I, B. W., having defamed the characters both of J. L. and his wife, by calling them improper names, such as —, &c.: I do hereby declare my sincere sorrow for having made use of such expressions, and make this public apology to him and to his wife; and in consequence of this, he has kindly consented to stay all legal proceedings against me."

Romish faith. A procession was marshalled at the old chapel, consisting of the school children, with their superintendents; the female members of the congregation, amongst whom was the dowager Lady Stourton, with a part of her family; the male members of the church, followed by the guild in their costume; the Roman Catholic bishop of the district, preceded by a large cross, and with his train borne on each side by a priest in canonicals; thirteen clergymen of the district; and the architect, J. A. Hansom, Esq., of Preston (inventor of the carriage bearing his name), with his assistants. During the procession and ceremony, appropriate music was chaunted.

So much expedition was used in the erection, that the church was completed and dedicated on the 28th of August, 1851. This ceremony was conducted with much pomp in the presence of Cardinal Wiseman; Dr. Hogarth, Bishop of Hexham; Dr. Briggs, Bishop of Beverley; Dr. Brown, Bishop of Shrewsbury; Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy; and a large number of priests from various places in the neighbourhood.

The exterior of the church, which consists of tower, nave, with clerestory, side aisles, and apsidal chancel, is plain and without side buttresses. It is 121 feet in length, and 43 in width. Contrary to the usual arrangement, the tower and entrance are on the east, and the chancel occupies the west end of the church. The tower is square, supported by corner buttresses, and surmounted by an octagonal spire. It contains a peal of eight musical bells, partly purchased by subscription, but principally at the cost of Mr. John Lawrenson, of Hartlepool. The ceremony of "blessing the bells" was performed by the Bishop of Hexham, and a sermon was preached on the occasion.

A peculiarity of the interior is the floor having an inclined plane, with a descent of 2 feet 6 inches from the western doorway to the altar-rails. The stations of the Passion, fourteen in number, are in quatrefoil panels on the walls. Above the entrance from the vestry is a figure of the Virgin Mary, saluted by an angel on each side, with the words (on scrolls), "*Ave Regina Cælorum*," and a coiled serpent beneath her feet. This sculpture is after one in the parish church of Lanchester. The altar, font, and pulpit are of stone. The roof of the chancel is richly decorated in the Byzantine style; and the apse contains five windows of stained glass, representing the Immaculate Conception, the Presentation, the Incarnation, the Nativity, and the Assumption; the gifts, respectively, of Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. W. Witham, the Right Rev. William Hogarth, the Rev. T.

A. Slater, and Joseph A. Hansom, Esq. At the west end of the north aisle, above the altar of the Blessed Virgin, is a mortuary window given by Lord and Lady Stourton. The window at the east end of the aisle, the gift of the Rev. Thomas Witham, of Lartington, and Henry Silvertop, Esq., of Minsteracres, contains figures of St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Henry. Mr. F. Burnett gave the window at the east end of the south aisle; and that at the west end, containing appropriate representations of the good Samaritan and Tobias burying the dead, was given by the members of the guild or sick club of Hartlepool. The side windows are the gifts of various individuals; the subjects being either the patron saints of the respective donors, or something appropriate to the place.

Beneath the chancel is a crypt, or small mortuary chapel, lighted by three stained glass windows, representing St. Joseph, St. Catherine, and St. Winifred. It has a stone altar, and encaustic tile flooring. This neat little chapel was fitted up at the expense of the dowager Lady Stourton.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.—The building erected by the United Presbyterians faces Darlington Street. It has two heights of windows in front; one window on each side of the doorway and three above; the roof terminating with a pediment. The building is without pretensions, but neat and well proportioned. The chapel was erected in 1839, and opened for divine service on the 1st of Jan., 1840; it is capable of accommodating 500 hearers. The ground on which the chapel was built was purchased of the late Duke of Cleveland, who granted the site on moderate terms.

A few members of United Presbyterians came to reside in Hartlepool about the year 1833, and they assembled in a large room taken for the purpose. In 1838, a congregation was formed; and under the auspices of the presbytery of Newcastle, steps were taken for the erection of the present commodious place of worship. There is a Sunday-school attached to the chapel, the attendance at which ranges from 70 to 80 children; there is also a well-selected library connected with it.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.—This recently-erected chapel is situated at the north-east corner of Chare Head Field, on a portion of the Smith's Charity estate. The foundation stone of the building was laid May 19, 1851, and the edifice opened for divine service in the following year. The front elevation of the chapel is somewhat ornamental; the door-way is in the centre,

with a window at each side and three windows above, having rusticated dressings; the angles terminate with pilasters and the roof finishes with a pediment. The building cost about £600, and will accommodate 500 persons, including the gallery at the east end, capable of seating about 130. A Sunday-school is attached to the chapel, and is attended by about 60 children.

The Baptists first assembled in Hartlepool in 1845, when the congregation consisted of only seven members. The congregation not being yet sufficiently numerous to defray the requisite expenditure, an annual grant is received from the fund of the Baptist Home Mission.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—The chapel of the Independents or Congregationalists is situated in Darlington Place. It was erected in 1844, at a cost of upwards of £1,000, exclusive of the price paid for the ground. The front elevation is well proportioned and somewhat imposing; the doorway is in the centre, with a window on each side and three windows above. The solids of the front are relieved by four pilasters, with an entablature and pediment as a finish to the roof. The chapel will accommodate upwards of 500 persons, including 50 free seats. There is a Sunday-school belonging to the chapel, attended by about 200 children. There is also a good library for the use of the school and congregation.

The Independents first assembled at Hartlepool, in 1840, in a room rented for the purpose. The room soon becoming too small for the increasing numbers of the congregation, it was resolved to build a suitable chapel, and ground was purchased for the present edifice in 1843.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.—The first visit of the Rev. John Wesley to Hartlepool was on the 5th July, 1757, when he says, "I preached in the main street, to near all the town; and they behaved with seriousness." This enthusiastic promoter of Christianity preached in the town on several occasions afterwards; his last visit appears to have been on the 14th of June, 1790, when he preached in the evening to as many as the Town Hall would contain; and on the following day to a large congregation in the open air. Successive places of worship were occupied by his followers; the first being a room in the yard of Mr. R. Taylor, Sunnyside; the second was the house which stands across the main street, leading to the dock, occupied by Mr. Soutter, cooper; the third was a chapel on the town wall, built about 60 years ago, which was occupied until 1839, when the present chapel was built in Northgate,

on a piece of ground sold to the society at a reduced price by the Duke of Cleveland, who also gave the stones used for the base, corners, and windows of the building. It will seat about 750 persons, including about 150 free sittings for the poor. Hartlepool is a part of the Stockton circuit, at which place the regular preachers resided till 1841, when a resident minister was appointed for Hartlepool. The Sunday-school of the chapel is well attended, and possesses a library for the children.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—The Primitive Methodist chapel stands opposite to the new Roman Catholic chapel, and is erected on ground purchased from the trustees of Smith's charity. The foundation stone was laid in 1851. Attached to the chapel is a minister's house and school-room. The situation and size of the building gives it a commanding appearance. The front elevation consists of a centre projection, with a well proportioned Doric doorway and a window on each side, and three circular-headed windows above, terminating with a pediment. The imposts of the windows continue on to the flanks, in which there is a window corresponding with those in the centre compartment; each of the angles terminates with a pilaster. The Sunday-school is attended by upwards of 150 children.

Primitive Methodism was first introduced into Hartlepool in 1822; and about three years afterwards, a granary was taken and fitted up as a chapel. In 1830, a chapel was built in the Croft, which was afterwards enlarged and improved by the erection of galleries; but the congregation continuing to increase, steps were taken for the erection of the present large and commodious building.

WESLEYAN REFORMERS' CHAPEL.—The Wesleyan Reformers for some time occupied the Town Hall as a temporary meeting-house. In 1851, they erected a chapel in Chare-head Field, capable of accommodating 300 persons.

WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION CHAPEL.—After holding their meetings in a room in Darlington Street, the members of the Wesleyan Association built a chapel in Mount Pleasant, capable of containing about 400 persons, on a part of Smith's charity estate, near the Primitive Methodists' chapel. It was opened April 11, 1852.

THE BETHEL.—There is preaching every Sunday afternoon, by ministers of various denominations, in a

large room in Minerva Place, fronting the Victoria Dock. This place is attended by sailors and their families; and the expenses are defrayed by voluntary contributions.

CHARITIES.*

Smith's Charity.—Henry Smith, or Smyth,† in 1626-7, bequeathed all his property to trustees for the purchase of estates of the annual value of 100 marks for every £1,000 laid out in the several towns of England; the rents to be appropriated for the relief of aged poor and infirm people, married persons having more children born in lawful wedlock than their labours should be able to maintain, poor orphans, such poor people as should keep themselves and families to labour, and should put forth their children apprentices at the age of 15; and that such course should be taken as that a stock should be provided and always in readiness to set such of the said persons to work as should be able to labour and take pains, and not to or for the relief of any persons who should be given to excessive drinking, whoremongers, common swearers, pilferers, or otherwise notoriously scandalous, or to any persons that should have been incorrigible, or disobedient to those whose servants they should have been, or to any vagrant persons, or such as should have no constant dwelling, or should receive any inmate or inmates to dwell in the house with them, or should not have inhabited in that parish for the space of five years next before such distribution should be made, or being able should refuse to work, labour, and take pains; and he further directed that the rents assigned for the relief of the poor should be disposed of in apparel of one colour, with a badge or mark denoting the same to be the gift

of the said Henry Smith, or else in bread, and flesh or fish, on each Sabbath day, publicly in the parish churches of each parish.

It was probably through the influence of Richard Viscount Lumley, lord of the manor of Hart, and one of the trustees of Mr. Smith, that Hartlepool was selected for this charity. On January 10, 1634, the trustees purchased from Robert and William Porrett, &c., a capital messuage (probably the Friary) in Hartlepool, and divers other messuages, lands, and tenements, with their appurtenances, in that place, producing £30 per annum. Trustees were appointed from time to time; and the estate was for many years under the management of the corporation. In 1828, the rents, which were carried to the general account of the overseers of the poor, and disposed of with the money collected with the poor's rate, amounted to £119 10s. This disposal of the funds was a manifest departure from the intention of the donor; and in 1832, the corporation of Hartlepool, having applied to the Court of Chancery, obtained a scheme, appointing the mayor, recorder, and aldermen trustees; and directing that, after the payment of necessary charges—

“In distributing the funds of the said charity under this scheme, the said corporation shall in all cases give a preference to the most deserving and industrious persons, and such as have never received parochial relief, or have been the longest without having received such relief; and that in no case shall any part of the said charity funds be given to any who at the time shall be in the receipt of parochial relief, or who shall have been such receipts, and shall for the purpose of enabling them to receive the benefit of the said colourably, or for a short time only have ceased to receive such parochial relief.”

The charity is directed to be applied—

“In payment of premiums on apprenticing poor children of inhabitants of the township of Hartlepool, or in providing clothes for such children, on their being apprenticed to some trade or calling, or partly in payment of premiums and partly in providing clothes, so that the

* From the collections relating to Greatham Hospital, printed at the private press of George Allan, Esq., it appears that on January 25, 1663, Thomas Sparke, master of that establishment, being “crased and seke in bodie, yet God be prased of good and perfytt remembrance,” by his last will bequeathed, *inter alia*, “to the poore of Hartlepole vis. viiij.

† “DOG SMITH.”—Mr. Smith was an alderman of London; and as he lived in Silver Street, in that city, among the working silversmiths, it has been supposed that he belonged to that profession. An inscription in Great Bookham church, Surrey, calls him citizen and salter, London; but this does not prove him to have been a salter by trade. He was once married; but his wife died many years before him, without issue. His own death took place January 30, 1627-8, at his house in Silver Street: he was buried in the chancel of Wandsworth church, where his effigy is represented in an alderman's gown, kneeling at a desk in an attitude of devotion, and holding a skull between his hands. Underneath is a tablet with a long inscrip-

tion, stating that he had given, while he lived, £1,000 to each of the towns of Croydon, Kingston, Guildford, Earnham, and Dorking; and had bequeathed a like sum to the town of Richmond, and £500 to Wandsworth, where he was born, for the relief and setting the poor to work in the same towns. He also bequeathed £1,000 “to buy land for perpetuity, to redeeme poor captives and prisoners from the Turkish tyrannie. And not here stinting his charitie and bounty, did also give and bequeath the most part of his estate, to a great value, for the purchasing lands of inheritance for ever, for the relief of the poor, and setting them a worke; a pattern worthy the imitation of those whom God hath blessed with the abundance of the goods of this life to follow him herein.” It is stated that the reason Mitcham is omitted in the list of places in Surrey favoured with his bequests was, “that he was whipped in that town as a vagrant, by which it appears that his parents were but of low and mean condition.” He is said to have been extremely covetous, and to have obtained the name of Dog Smith because he kept no house, but dined at friends' tables, and then desired a bit for his dog.

number of such poor children to be apprenticed or clothed, in any one year, shall not exceed three, and so as the premium to be paid with, or clothes provided for, any child shall not exceed the sum of ten pounds; and the residue of such rents and profits in purchasing good warm woollen coats and cloaks and other articles of wearing apparel, or bedding or fuel, to be distributed to such of the most deserving aged or infirm inhabitants of the said township, at such times and in such manner as to the said corporation shall seem proper. But, nevertheless, the corporation shall be at liberty, in cases of emergency and where it shall appear that small pecuniary assistance would be usefully bestowed, to make donations in money at their discretion, such donations not at any time to exceed twenty shillings to any one family."

In consequence of the temporary extinction of the corporation in 1834, the above arrangement did not take effect. In 1835, James M'Dowell and William Manners, two of the inhabitants of the borough, petitioned the Lord Chancellor for an amended scheme, which was approved, and provides that a general meeting of the rate-payers of the town shall be held on the first Monday after the 29th of November in every year, at which twelve substantial householders of the town, together with the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish for the time being, are to be elected and appointed trustees, for the ensuing year, of the charity estates, with full power to let and manage the same, and to receive the revenues thereof, applying them as directed by the previous scheme.

The enhanced value of the trust estates, in consequence of the demand for building sites in the town, has been already alluded to (see page 250). In 1851, the rental was about £300. At that time, the meetings for the appointment of trustees were well attended; but a Chancery suit having been instituted against that body for alleged mismanagement, the candidates for the office became fewer. In February, 1853, a decree was made, by which the costs of the petitioners, Grey and Laurenson, were transferred to the court of the Master of the Rolls: it declared also that there was no immediate danger from incursions of the sea, and that the trustees were clear of personal liability, having acted for the best; the contracts entered into with the site-holders, being to some extent confirmed. At the meeting in November following, the amount of rents received during the year was stated at £245 5s. 1d.; and after payment of heavy law costs, &c., there was a balance of £285 11s. 5d. in the bank. On the 25th of January, 1854, T. W. Carbon, Esq., on the part of the Attorney-general, attended, in the Town Hall, to receive suggestions for a new scheme for the management of the charity; and such amended scheme is daily expected.

Sir William Blackett's Charity.—By will, March

9, 1680, Sir William Blackett bequeathed, amongst other charities, the yearly sum of £2 to the poor of Hartlepool, to be paid on the 1st of December, "in the house at the bridge-end in Newcastle." This sum has been improperly carried to the overseers' account.

Henry Hilton's Charity.—Hartlepool was one of the places nominated in the miscalculated bequest of Henry Hilton, Esq., February 26, 1640-1, to receive £24 per annum for its poor. This annuity, reduced in 1663 to £16, expired in 1739.

Crooks's School.—John Crooks, by will, September 1, 1742, charged his estates at Stranton with £15 per annum for teaching 24 boys of Hartlepool reading, writing, and arithmetic, and £5 yearly to buy their books, stationery, shoes, and stockings. One of his heirs, John Leighton, taking advantage of the statute of mortmain, seized his share of the estate; but Ann Crooks, a daughter and co-heiress of John, by deed of gift, November 21, 1759, conveyed her moiety of the estates to seven trustees, to apply three-fourths of the rents in teaching as many poor boys as the same should be sufficient for, and the remaining fourth for books, &c. New trustees of the charity have been appointed from time to time. The property in Stranton contains 22 acres, the income from which is at present about £44 per annum. A school-house was built on a piece of ground leased of the corporation for 40 years from September 20, 1790, at 2s. per annum; and this lease was renewed for a similar term on October 24, 1849. The number of children educated is 20; but no clothing or books have ever been provided, as directed by the founders. The master has other scholars, who pay for their instruction.

Prissick's Schools.—Elizabeth Prissick (widow of Henry Prissick), who died December 30, 1826, left her property for the sole benefit of John Wells during his life-time, on condition of his making some provision for the education of the poor. He accordingly erected and endowed two school-rooms, which were placed under trustees; and a deed to that effect was enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, October 7, 1835. The income is derived from the ground-rents of leasehold property in South Terrace, and amounts to £200 a year. About 150 boys attend one of the schools, and 100 girls the other, all of whom are educated free, according to the tenets of the Church of England, on the national system. Since the death of Mr. Wells, an infant school has been commenced by the trustees in premises in Cleveland Place, belonging to the Duke of Cleveland, who gives the rent to the ragged school of the town.

The infant school is attended by about 120 boys and girls, who are admissible at the age of four years, each of whom pays a penny a week.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

It appears that, "in the *better* days of the corporation," the mayor supported the poor without a rate, the rent of the lands being sufficient for that purpose. In 1694, the charge for maintaining the poor, and other incidental expenses, amounted to £17 16s. Notwithstanding the appropriation of the proceeds of Smith's charity (see below) to the general relief of the poor, the amount of rates, in the early part of the present century, had become considerable. In 1815, the sum raised was £310 1s. 5½d.; but in 1829, it had declined to £199 7s. On the passing of the poor law act of 1834, Hartlepool was incorporated in Stockton Union.

During the year ended Lady-day, 1854, the amount collected for poor-rates in the township was £1,145 10s., and the receipts in aid of rates were £12 4s.; total, £1,157 14s. The expenditure for in-maintenance was £73 15s.; out-relief, £414 3s.; workhouse loans repaid, &c., £30 16s.; salaries and rations of officers, £59; other expenses immediately connected with relief, £52 5s.; total, £629 19s. The costs of law proceedings were £25 3s.; constables' expenses before justices, 19s.; vaccination fees, £17 15s.; registration fees to clergymen, £36 13s.; county and borough rates and police, £425 18s.; parliamentary and municipal registration, £6 7s.; for other purposes, £104 17s.; total expenditure, £1,247 11s.

THE CORPORATION.

HARTLEPOOL is the only royal borough in the county of Durham. Its first charter, as already seen, was granted by King John; and Bishop Poor, in 1230, granted a similar charter. The king appears to have had the first appointment of bailiffs, which was afterwards held by the bishops. The following is a list of mayors elected between 1317 to 1583, several of whom were re-elected from time to time during that period:—

Andreas Bruntoft, 1315, 1317; Joh's Goldsmith; Will' filius Gilberti; Nich. de Bruntoft; Nich. Lamberd; Joh's de Nesbet; Helyas de Brancepath; Joh'es Ward; Andreas fil' Rogeri; Will' de Bruntoft; Joh's de Seton; Benedictus fil' Will'i; Ada Dowson; Joh'es Nesbyt; Joh'es de Whittrout; Rogerus Hood; Ric. Bruntoft; Rob. Howden; Ric'us Vavasour; Rob. Pert; Ric. Lasynby; Joh. Browne; Richarde Hutone, 1583.

* REV. WILLIAM ROMAINE.—This celebrated divine, second son of William Romaine, mayor, was born at Hartlepool, September 25, 1714. The first seven years of his education was received at Houghton-le-Spring; he was then sent to Oxford, where he resided principally,

On February 3, 1593, "at the humble suit, request, and petition of Sir John Lumley, Lord Lumley," Queen Elizabeth was pleased to grant a charter of incorporation to the borough of Hartlepool, the principal clauses of which state that the burgesses shall be, and continue for ever, a body corporate and politic, and that they shall have a common seal; that the mayor, to be chosen out of the burgesses, shall continue in office one year; that twelve of the best approved and most discreet burgesses shall be called capital burgesses and common council, who shall assist the mayor in dispensing justice and governing the borough; that there shall be a market on Tuesday in every week, and a yearly fair beginning on the vigil of St. Lawrence, to continue fifteen days; and that the mayor and burgesses shall have the same privileges as those of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In gratitude to Lord Lumley, the mayor and chief burgesses, June 8, of the same year, "granted to him and his heirs one moiety of all the fines, amerciaments, issues, sums of money to be taken for all punishments, corrections, bloodsheds, and affrays, of all fines taken for making burgesses or free merchants, of all fines arising upon any ordinances, customs, or constitutions within the said borough; and also that Lord Lumley and his heirs shall have keelage, viz., 8d. for every vessel arriving with a boat, laden or unladen, within the port, and for every vessel without a boat, 4d.; and also for stallage of every shop and booth, upon every of the market days, ¼d.; and for passage of every horse in every market day, ½d.; and for every shop and booth in the time of the fairs, ½d.; and for passage of every horse at any fair, ½d." The following are the names of the gentlemen who held the office of mayor between that time and 1834:—

Edmund Bell, 1593; Percival Bell; Robert Porrett, 1600; James Etire; Wm. Wright; Wm. Porrett; Wm. Wilkinson; Thos. Wright; Thos. Nicholson; Robt. Ridlington; John Throckmorton; Roger Wright; Richard Grace; Nicholas Joyce; John Wells; Christopher Fulthorp; John Walker, 1650; Richard Langley; John Marshall; Roger Dobson; Joseph Speeding; Robt. Powell; Robt. Merriman; John Miller; Wm. Bellasis; Anthony Dodsworth; John Claxton; Samuel Smathwaite; Robt. Routledge; Henry Barnes; Richard Moore; John Fulthorp; Wm. Tempest; Joshua Smith; Edmond Bell; Joshua Smith; William Gibson; George Heath; John Merriman; John Crooks; William Gibson; Anthony Wood; Thos. Snowdon; James Hirdman; John Tempest; Robt. Wright; John Spearman; John Thompson; John Wilson; Thos. Davison; James Nicholson; Sir John Clavering, Bart.; Anthony Smith; John Eden; John Hedworth; George Heath; Robt. Hutchinson; Sir John Eden; Wm. Romaine; * Cuthbert

He became a frequent preacher before the University, and was noted for his zeal in behalf of what were deemed the orthodox doctrines. As a clergyman of the church of England, he adhered to the most rigid

Rafton; John Greveson; Henry Lambton; John Hilton; Geo. Bowes; Wm. Carr; John Wilson; Sir Henry Liddell, Bart.; the Hon. Henry Vane; Robt. Leighton; Henry Vane, jun., 1750; Wm. Allison; the Hon. Raby Vane; Robert Allison; Sir Thos. Clavering, Bart.; John Lambton; Henry Earl of Darlington; Joshua Rafton; Geo. Baker; Robt. Allison; John Greveson, jun.; Thos. Wilson; Sir John Eden, Bart.; Jonathan Davison; Robert Wilson; Ralph Milbanke; Sir H. Geo. Liddell, Bart.; Anthony Hall; John Marley; Charles Spearman; Carr Ibbetson; Wm. Henry Lambton; Rev. Thos. Place; Timothy Johnson; Sir H. Vane Tempest, Bart.; Henry Methold; Ralph John Lambton, 1800; Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart.; Thos. Wilkinson; John Douthwaite Nesham; Sir Martin Stapylton, Bart.; Daniel Seddon; Cuthbert

Ellison; Geo. Pocock; Wm. Vollum; Robert Wilson; Geo. Allan; John Cooke; Sir Cuthbert Sharp;* Rev. Wm. Wilson; Earl of Darlington; Geo. Pocock; Hon. Wm. John Frederick Powlett; John Cooper; William Sedgwick; Marquis of Londonderry; Wm. Skinner, sen.; Thos. Vincent, 1830; Marquis of Cleveland, 1831; Thos. Vincent, 1832, ob. 30th March; Wm. Vollum, May 4, 1832, p. m. Vincent; William Vollum, 1833; William Hazlewood, 1834.

interpretation of the thirty-nine articles. From some dissatisfaction, however, or want of success in his ministry, he appears, previous to his removal to London, to have formed an intention of leaving England for France. He was prevented from executing this design, by what he piously deemed a providential interposition. He had actually made the necessary preparations, and was going to the water-side, in order to secure his passage, when he was met by a gentleman, a total stranger to him, who asked if his name was Romaine. He answered that it was. The gentleman had formerly been acquainted with his father, and, observing a strong resemblance, was induced to make the inquiry. After some introductory conversation, he told him that the lectureship for the united parishes of St. George's, Botolph Lane, and St. Botolph, Billingsgate, were then vacant; and that, having some interest in those parishes, he would exert it in his behalf, if he would become a candidate for the lectureship. Mr. Romaine consented, provided he should not be obliged to canvass in person. He was chosen lecturer of St. Botolph's in 1748, and, the year following, lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the west, where he continued to preach to crowded congregations almost to the time of his death. He was for some time morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover Square, and professor of astronomy at Gresham College. He was frequently solicited to plead the cause of charity for various institutions, which he at all times did with great earnestness and eloquence, and few preachers ever produced more money on such occasions. His useful labours at length terminated, July 26, 1795, at the advanced age of 81. Besides his work on "The Divine Legation of Moses," and several single sermons, he published "Twelve Sermons upon Solomon's Song," "The Life of Faith," "The Walk of Faith," "The Triumph of Faith," "An Essay on Psalmody," &c. In money matters, Mr. Romaine evinced a great share of independent spirit; as an illustration, he refused large offers from the booksellers for the use of his name to religious compilations, and on one occasion no less than £500, when his annual income did not amount to half the sum. Mr. Romaine married, in 1755, Miss Price, who survived him about six years, and by whom he had a daughter and two sons.

Robert Romaine, father of William Romaine, mayor of Hartlepool, was among the French Protestants who took refuge in England upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He settled at Hartlepool, and on August 27, 1683, was admitted a burgess. In 1741, there was an advance in the price of wheat from 6s. to 15s. per bull; on which occasion the people rose, and a formidable mob appeared in the town. Mr. Wm. Romaine went out to meet them, asked them their wishes, and was answered that they wanted corn cheaper. The riotous proceedings were put an immediate stop to, first, by promising to sell all the corn he had at 5s. a bushel, and then by performing his promise, for he sold to all that came at the price, whilst the other merchants refused to do so.

* SIR CUTHBERT SHARP.—This distinguished local antiquary was the son of Mr. Cuthbert Sharp, shipowner, by Susan, sister of

The small amount of revenue arising from the tolls and harbour dues, and the expenses necessarily attached to the office of mayor,† rendered it necessary to choose that officer from amongst the opulent, but non-resident

Brass Crosby, Esq., the patriotic lord mayor of London (see page 174). He was born at Sunderland, and received his early education at the school of Dr. Burney, Greenwich. At about the age of eighteen, he accepted a commission in a regiment of fencible cavalry, a force at that time introduced and supported by government; and he served in Ireland during the rebellion, until these cavalry forces were disbanded. Mr. Sharp now retired from military life, and proceeded to pursue his studies in Edinburgh, accompanied by a brother officer, the late Daniel Ellis. Soon after leaving Edinburgh, when the preliminaries of peace had been signed with France, he eagerly embraced an opportunity afforded him, of being one of the first to visit Paris, and he remained there during the short interval of the peace of Amiens. On the sudden resumption of the war, he was one of the victims of Napoleon's ungenerous policy of retaining English visitors as prisoners of war; but, having formed an intimate acquaintance with the *grand juge* Regnier, he was by that dignitary's influence exempted from the fate of the other unfortunate *detenus*, who were ordered to Verdun. He was, however, kept in France as a prisoner on parole for some years, during which he acquired a fluency in speaking the language, and an intimate acquaintance with French manners and literature. At last, through Regnier's influence he procured a permission to visit Holland, and from thence he returned to England. He now settled at Hartlepool, devoting himself in retirement to literary pursuits, in intimacy with the late John Ingram and Robert Surtees, of Mainsforth whose kindred tastes encouraged him in the study of the local antiquities and history of the north. Having been elected a burgess of Hartlepool, his turn to serve the office of mayor arrived in the year 1816, during which he received the honour of knighthood on presenting an address to his royal highness the Prince Regent. During the period of his mayoralty, he published his History of Hartlepool; he afterwards devoted himself to local geneology, and contributed to Mr. Surtees' History of Durham many of the genealogies which appear in that work. In 1823, Sir Cuthbert was appointed to the collectorship of the customs at the port of Sunderland, the duties of which office he continued to perform until 1845, when he was promoted to the collectorship of Newcastle; this appointment he held until the time of his death, which occurred at Newcastle, August, 17, 1849. He published, besides his History of Hartlepool, a Life of Ambrose Barnes, the Bishoprick Garland, the Jolly Huntsman's Garland, Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569, &c. "Sir Cuthbert Sharp," says Mr. Fenwick, in the 57th Report of the Literary and Philosophical Society, "was distinguished for fine taste, and great ability as an antiquary; and his important history of the Northumberland and Neville Rebellion, forms a lasting monument to his memory."

† Amongst the expenses was an annuity of £24, incurred in a contest with G. Pocock, Esq., lord of the manor, relative to the boundaries of the corporation. This was submitted to the arbitration of James Losh, Esq., of Newcastle, whose decision was given January 26, 1802.

gentry of the county. The consequence of this was, that latterly petty sessions were seldom held, and offenders were sometimes removed as far as Stockton for examination. The election of William Hazlewood, Esq., M.D., to the office of mayor, in 1834, was questioned in the Court of Queen's Bench, the number of aldermen having been reduced too low to perform any legal act; and he, being unable to substantiate his title, disclaimed the office, whereon judgment of ouster was given by the court. "And now," says a recent historian, "commenced a period of disorganization and misrule unequalled in any town in the kingdom of similar pretensions—no resident magistrate—no control—no police—the township constables incompetent and inefficient, and literally objects of ridicule. The whole town lay at the mercy of the lawless labourers employed in excavating the docks. The corporate property unowned and uncared for—the freemen's pastures appropriated by persons from the adjoining townships, for the use of their cattle—and the very soil, in many instances, taken and inclosed by the owners of the adjoining property."

At a public meeting of the freemen and other inhabitants, held January 16, 1839, a committee was appointed, who consulted Sir William Follett on the state of the corporation. His opinion was that the corporation was not actually extinct; but he advised the existing freemen to petition for a new charter. This was accordingly done, and a charter obtained, September 24, 1841, by which William Vollum, Esq., was appointed mayor: the first capital burgesses or common councilmen named were, Henry-John Spearman and William John Vollum, Esqrs.; Johnson Worthy, builder; John Winstanley, grocer; Cuthbert Sharp, ship-owner; Thomas Rowell, bank agent; George Sheraton, grocer; William Manners, ironmonger; Stephen Horner, chemist; Christopher Davison, coal fitter; Joseph Mellanby, bank agent; and Thomas Belk, attorney-at-law.

The new corporation, though fettered with a debt of £1,200, without revenue, and surrounded by difficulties and obstructions, were enabled to commence proceedings in various cases of encroachment and appropriation. The most important of these was a case in which a surveyor of highways had persisted in using a piece of ground inclosed by the corporation, and which was decided in favour of that body at the summer assizes at Durham in 1845. A committee of the council drew up and presented a report, dated July 28, 1847, on the subject of the freemen's property, in which it was recommended that each freeman and freeman's widow

should receive an annuity of £12 10s. in consideration of foregoing their respective rights to depasture a horse and cow on the Moor and Farwell Field. An act of parliament was afterwards procured on this subject and that of the harbour dues.

The mayors under the charter of 1841 were—

William Vollum, 1841; William-John Vollum, 1842; Thomas Rowell, 1843; Christopher Davison, 1844; William Manners, 1845; Thomas Rowell, 1846; William-John Vollum, 1847; George Green, 1848; William-John Vollum (accidentally drowned in the Victoria Dock, January 11) and Edward Turnbull, 1849; John Punshon Denton, 1850; Christopher Davison, 1851.

It had been the wish of the parties who obtained the charter that the provisions of the Municipal Act should be incorporated in it; but this desire was over-ruled at the time by the opinion of Sir William Follett. In 1850, however, a committee was appointed by the inhabitants of the town to obtain a charter containing those provisions, so as to secure to the rate-payers the privileges of popular representation. The existing aldermen joined the movement; and, the preliminary inquiries and routine having been observed, a charter was obtained, December 5, 1850, in which it is declared, "that the council of the said borough shall consist of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, to be respectively elected at such times and places, and in such and the like manner, as the mayor, aldermen, and councillors for the boroughs named in the schedules to the said Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, except that the first mayor, aldermen, and councillors, and the first auditors and assessors for the said borough shall be respectively elected at such times and in such manner as hereinafter mentioned." The title and qualifications of the burgesses are to be the same as those in the second section of Schedules B in the Municipal Act. Edward Turnbull, Gent., or, failing him, Peter Barker, Gent., was to draw out the first burgess list, which was to be placed on the door of the Town Hall during the eight days next before the 26th December, 1850, and revised by James Brotherton, Esq., or Henry Manisty, Esq.; the election of mayor was to take place on January 14, 1851; and that of auditors and assessors on March following; Christopher Davison or John Punshon Denton acting as returning officer. On the first of these occasions, 27 candidates went to the poll. The first members of the newly elected council, which met on January 27, 1851, were Stephen Robinson, Esq., civil engineer, mayor; William Gordon, John Punshon Denton, and John Winstanley, aldermen; Robert

Winstanley, John Mowbray, Edward Turnbull, William Hall, William Merryweather, Luke Blumer, Cuthbert Emerson, George John Brown, Robert Hunter, Thomas Robson, John Todd, and Thomas Scrowther, councillors; and Thomas Belk, town clerk. Since that time, the mayors, elected in November of each year, have been, Stephen Robinson 1851; Peter Barker, 1852 and 1853; and Thomas Robson, 1854.

This council, in addition to their ordinary duties, are a Local Board, for carrying out the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1848. (See SANITARY CONDITION.) The queen has also granted a separate commission of the peace to the borough. J. P. Denton, Esq., of Hartlepool; Robert William Dixon, Esq., of Seaton Carew; the Rev. James Allan Park, of Elwick Hall, and the mayor of Hartlepool for the time being, officiate as magistrates at petty sessions. There is a rural police station in Bond Street.

The act of Parliament, applied for in 1850, received the royal assent May 20, 1851. It provides that a "Pastures Committee," consisting of seven freemen, shall be annually appointed, to have the superintendence and management of the affairs of the freemen, and the regulation, occupation, and stocking of the pastures. Section 24 provides "that any annual sum or sums which shall be ascertained to be the value of the freemen's interest in the pastures and Town Moor, and which shall be agreed to be paid to them by the corporation for the purchase and extinguishment of their rights of pasturage and other rights in such lands, shall be paid by the corporation to the treasurer, for the benefit and on account of the freemen; and such annual sum or sums shall be a charge upon the said land in the hands of the corporation, and shall be payable out of the rents and annual proceeds thereof, or out of any monies to be produced by any sale or other disposition thereof, in preference to any other payments whatsoever." On such arrangements being made with the freemen, and published in the "London Gazette," and some newspaper in Hartlepool or the county of Durham, "the pastures and the Town Moor, or such parts thereof respectively as shall from time to time be the subject of the arrangement—shall be discharged from the rights of pasturage and other rights of the freemen in such lands," and shall be deemed part of the general property of the corporation, and be held by them for the benefit of the borough. Previous to such arrangements being completed, the lands are to be let from year to year by the pastures committee; after which, they may be disposed of by sale, lease, or otherwise. The money received, after the

payment of necessary charges, is to be called "The Freemen's Fund," which, on the 1st of April in every year, "shall be divisible into equal shares between the persons who, during such year, are the freemen, and shall be paid to them, or their respective executors, administrators, or assigns, by half-yearly payments, on such days as the pasture committee shall from time to time appoint; and in default of such appointment, the first half-yearly payment thereof shall be made on the 5th day of April in such year, and the second half-yearly payment thereof shall be made on the 5th day of October in the same year." The corporation are empowered to work limestone on the Town Moor, but must fill up the excavations made; and they may provide pleasure grounds or places of public resort or recreation. They may also, with the consent of a majority of the burgesses in public meeting, set apart a portion of not more than three acres for building purposes. Money paid to the credit of the corporation may be applied for preserving the pastures and Town Moor from the inroads of the sea.

The act recites that, up to 1833, the corporation were entitled to a toll of 1s. 4d. from every decked vessel using the port of Hartlepool; and that by the act 1 Vict., c. 78, the commissioners under it were entitled to receive the said toll, with a toll of 8d. on every ship using the port through stress of weather, or for other purposes than loading or unloading, which tolls had been applied in repairing the town walls, so as to protect the town from the encroachments of the sea. It is therefore provided that, the powers of the commissioners having ceased on the town receiving a charter, the corporation shall collect those tolls, and apply them to the repair of the walls, and the maintenance and protection of the Heugh and headland of Hartlepool from the inroads of the sea; the works for the latter purpose to be subject to the approval of the Admiralty. Certain clauses of "The Harbours, Docks, and Piers Clauses Act, 1847," and "The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," are incorporated with this act.

The franchise of Hartlepool has been obtained by gift, composition, patrimony, or servitude. Besides the right of stint for a horse and cow on the Town Moor, the burgesses are exempt from the payment of tolls to the mayor.

The corporation possesses two ancient official seals, made of brass. On the oldest, which was probably made on the incorporation of the town by King John in 1200, St. Hilda is represented on the reverse standing in the centre of a canopy, surmounted by a church.

On each side, under a smaller canopy, a priest is celebrating mass. A crescent is on one side of St. Hilda, and a star on the other; with a bird descending on each side. The legend is, "SUBVENIAT FAMVLIS NOBILIS HILDA SVIS." The obverse of the seal exhibits a hart at bay in a pool of water, and this rebus is surrounded by the legend "SIGILLVM COMMVNITATIS DE HERTERPOL." The other seal is smaller, and represents St. Hilda, supported by two bishops, standing on a prostrate hart; the inscription, "SIGILLVM OFFICII MAJORIS DE HERTILPOL."

Courts leet and *baron* were held twice a year by the recorder, who was steward of the borough, or by his deputy. The grand jury presented all offences contrary to good order and the statutes of the corporation; and the court leet took cognizance of debts under the amount of 40s. Since the borough has been governed under the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act, the office of recorder has not been continued.

Hartlepool County Court for the recovery of small debts is held monthly. M. Child, Esq., is assistant clerk; and Mr. Richard Merryweather, deputy bailiff. The following are the townships, with their distances in miles, which are included in its circuit:—Hartlepool; Brierton, 4; Claxton, 4; Dalton-Piercy, 4; Castle-Eden, 9; Elwick, 6; Elwick Hall, 6; Greatham, 5; Hart, 4; Monk-Hesledon, 6; Seaton-Carew, 3; Shotton, 12; Stranton, 3; Thorp-Bulmer, 3; and Throston, 3.

Hartlepool, though not a polling place for members of parliament for the Southern Division of the county of Durham, is the centre of a revising barrister's district, which comprises all the townships above enumerated except Castle-Eden, Monk-Hesledon, Shotton, and Thorp-Bulmer.

When the subject of a new Reform Act was agitated in parliament in 1854, the following resolution was unanimously adopted in the town council:—"That, viewing the increased population and wealth of this borough, the corporation think it expedient that it be more directly represented than by the county members; and in order to promote this object, it refers the matter to the Trade and Commerce Committee, to be considered in all its bearings."* The committee, however, did not think themselves justified, under the circumstances, in taking any steps in the matter.

* When Hartlepool was recommended, in 1620, by a committee of the House of Commons, to have burgesses representing it in parliament, the reason assigned was, "because it is a walled town." Sir Talbot Bowes objected on account of the poverty of the place, and another member because it was "much given to Popery."

MARKETS, FAIRS, INTERNAL TRADE, &c.

QUEEN ELIZABETH's charter fixes the weekly market on Tuesday; but, by prescription it has long been held on Saturday, and this practice is confirmed by the charters of 1841 and 1851. Notwithstanding the increase of the population, Hartlepool is not as yet provided with a covered market, the corporate funds having been hitherto inadequate to meet the expense of such an erection. It has been supposed that a building, with rooms suitable for holding public meetings, &c., might be undertaken by a joint stock company; and such a convenience would certainly benefit the town, not only by concentrating the various branches of business transacted, but by inducing a greater attendance of sellers and a better supply of the necessaries of life.

It was long felt to be a serious inconvenience to the agriculturists of the Hartlepool district, that no facilities for the disposal of their produce were provided in their own immediate neighbourhood. A toll of five pecks per last operated as a virtual prohibition to the admission of corn for sale into Hartlepool; and when, in 1841, this charge was reduced to half a peck per last, it was still sufficient to prevent a supply. In 1851, during the mayoralty of Stephen Robinson, Esq., the subject was brought before the new municipal council, who resolved to abolish the impost altogether; and as a greater inducement to farmers, premiums were promised to those who should bring in the greatest quantity of wheat and oats during the ensuing year. The announcement was well responded to; and on opening the market, Saturday, September 20, 1851, 300 quarters of wheat and 100 quarters of oats were offered for sale, which were all bought up. The event was celebrated by a peal of bells from the Roman Catholic church, and a public dinner. At the following anniversary, a premium of £10 was presented to the representatives of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, of Hart, for the largest quantity of wheat, 2,024 bushels; £5 to Mr. Richard Procter, of Hart Moor, for the second quantity, 1,390 bushels; £5 to Mr. John Grey, of Hartlepool, for the largest quantity of oats, 546 bushels; and £2 10s. to Mr. F. Williamson, of Cliff House, for the second quantity. During the year, above 20,000 bushels of wheat and 6,000 bushels of oats were delivered in the market. Premiums were afterwards offered to the most extensive purchasers; latterly, however, the market has not been so well supported.

By the charter of 1841, confirmed by that of 1851, the mayor and burgesses were empowered to hold "one

fair yearly and every year for ever, beginning on the vigil of St. Lawrence, and from thence to continue fifteen days, together with a court of *pie poudre* there to be holden in the time of the fair—with tollage, stallage, picage, fines, amerciements, and all other profits, commodities, and benefits whatsoever arising, happening, and occurring;” provided that such fairs were not prejudicial to the fairs next adjoining. Fairs* have also been held on May 14, August 21, October 9, and November 27.

There are in Hartlepool four wine and spirit merchants, four ale and porter merchants, twenty inns and public houses, thirty beer-houses, four eating-houses, three brewers and maltsters, and two temperance hotels. The usual trades connected with sea-ports are carried on; and there are two iron-foundries and three chain-makers. The works of the “Hartlepool Iron Company,” built in 1839, give employment to about 300 men and boys. There are six booksellers and stationers, three of whom are also printers; and two circulating libraries for books and one for music.

Carriers convey goods daily by railway to and from Stockton and Sunderland. The post-office is in St. Mary’s Street, and there are two arrivals and three dispatches of letters every day: the establishment was formerly a branch of that at Stockton.

BANKS.—For facilitating the reviving trade of Hartlepool, a branch of Sir W. Chaytor’s bank was opened in 1833, which, in 1836, became a branch of the Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland Union Joint Stock bank, but was closed in December, 1846, on that establishment suspending payment. Messrs. Backhouse and Co., of Darlington, opened a branch bank in Hartlepool in 1838; and, in the following year, a branch of “The National Provincial Bank of England” was commenced: both of these establishments are still carried on.

* **BILLY PURVIS.**—This popular local character died in his 70th year, on the 16th December, 1853, at Hartlepool, where his remains were interred. William Purvis was a native of Scotland; he was born on the 13th January, 1784, at Auchindinny, near Roslin, of humble parentage. In 1786, the family came to Newcastle and settled in the Close. Having been at school for some time with Mr. Sessford, he was apprenticed to Mr. John Chapman, joiner, Bigg Market, Newcastle. Here his peculiar genius exhibited itself before his shop-mates, in his ability to stand on one leg on the tight-rope, and other feats of dexterity. In course of time, he procured the appointment of drummer in the Newcastle theatre, for which he was fitted by previous practice in the Newcastle Volunteers; was promoted to the office of “call boy;” appeared on the stage occasionally in benefits to dance the Sailor’s Hornpipe; and at length rose to the post of assistant carpenter. He afterwards, in amateur companies, occasionally

The Savings Bank was established in November, 1844, the business of which is transacted in the Town Hall. Its progress has not kept pace with the population of the town and vicinity, as compared with the savings banks of other places; the amount deposited at the close of 1850 being only £2,357.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

THE only supply of water within the town was formerly from two public pumps and 92 private pumps and wells. One of the public pumps, called the Town’s Pump, is about 30 feet deep, and the water usually stands in it to the height of 2 feet: it was frequently locked up on Saturdays; and its water was often unfit for use in the months of August, September, and October. The other, the Dandy Pump, is about 18 feet deep, and in which the water stands to the height of 6 feet: the water is utterly unfit for household purposes, but is held in high estimation by the fishermen for preparing *bait*. That obtained from private wells is generally too impure for beverage. Water of a better quality was brought into the town in casks from Stranton, and sold at the rate of one farthing per gallon.

In 1846, a company was formed, and obtained an act of parliament for supplying the town with water and gas. It was intended to obtain the water from a spring or brook called Hartburn; but a difficulty occurred in effecting a settlement with the proprietor of the land, F. A. Milbank, Esq., for the use of the stream, and which was also found to be so irregular in supply as to be often nearly dry in summer. Another act was therefore obtained (passed June 26, 1849), enabling the company to procure water from a spring, the property of the West Hartlepool Dock Company, and which issues from a limestone quarry near Mill House. From this source the water is pumped by steam power into two reservoirs on the high land above the quarry, which

took the leading characters in the most popular tragedies; but his popularity was established by his performances at fairs, races, feasts, hoppings, and other similar places of public amusement. As dancing-master, conjuror, piper, play-actor, showman, &c., he has been before the public in the north of England for half a century, nor unfrequently exhibiting at the mansions of the gentry, in the neighbourhood—Gosforth, Wolsington, Hebburn, and Howick; and no man in his day possessed a larger share of popularity. On one occasion, during the Whitsuntide holidays, when the South Shields magistrates gave him license to erect his theatre “if he would not annoy the residents in the market place with his din,” he assured them, with his ready wit, that “the only noise that was made was caused by the audience applauding him—which they could not help.” Mr. Purvis was always ready to give a “benefit;” he gained the good will of all who knew him, and few have been more respectable in their station.

are at sufficient elevation to command the entire district. From these reservoirs, therefore, the water flows by its own gravity through the mains, and is distributed in the ordinary way. The larger main, from the reservoir to the gas works at Hartlepool, is about 3,240 yards in length, and 9 inches inner diameter. Other mains, varying from 6 to 2 inches, serve the town generally; the principal artery being that which leads up Northgate Street and the market-place, and passing over a summit near St. Hilda's church, terminates for the present near the Heugh light-house, on the easternmost headland of the Hartlepool peninsula. The works are estimated to supply 275,000 gallons per day; but the yield of the spring in the driest seasons has always been upwards of 700,000 gallons daily. The proportion of solid constituents in the quarry water is 43·836; whilst in that of the Town Pump it is 123·136, and in that of the Dandy Pump, 311·529.

The cost of obtaining the act of 1846 amounted to about £2,500, and that of 1849, £2,801 7s. 5d.; being a total of £5,301 7s. 5d. for parliamentary expenses. The latter bill was obtained by the aid of a preliminary inquiry by two surveying officers, under the authority of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests and the Lords of the Admiralty. The capital of the company is in 5,800 shares of £5 each. By the act, the company have power to supply Middleton, Stranton, Hart, and Seaton-Carew with water.

SUPPLY OF GAS.

THE gas works belonging to Mr. J. A. West, erected in 1836, were purchased by the Gas and Water Company under the powers of the act of 1846. The capital is in 3,600 shares, at £2 10s. each. There are two gasometers; one capable of containing 11,000, and the other 26,000 cubic feet of gas. The total quantity of gas consumed is upwards of 5,000,000 cubic feet per annum. The length of the main pipes, which vary from 9 to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bore, is about 9,000 yards. The price charged to the majority of private consumers is 6s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet; but the Dock Company pay only 4s. 6d. The public lamps, of which there are 133, are charged at the rate of 4s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet. In 1855, the company procured a new act for the purposes of increasing their capital, &c., and by some of its clauses the charges have been partially reduced. The shareholders have been receiving a dividend upon their capital at the rate of 8 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, AND OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

HARTLEPOOL LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND MECHANICAL INSTITUTION.—This establishment, commenced in 1833, was suspended in 1836; and though re-established in 1840, it was again closed in 1843. Having been once more revived, the name was changed, in February, 1844, to that of the "Hartlepool Mechanics' Institute." The town was canvassed for subscriptions in 1845; and in March, 1847, the institution was re-organized under its original title. Amongst other efforts to render it popular, a news-room was commenced in 1848; and in the following year, a house was taken for the institution in the Stripes. Donations from the Duke of Cleveland and others have occasionally been received; and the system of engaging lecturers, though not at first appreciated either by the members or the public,* has been persevered in, with prospects of success. A piece of ground, in an eligible situation for an appropriate building, has been presented by F. A. Milbank, Esq.; and as soon as the necessary funds can be provided, the erection will be proceeded with. The annual subscriptions are, for members who have the use of library and news-room, 12s.; ordinary members, who have the use of one of these only, 8s.; minors and apprentices, 4s.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The first Sunday school in Hartlepool was established by the Rev. B. Lumley, curate of St. Hilda's, and is well attended. The children of the Prissick Schools are required, by the rules of that endowment, to attend the church Sunday-schools. Similar educational establishments have been attached to the various Dissenting places of worship opened in the town.

RAGGED SCHOOL.—This school was established in February, 1848, and is supported by subscription. The number on the books is about 100, and the average attendance of boys and girls about 70, a part of whom pay a few pence for instruction: it is, however, the intention of the managers to make the school free as soon as the funds will allow of such an arrangement. In 1853, a mistress was engaged, to teach the girls needlework, &c.

OTHER SCHOOLS.—There are in Hartlepool two boarding seminaries for young ladies. The endowed schools

* One lecturer was so much disappointed with the attendance he received, that he observed the next time he came to Hartlepool, it should be with a "a monkey and trumpet."

already noticed (see CHARITIES) are Crooks's school, in Middlegate Street; and Prissick's schools, a large square brick building, with arched sash windows, in Prissick Street. The Roman Catholics have a school at the corner of Prissick Street, in a stone building formerly occupied as their chapel; and there are also fourteen private day schools in the town, in some of which the usual branches of an English, classical, and nautical education are taught.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—This institution, which was commenced as a branch of that at Stockton in 1823, was, in 1851, constituted a distinct auxiliary. A number of Bibles and Testaments are annually distributed, and the sums subscribed in the district for its support, are remitted to the parent society, London.

AUXILIARY SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONGST THE JEWS.—This institution, commenced in 1847, is managed by a committee of ladies, and supported by different bodies of Protestants.

INDIGENT SICK SOCIETY.—This society was established in November, 1847, and is supported by subscription. It is conducted by a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and a committee of ladies, part of whom are visitors.

THE TOWN MISSION, for Hartlepool, Middleton, and Stranton, was established in 1848; a resident agent visited the sick, aged, and dying, distributed tracts, and addressed public meetings. The institution is supported by subscriptions; but the amount collected of late being insufficient, the resident agent has been withdrawn.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—The *St. Hilda Lodge of Odd Fellows* was commenced October 28, 1839; and the *Briton's Pride Lodge* was opened in March, 1855. The number of members belonging to these two lodges is upwards of 500. The *St. Hilda Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters*, established in November, 1839, consists of above 200 members; and the *Loyal Sincerity Lodge of the Ancient Order of Modern Druids*, instituted in November, 1848, has about 150 members. The *St. Helen's Masonic Lodge* was constituted September 11, 1846. The *Catholic Guild* is a society formed by members of that religion.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—The first building society in Hartlepool was commenced in 1836; and other two of these useful undertakings have since been formed.

PUBLIC BATHS.

THIS desirable acquisition to a town has recently been erected in Hartlepool. The building is situated at the south-east end of the Town Moor, commanding an extensive land and sea view, with every facility for recreation and exercise. This establishment was opened to the public in 1850, and contains warm, vapour, shower, and plunge baths, a large waiting-room, and within the building spacious accommodation for lodgers. The edifice is in the manor-house style of architecture; it has a neat and well proportioned porch, mullioned windows, the roofs terminating with gables. The whole of the outline is extremely effective and picturesque; and it is only to be regretted that the details are not a little more correct, though, upon the whole, the building is very creditable to the local architect, Mr. William Watt.

CEMETERY.

AMONGST other precautionary measures which emanated from the board of health in 1853, was the formation of a cemetery. A meeting of the rate-payers was held on the subject on the 31st of October in that year, at which it was decided that a burial-ground should be provided in accordance with the act of parliament passed in the previous session; that one part of it should be consecrated for the interment of members of the Church of England, and the other part appropriated to Dissenters, with a chapel for each; and that a committee of ministers and members of various religious bodies should be appointed to carry out the measure. A committee having been formed, an eligible site was selected, about half a mile north of the town, between the railway and the sea-beach. The ground consists of six acres, and is of a dry and sandy soil. The cemetery is inclosed within a brick wall, seven feet high. The front towards the railway is of ornamental brick-work, finishing in the centre with gate pillars and palisading. On the south side of the entrance, a chapel is in course of erection for those desirous of using the consecrated ground, with a vestry and waiting room, the edifice terminating with an elegant clock-tower; and on the north side, a chapel for the use of Dissenters, with superintendent's house and requisite offices attached. The entire buildings are of ornamental brick-work, after the Norman style of architecture; the ground is intended to be tastefully laid out; and from its varied surface and the characteristic style of the

buildings, the cemetery will have an attractive and picturesque effect. The whole has been executed from designs and under the direction of John Dobson, Esq., architect, Newcastle. The estimated cost is about £3,000.

SANITARY CONDITION.

A PETITION having been presented to the General Board of Health, signed by 112 rate-payers of the town, William Ranger, Esq., superintending inspector, opened an inquiry in the Town Hall, November 7, 1849, for the purpose of hearing evidence and receiving statements relative to the sanitary condition of Hartlepool. He also visited and inspected the seats of epidemic, endemic, and other contagious diseases.* In these investigations, he received assistance from the Rev. Robert Taylor, incumbent of St. Hilda's; J. P. Denton, mayor; George Green, M.D.; P. M. Edger, union surgeon; George Wilkinson, surgeon; Thomas Belk, town clerk; John Mackenzie, collector of customs; Edward Turnbull, solicitor to the gas and water company; Richard Wilson, churchwarden; William Gordon, builder; William Merryweather, builder; the Rev. William Knight, Roman Catholic priest; the Rev. James Douglas, Presbyterian minister; John Todd, builder; Edward Spence, relieving officer; John Proctor, stationer; John Lawrenson, secretary to the gas and water company; John Grey, surveyor of roads; and Henry Taylor, coal exporter.

During the 12½ years ended September, 1849, the number of births was 3,242, and of deaths 1,949, shewing an increase of 1,293, or, upon an average, 103·44 births per annum in excess of the deaths. Assuming the average population of the last seven years returned at 7,500, the deaths, which were 1,359, would be in the proportion of nearly 26 to 1,000. The principal or generally prevailing disease was stated to be typhus of a mild type, prevailing to such an extent as to be endemic in spring and autumn. With regard to the most frequent haunts of disease, G. Green, Esq., M.D., stated—

"That many of the buildings were so vicious in their construction as to render it, in his opinion, quite impossible to put the town upon a

sound sanitary basis; the rooms, in numerous instances, being literally nothing more than closets; the houses arranged without either yards or privies; cellars, without light or ventilation, converted into dwellings. Numbers of houses are situate in blind alleys with covered entrances; the streets narrow, and in several cases mere *culs-de-sac*; though there is every facility for making the town one of the healthiest in the kingdom."

The construction of some of the houses and streets, recently erected to the east, was found to be very objectionable. The town was also very deficient in sewerage; the few sewers laid down by the surveyors of highways, at the instance of the inhabitants, not being constructed so as to form part of a system, or placed so as to drain the basement floors of the houses by which they passed. The inspector, in pointing out the remedial measures which he considered necessary, stated his opinion that the amount of capital necessary for public sewerage would be about £2,800. He concluded by recommending the application of the Public Health Act of 1848; and the duties of a Local Board of Health are now performed by the corporation. The office is in King Street.

Difficulties were at first encountered from the claims of the freemen to the passages called "*chares*," but arrangements were at length effected with the pastures committee, so that those places might become highways for the public. The accumulated nuisances of years had to be removed, by means of carts; the expense of doing which, it was calculated, would be covered by the sale of the refuse. Several of the streets were ordered to be paved, flagged, drained and channelled; and a plan of the town, with sections, for levels, drainage, &c., was prepared. The attention of the board was called to the old fire-engine of the town, which was much out of repair; and new hose and pipes, together with a fire-escape, were procured.

When Asiatic cholera made its appearance in this county in 1853, preventive measures were adopted by the board, in connection with the poor-law guardians; and only four cases occurred in the town. A subscription was raised, with which rooms in the Friary were provided with furniture, attendants engaged, and every possible arrangement made to prevent, if possible, the dreaded visitation.

* "The attack of the cholera at Hartlepool, in 1832," says a late writer, "was one of the most severe, in reference to the population, in the kingdom; out of a population of 1,400, there were 57 deaths. It was supposed, by the medical men, to have been much aggravated by the absurd practice of keeping the dead for several days after death, which had prevailed in the town for a long period. The abominations of rotten fish and general filth, together with a dietary among the lower orders strongly predisposing them to such complaints, no

doubt, contributed largely to the severity of the attack. In 1849, with a population bordering on 9,000, there were 161 deaths, of which 127 were of the malignant type. It is worthy of remark, that, in *four streets, blockaded up with buildings at one end*, 61 deaths occurred: viz., Chapman Street, 21; Tweddle Street, 16; Wells' Street, 15; and North Wells' Street, 9. These cases, all in the severest form of cholera, are nearly one-half of the whole mortality; and they average six times as many as the rest of the streets of the town.

HARBOUR, PIERS, DOCKS, &c

THE importance which the harbour of Hartlepool enjoyed in ancient times has been already alluded to. The mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the town, having, in 1473, determined on erecting a pier to defend the harbour, and protect the south front of the town walls from the encroachments of the sea, Bishop Booth, by his letters addressed to all abbots, priors, archdeacons, and their officials, deans, commissaries, rectors, vicars, parish priests, and other ecclesiastics; to all sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables, ministers, and other faithful subjects of the king and the see, entreated them to contribute to a work of such importance by their charitable donations, &c. Similar letters were granted by some of the succeeding bishops.

In the first year of Elizabeth, a commission was issued to inquire into the number of creeks belonging to the port of Newcastle, where they were situated, the state of their trade, customs, &c. The five dependent creeks were Blith, Sunderland, Hartlpool, Stockton, and Whitbye. Hartlpool and Whitbye were described as being most frequented for traffic, and were meet to be continued for the same; but the first-named port was much decayed, and the pier needed repairs. The "customers" of Newcastle had deputies at both places, who had taken entries inward and outward since the ten years previous to the first of Elizabeth. It is added that "the other of the creeks are little frequented or haunted with traffic of merchants or merchandise."

The desultory manner in which repairs were made in the pier was ill calculated for its preservation. When reparations were necessary, the mayor issued his orders to the inhabitants, who brought what loose stones they could find. In 1588 and 1665, unsuccessful attempts were made to procure parliamentary aid. A statute of the corporation, in 1599, expresses "that whatsoever inhabytante of this town fyndethe nott a sufficyent able man in his or their wathe, or to the *peare*, when and as often as they shall be commanded thereunto by the constables, or *peare* masters, shall pay for every time soe doeing *xiiid.*"

In 1719, a small duty was laid on exported grain, the proceeds of which were intended for the reparation of the pier; and donations towards the same object were obtained from several of the mayors of Hartlepool and other gentry of the county. At length, the dilapidations of the pier seemed to threaten the destruc-

tion of the town itself; and a subscription was commenced October 17, 1810, towards which George Pocock, Esq., subscribed £500; the Sunderland ship-owners, £378 11s. 5d.; the Trinity House, London, £210; Bishop Barrington, the Earl of Darlington, Lord Viscount Barnard, Sir H. V. Tempest, Bart., Sir Ralph Milbank, Bart., J. G. Lambton, Esq. (afterwards Earl of Durham), the Hon. W. Powlett, and the Darlington Insurance Association, besides other subscriptions, amounting altogether to £2,577 11s. 5d. On April 15, 1812, the first stone of the new work was laid, amidst great rejoicings, by Carr Ibbetson, Esq.; but the subscriptions received not being equal to the estimated expense (£3,500), the committee at length obtained an act of parliament for improving the pier and port of Hartlepool, April 15, 1813, enacting that every ship entering the harbour should pay a duty of 2d. per ton; every boat or coble belonging to the port, 5s. a year; and every house rated to the poor at £5 or more per annum, a sum not exceeding 1-40th part of the rental. Still, however, the funds raised from these sources were found inadequate. During the six years ending 1831, the revenue from shipping was £200 0s. 11d.; from house duty, £53 5s. 7d.; from cobbles, £112; from herring boats and pleasure yachts, £35 2s. 6d.; total, £400 9s. In 1832, no dues were collected upon houses, cobbles, or herring boats; the amended act having repealed those tolls; but £34 7s. 9d. was collected on shipping. These sums were barely sufficient for trifling repairs to the town walls; and the pier was only re-edified at the extremity, and connected with the land by the ruins of the old pier, forming a mole of about 154 yards long.

In this state the pier remained for several years; and the harbour was equally neglected. This immense slake or bason, when entirely flooded at high water, contained about 200 acres; but no part was deeper at high water than 8 or 9 feet; and at low water, carriages, horses, and even foot passengers might cross the channel at its mouth with perfect safety. The inner harbour, or haven, inclosed between the old walls and the town, contained a surface of nearly 12 acres. The depth of water in it varied from 3 to 4 feet at high tide; and it was used by the fishermen as a dock, wherein they laid up their cobbles in winter. An attempt was made, at one time, to inclose and convert it to the purposes of agriculture; but this plan was indicted as a nuisance, as the sweep of the *back-water* contained by this haven was of the highest importance in scouring the port. The verdict of the jury before

whom the cause was tried restored it, in 1813, to its original condition.

Mr. R. Dodd, engineer, in a report addressed to the corporation in 1795, proposed, by the erection of an inner pier, a light-house, &c., at a cost of £21,537 4s. 8d., to render the harbour capable of containing 230 such vessels as are usually employed in the merchant service. The difficulty, however, lay in the distance of Hartlepool from the collieries, the produce of which found a convenient outlet from the Tyne and Wear. In 1823, a scheme was agitated for shipping the coal from some of the Hetton Company's collieries at Hartlepool; but this design was abandoned. At length, the opening of the Stockton and Darlington and the Clarence railways on one side, and the formation of Seaham harbour on the other, brought the capabilities of Hartlepool into prominence. A scheme was projected for opening out its port, and making a railway to it. The capital proposed to be raised for the undertaking was £200,000, in shares of £100 each. An act "for making and maintaining wet docks in the port of Hartlepool, and a railway from the said docks into the township of Moorsley, with certain branches therefrom, all in the county of Durham," and another "for amending and rendering more effectual an act of King George the Third (1813), for improving the pier and port of Hartlepool, in the county of Durham," were passed on the 24th of May, and received the royal assent on the 1st of June, 1832. At a meeting of the committee of the dock company, held July 9, Mr. Edward Steel was appointed principal engineer, and Mr. J. T. W. Bell sub-engineer, for the railway; and Mr. James Milne, of Edinburgh, engineer for the docks.

The first work commenced was the formation of a coffer-dam, to exclude the sea; after which the excavation of the inner harbour or haven was commenced. At a small depth below the surface, a bed of soft peat, with trees, roots, and other vegetable remains, were found, on which, instead of timber piling, a bed of large stones was laid down. The deposit in the harbour varied from 12 to 15 feet in thickness; and several relics, such as anchors, mooring-stones, the keel of a vessel, &c., were found about 12 feet below the then surface of the slake. On the east side of the haven, next to the town, the limestone was found to be so open that the sea rushed through it; and it was consequently found advisable to curtail the extension of the dock in that direction. In 1833, in consequence of a difference of opinion respecting the formation of the dock walls, Mr. Milne resigned his office, and was succeeded, on

the recommendation of Sir John Rennie, by Mr. James Brown, previously resident engineer at Holyhead.

Like many other enterprises of a similar nature, the improvement of the harbour and formation of the docks were found to require a more rapid advance of capital than had been anticipated. In 1835, a sum of £30,000 was obtained, after considerable difficulty, from the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, for which private security, of undoubted value, was required and given. Before the railway was completed, and whilst the channel into the harbour was in progress, the dock was opened on July 9, 1835, when coals were shipped from Thornley colliery, in the "Britannia," belonging to Mr. Cuthbert Sharp, of Hartlepool. In a few weeks afterwards, the outer channel was so much improved by sluicing, that loaded ships of 350 tons were enabled to go to sea from the docks.

Meanwhile the Pier and Port Commissioners were struggling with the difficulties of their trust; and they were under the necessity of borrowing £8,000 from the Dock Company, which the Loan Commissioners required to have repaid before the advance above-mentioned should be made. In order to facilitate the completion of the docks, the two coal companies which first shipped their produce from Hartlepool advanced the money. The first attempt to deepen the channel was by means of a dredger. More effectually to scour the harbour, a pier or jetty on the Stranton side became necessary; and, to avoid the expense of a more elaborate work, this was done in 1835, by sinking old keels, and filling them with material from the dredger, covered afterwards with loose rubble stones, and further strengthened by the natural accumulation of sand and shingle. This structure has answered its intended purpose as well as could have been anticipated. As it was of great importance to deepen the channel, the sluices were prematurely set to work; and the consequence was that the masonry of the "aprons," which had not had time to "set," was torn up, and further delay and expense incurred. In 1836, the commissioners erected a light upon the pier, at a cost of about £200. It became apparent, however, that their income was too limited for the works required; and, in 1837, they applied for, and obtained another act of parliament, by which their dues were increased from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per ton on all vessels loading or discharging cargoes, and half dues on refuge vessels; their powers to raise money being also increased from £8,000 to £16,000. This act defined the boundaries between the Commissioners' and the Dock Company's works to be an "imaginary line

drawn across from the town's wall of Hartlepool to the opposite shore, in the direction of the south edge of the existing coffer-dam."

An agreement was entered into, in 1838, between the Dock Company and the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway Company, by which the traffic on that line was to be extended to the docks for shipment. This rendered additional works, to the value of £13,000 or £14,000, necessary. The unsatisfactory result of the agreement, however, hastened the formation of the West Harbour, described hereafter.

Captain Slater, R.N., in a report on the improvement of Hartlepool harbour, May 20, 1840, in describing the sluices, says—

"There are 18 apertures of 19 feet area, for the discharge of the waters of the Slake; that these apertures, being under average pressure of 10 feet, are capable of sending forth about 9,000 tons of water per minute; and it being assumed that there is a mean depth of 3 feet at spring tides over the whole area of the Slake (viz., 118 acres), there will be at such periods 571,120 cubic yards, or 428,340 tons available for sluicing purposes."

In 1844, J. M. Rendel, Esq., C.E., in the course of a report on the West Harbour and Dock, states—

That the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company "have formed a commodious dock of 20 acres, and also a tide harbour of 20 acres within the public harbour; and as a means of keeping their tide harbour open, as also the channel from it to sea through the public harbour, they likewise have the power of penning up the tide in what was originally a part of the public harbour called the Slake, so as to run it off as a scour during low water. Their railway was originally limited to the accommodation of an unexplored coal-field lying to the north-west of Hartlepool; but the success which attended their speculations has carried its extension to long-established and more distant collieries.

"The Stockton and Hartlepool Railway was projected in 1836; the company was formed in 1839; and the line was opened in 1841. Its object is to connect the several railways communicating with the river Tees with the port of Hartlepool, so as to give the numerous and important collieries in the Auckland district the option of shipping their coal in the port of Hartlepool, as being more accessible than the Tees. It was a part of the original plan of this company to form a dock at Hartlepool, and it appears they have never ceased their efforts to effect their original intention. They, however, on the opening of the railway, entered into a temporary arrangement with the Hartlepool Dock Company for the shipment of the coal sent down their line, and which it was considered would amount to upwards of 400,000 tons a year. But the result has been, that during the three years which the railway has been opened, the quantity has not averaged one-tenth of the original calculation, or 400,000 tons a year; and the railway has, in consequence, proved an unprofitable speculation.

"This unfavourable result is attributed by the Stockton and Hartlepool Company to impediments to their trade imposed by the Hartlepool Dock Company, with the view of driving it to their own line of railway, now extending into the Auckland district, as they say in the spirit of rivalry. On the other hand, the Hartlepool Dock and Railway company state that the price charged by them for the shipment of the coal brought down the Stockton and Hartlepool is as low

as the work can be done for, that they make no distinction in favour of the traders in their own railway, and that the disappointment experienced by the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway Company is solely attributable to errors in their original calculations as to the trade which their line would command."

J. Murray, Esq., C.E., in a report, March 2, 1844, speaks favourably of the system of sluicing which had been followed by the commissioners. The Tidal Harbour Commissioners, in their second report (1846), say, "Hartlepool owes its rapid rise chiefly to its southern outlet, the want of which is so much felt at Sunderland. This fortunate position has been in some measure seconded by the Dock and Railway Company, who have now a floating dock of 20 acres, where they can load 5,000 tons of coal a day; while the entrance is allowed to be one of the most easily accessible of any of the tidal harbours along the coast. The success of this port has induced the formation of a Hartlepool West Harbour Dock, about half a mile to the westward, the works of which are in an advanced state. But as it is hardly to be expected that two rival companies in the same port should agree upon any general plan for improvement, some independent control, free from local bias, seems to be absolutely essential. Complaints are made of ballast and stone being thrown over the cliff and washed into the harbour; that the bight of the bay is filling up with mud and silt, caused by sluicing out of the Slake; and the fishermen with one voice declare their fishing ground has been thereby destroyed."

At the time of the projection of the Hartlepool railway, the following collieries, with their respective distances from the port, were laid down on the engineer's plan:—Moorsley pit, 14 miles; Elemore pits, $13\frac{1}{4}$ do.; Little Town pit, $12\frac{3}{4}$ do.; South Hetton (winning), $12\frac{1}{2}$ do.; Haswell (winning), $11\frac{1}{4}$ do.; and Thornley Borehole, $10\frac{1}{2}$ do. Some of these were afterwards connected with other lines; and, on the opening of the docks in 1835, the Thornley and South Hetton coals were the only kinds shipped there. In 1839, coals were brought from Kelloe, Garmondsway, Wingate Grange, and Crow Trees; in 1840, from West Hetton and Cassop; in 1841, from Bowburn and Heugh Hall; in 1842, from Castle Eden and Shotton; in 1843, from Trimdon and South Wingate; in 1846, from Trimdon Grange and Willington; in 1847, from West Cornforth; in 1848, from West Belmont; and in 1850, from Whitwell. Occasional shipments from other collieries have since been made, but no permanent connection formed. There are sixteen coal-fitting offices in Hartlepool.

In October, 1846, the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company took possession of the Hartlepool

Docks and Railway, in virtue of an agreement for a lease. The act for this purpose was not obtained till 1848; the lease is for 31 years from the 1st of July in that year, at 8 per cent. on the capital and debt of the Dock Company, and 3 per cent. on that of the Hartlepool Junction railway. At the expiration of the time, the two companies are to amalgamate on equal terms.

The railway approaches the docks, by way of the isthmus, from the north-west, and passing directly forward along a substantial range of staiths, divides the company's part of the harbour into the tide basin on the south-west and the Victoria dock (opened December 7, 1840) on the north-east, each containing about 20 acres. In these docks there are 17 coal drops, capable of shipping more than 40 chaldrons of coal each (of 53 cwt.) hourly; and, taking the time of working at 10 hours per day, and 300 working days in the year, there is, consequently, convenience for shipping 2,020,000 chaldrons of coals annually. There are also three ballast cranes, worked by steam, capable of discharging 150 tons per hour, or 450,000 tons per annum. The tidal harbour and Victoria Dock are connected by a passage, 45 feet wide, across which there is a swivel bridge, opened by machinery when ships are passing.

At the north-western extremity of the tidal harbour are the sluices, by which the water flowing into the western Slake is retained for cleaning the harbour. Before the construction of the Docks, there was a road called *Blackstones* across the Slake, from the east side of the water nearly in a direction towards Middleton House; but this road was passable only from half-ebb to half-flood tide. When the company constructed their embankment between the tide harbour and the Slake, they made it sufficiently broad to carry a public road, which gives access to the town at every state of the tide. The lock is 40 feet wide, across which a turning bridge is placed. To ship the traffic from the Stockton and Hartlepool railway, it was necessary to erect a bridge across the lock of sufficient strength to bear heavy engines or loaded trains of waggons, and also capable of being opened and closed as circumstances might require. For this purpose, a draw bridge was constructed, which, being necessarily level, is supported, when down, by braces. The area of the Slake, or scouring reservoir, which is embanked on the north and west, is 173 acres.

The expense of this extensive dock accommodation has been given, in round numbers, at £520,000 from the Dock and Railway Company, including the cost of

16 miles of railway; and £95,000 for the Hartlepool Junction railway, making a total of £615,000.

The outer, or commissioners' harbour, contains 25 acres, and extends from the north-western extremity of the town to the pier. The pier runs partly across in nearly a westerly direction; whilst, on the opposite side, the harbour is protected by the jetty of keels, stones, and shingles previously described. The limits within which vessels are liable to the port tolls comprise the bay or bight between an imaginary point about half a mile east of the headland of Hartlepool on the north, and the Long Scar Buoy on the south. In entering the harbour, the pier light bears north-by-west. The depth of water on the bar in spring tides is 19 feet.

Between 1832 and 1835, when the docks were opened, the revenue received by the commissioners was trifling. The following table exhibits the number of ships, with their tonnage, which have entered the port of Hartlepool since 1835, and the amount of annual revenue derived to the pier and port:—

Years.	Ships to load.	Ships for Refuge.	Tons to load.	Tons for Refuge.	Dues received.
1835 ..	141 ..	26 ..	81,731 ..	2,367 ..	£71 1 6
1836 ..	1,078 ..	205 ..	120,516 ..	25,956 ..	305 8 0
1837 ..	1,387 ..	348 ..	119,586 ..	29,755 ..	560 8 3
1838 ..	1,306 ..	580 ..	188,827 ..	54,753 ..	900 16 11
1839 ..	1,466 ..	618 ..	212,292 ..	55,197 ..	999 10 10
1840 ..	2,346 ..	699 ..	310,465 ..	49,060 ..	1,395 10 3
1841 ..	3,208 ..	615 ..	422,870 ..	41,073 ..	1,847 10 6
1842 ..	3,531 ..	605 ..	450,150 ..	42,158 ..	1,963 9 1
1843 ..	3,527 ..	471 ..	470,615 ..	28,924 ..	2,021 3 1
1844 ..	2,969 ..	715 ..	407,892 ..	59,465 ..	1,828 3 8
1845 ..	4,802 ..	685 ..	619,833 ..	46,533 ..	2,679 11 8
1846 ..	4,187 ..	752 ..	543,769 ..	59,494 ..	2,389 13 0
1847 ..	4,497 ..	613 ..	575,377 ..	41,715 ..	2,505 2 10
1848 ..	5,088 ..	643 ..	681,338 ..	58,179 ..	2,960 2 3
1849 ..	4,807 ..	637 ..	615,754 ..	59,338 ..	2,089 5 3
1850 ..	5,088 ..	538 ..	658,975 ..	45,890 ..	2,841 6 8
1851 ..	4,934 ..	476 ..	623,870 ..	36,521 ..	2,675 10 10
1852 ..	4,929 ..	523 ..	687,115 ..	40,965 ..	2,948 6 5½
1853 ..	5,114 ..	740 ..	708,256 ..	55,811 ..	3,067 6 10
1854 ..	4,633 ..	697 ..	640,975 ..	59,876 ..	2,795 9 5

£39,440 0 4½

On July 21, 1845, an act passed "for amending the acts relative to the improving of the pier and port of Hartlepool, in the county of Durham;" its object being to remodel the appointment of commissioners.

In 1851, an act of parliament was obtained, conferring additional powers on the commissioners, which had become necessary to meet the increased trade of the port; and also for rendering the constitution of that body more popular. The latter object is thus defined:—

"That from and after the passing of this act, the commissioners for carrying this act into execution shall, subject, as hereinafter provided, be sixteen in number, and shall consist of the six commissioners, the East Dock commissioners, the West Dock commissioners, the Ship-owners' commissioners, the collector of the Customs at Hartlepool for the time being, *ex officio*; and the mayor of Hartlepool for the time being, *ex officio*; and such commissioners shall be called 'The Hartlepool Pier and Port Commissioners,' and may and shall exercise the several powers by this act conferred on the commissioners; and subject to the provisions of this act, the commissioners shall have power to purchase and hold lands and to improve the port, and shall be conservators of the port.

"That John Punshon Denton, George Moor, William Scurfield Grey, Christopher Davison, William Gray, and Thomas Richardson, as the six commissioners; Rowland Burdon, Thomas Robinson Grey, and Thomas Wood, as the East Dock commissioners; Ralph Ward Jackson, Robinson Watson, Thomas Wilde Powell, as the West Dock commissioners; the collector of customs at Hartlepool, the mayor of Hartlepool, and the two persons who shall be the first ship-owners' commissioners, shall be the first commissioners for carrying the act into execution.

"That in order to determine the rotation by which the six commissioners shall go out of office, Be it enacted, That the said John Punshon Denton and Christopher Davison shall go out of office on the fourth Wednesday in the month of January, 1853: the said George Moor and William Gray, on the fourth Wednesday in the month of January, 1855; and the said William Scurfield Grey and Thomas Richardson on the fourth Wednesday in the month of January, 1857: and on the fourth Wednesday in the month of January in every subsequent second year, the two of the six commissioners who shall have been longest in office shall go out of office; and in each instance the places of the retiring commissioners shall be supplied by the election by the remaining body of the commissioners at the next meeting of the commissioners, of two persons to be commissioners in the place of the two commissioners who shall go out of office.

"That the said Rowland Burdon, Thomas Robinson Grey, Thomas Wood, Ralph Ward Jackson, Robinson Watson, and Thomas Wilde Powell, shall go out of office on the third Wednesday in the month of January, in the year 1853, and the two persons who shall be the first Shipowners' commissioners shall go out of office on the third Wednesday in the month of January, 1852; and the persons who shall be elected in their respective stead, or in the stead of their respective successors, as hereinafter provided, shall go out of office on the third Wednesday in the month of January in every succeeding year respectively.

"That in the stead of the three persons hereinafter named as East Dock commissioners, and of their successors, the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company, or the company for the time being in the actual possession of the undertaking of that company, shall, and they are hereby empowered to elect and nominate annually three persons, and no more, to be East Dock commissioners, and such three persons shall be directors of, or shareholders in, the same companies, or one of them: Provided always, that the company for the time being in the actual possession of the undertaking of the Hartlepool Dock and Railway shall, during the continuance of such possession, have and exercise solely such last-mentioned right and power of election and nomination, and all other rights and powers by this act conferred upon the said last-named company.

"That in the stead of the three persons hereinbefore named as West Dock commissioners, and of their successors, the Hartlepool West Harbour and Dock Company shall, and they are hereby empowered to, elect and nominate annually three persons, and no more, to be West Dock commissioners; and such three persons shall be directors of, or shareholders in, the same company."

The principal works which the commissioners are by this act empowered to execute are, a breakwater or pier from the Heugh in a south-eastward direction, so as to shelter a considerable part of the north side of the bay; and the protection of the Heugh itself from the encroachments of the sea. Towards the latter object, the funds derived from a ferry across the harbour are to be applied, as well as the corporation toll of 1s. 4d. from each vessel.

The ferry of the commissioners, though referred to in the act of 1837, and sanctioned by that of 1851, was not established till January, 1854, when they erected landing places and commenced conveying passengers. Previous to that time, this had been performed by decayed or infirm fishermen or pilots, and was formerly considered "the step from fishing to the workhouse." As the population of the district extended, however, and the intercourse between the opposite sides of the harbour was consequently more general, the employment became more lucrative, and the number of persons engaged was proportionately increased. In one week, shortly after the establishment of the commissioners' ferry, 3,000 passengers were taken across by it, whilst the fishermen's boats conveyed 17,000. The commissioners, supposing they had an exclusive right of ferry, and finding that the competition of the fishermen involved an amount of not less than £1,600 a year, filed a bill in Chancery, to prevent them plying. The fishermen appealed to a clause in the act, which provided that nothing therein should be deemed or construed to interfere with the rights and privileges enjoyed by the fishermen, or injure or destroy any of the rights and privileges which they had heretofore possessed or enjoyed. The Vice-chancellor directed an issue to try the validity of this right in a court of common law; and the case was heard at Durham assizes, March 3, 1855, when a verdict was found for the fishermen. The subject was, of course, referred back to the Chancellor; but, whilst the Harbour of Refuge Bill was passing through parliament, the Committee of the House of Commons introduced a clause to the effect that the commissioners shall have no exclusive right of ferry.

The most important work yet attempted by the commissioners is the great northern breakwater or pier, designed to elongate the Heugh, or headland projecting to the east of the town. This pier is being chiefly constructed of artificial stone, composed of Portland cement and broken stones; the latter being supplied in abundance from the reef on which the new structure is

itself being projected. These materials are thrown together into a wooden frame, mixed with the cement and water, and in a few minutes become as hard as stone. When the frames are removed, these large blocks will resist the action of water, and are of an imperishable nature. They are placed closely together in the heart of the pier, and filled up in the interstices with pointing made of the cement, so as to form the consistency of a rock. The artificial blocks are manufactured under the superintendence of S. Robinson, Esq., the engineer, and have been brought to a high state of perfection, as regards facility of production, economy in the manufacture, and durability. The lower courses of the pier have now been carried out to a distance of 650 feet from the Heugh, and to a depth above the extreme low water level. A change in the direction of the pier will take place at a point about 100 feet further seaward than has yet been attained; and when finished, the Hartlepool Heugh Pier will be one of the largest solid blocks of marine masonry in England, though only about one-fourth of the extension proposed by the Pier and Port Bill will then have been attained.

Parliamentary notices were given, in the session of 1855, for the formation of a "great float and railway," by converting the Slake into a dock, extending a branch railway to it, enlarging the tidal harbour, and making other improvements; but the measure was withdrawn.

It is understood to be the intention of government to erect a fort on the Heugh, for the protection of the town and port.

LIGHT-HOUSE.—In 1845, the Trinity House, of London, in consequence of a memorial on the subject, proposed to erect a coast light-house at Hartlepool, for the support of which a halfpenny per ton was to be charged on all vessels trading to the port. As this impost was calculated to produce about £2,250 a year, the commissioners of the port, to avert such a tax upon its trade, undertook the project themselves, and consulted Sir John Macneil as to the proper situation of the light. That gentleman, after considering the relative merits of a light at the extremity of a seaward extension of the present pier, on the rocks beyond the Heugh or headland, and on the top of the Heugh itself, decided on the latter situation. The designs were furnished by Stephen Robinson, Esq.; the foundation stone was laid August 12, 1846; and the light first exhibited October 1, 1847. The tower is a

circular shaft, the diameter of which tapers from 24 feet at the base to 16 feet under the projecting balcony. The height from the ground to the top of the gallery is 48 feet, with 10 feet more to the centre of the light, which is 84 feet above high water mark. It is a stationary white light, exhibited from sunset to sunrise; and there is a red tide-light, 61½ feet above high water. In the day, the time for entering the harbour is indicated by a large red ball, hoisted to the top of a mast above the lantern. The lights are produced from coal gas, and are directed by a dioptric lens (the only one used for such a purpose in this part of the country) in a plane nearly parallel to the horizon. The entire cost of the erection was £3,200. For the security of the light-house, it was found necessary to defend the face of the cliff on which it stands with masonry set in cement, which caused an expenditure of £2,100. The light-keepers' cottages cost £450, making an entire outlay of £5,750. The annual charge for gas, attendance, interest on capital, &c., amounts to about £435 15s. This is a gratuitous light; the halfpenny toll proposed to be levied by the Trinity House having been prevented by the promptitude of the port commissioners.

The bill for constituting Hartlepool a harbour of refuge, introduced into parliament in the session of 1855, will be noticed in the account of WEST HARTLEPOOL, which is in the parish of Stranton.

CUSTOMS PORT.

THE customs port of Hartlepool extends from the north side of Castle Eden dene, the limit of the customs port of Sunderland, to the south side of the town of Seaton, being the limit of the customs port of Stockton-on-Tees.

That an establishment for the collection of revenue was placed at Hartlepool as early as the reign of Edward II., is proved by ancient records. Like Sunderland and Stockton, it was originally a member of the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On the decline of its trade, the superior officers of the customs were removed, October 16, 1680, to Stockton; and further reductions were successively made, until at length only one person was retained, with the rank of principal coast-officer. The opening of the harbour and docks introduced a gradual restoration of trade and privileges; and in 1844, the Commissioners of Customs created Hartlepool a separate port of the sixth class. The bonding privileges of the port have been progressively

enlarged, and now include, for home or exportation, all such goods as may be legally imported, together with East India goods removed coastwise. The warehousing of tobacco is also allowed, if removed coastwise for ships' stores.

The custom-house is situated at the west end of Southgate Street, and is ill adapted for the increased commerce of the port. The West Dock Company, in 1853, offered a building for the purpose; but the corporation of Hartlepool and the proprietors of the docks were averse to the removal of the business.

The parties who are empowered to levy dues within this port are—the Municipal Corporation of Hartlepool; the Hartlepool Pier and Port Commissioners; the Trinity House of Newcastle; the Trustees of Bridlington Harbour; the Ramsgate Harbour Trustees; the Warden and Assistants of Dover; and the Russia Company. Respecting the latter, see page 192.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION levy *Harbour Dues* on every decked vessel which shall enter between the piers of the harbour of Hartlepool (as existing in 1851) the sum of 1s. 4d.; and for every vessel entering the harbour otherwise than for the purpose of loading or unloading, or driven within the same through dangers of the seas, stress of weather, or pressure of the enemy, any sum not exceeding half the aforesaid sum. Gross amount levied in 1852, £358 10s.

This was formerly an ancient harbour due claimed by the corporation by prescription, but which had fallen into disuse. It was afterwards revived, and by the act 14 Vict., c. 16, sec. 48, is given to the corporation. By sec. 50 of that act, it is enacted, "That from and after the passing of this act, the corporation shall be liable to, and shall uphold, repair, and maintain the town walls of Hartlepool, and the other works connected therewith necessary to be maintained for the protection of the town from the encroachments of the sea; and the tolls are to be applied to that purpose, and any surplus is to be applied to the maintenance and protection of the Heugh and headland of Hartlepool from the inroads of the sea." The act does not in terms provide for the application of the surplus, if any, beyond this latter purpose; and it would therefore seem that it would go to the borough fund; but there never has been any surplus.—The sum of £800 is secured on these revenues.

THE PIER AND PORT COMMISSIONERS levy *Tonnage Tolls* on every vessel (except as next hereinafter men-

tioned) entering into or using the port, and every or any part or parts thereof, the sum of 1d. per ton burthen; and for every vessel taking refuge in the harbour, and not loading or unloading, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton burthen. (See 14 and 15 Vict., cap. cxvii., s. 52.)—The gross amount of this due in 1852 was £5,094 5s. 4d.

These tolls form the fund for executing the Hartlepool Pier and Port Act (14 and 15 Vict.), the purposes of which are generally for the improvement of the harbour. For limits of jurisdiction of commissioners, see sec. 6 of act.

The sum of £14,500 is charged on these dues, at interest varying from four to five per cent. There is no other security. The other revenues of the commissioners, in 1852, amounted to £15 10s. 9d.

THE CORPORATION OF NEWCASTLE levy a *Primage Due* of 2d. per ton on all goods imported into the ancient port of Newcastle, of which Hartlepool is a member. The gross amount of this due levied in Hartlepool, in 1852, was £45 13s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The following is a summary of the gross amounts of the dues (so far as they can be ascertained) levied on ships, or on goods carried in ships, within the customs port of Hartlepool, in 1852:—

	£.	s.	d.
Municipal corporation.....	358	10	0
Pier and Port Commissioners.....	5,094	5	4
Trinity House of Newcastle.....	45	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridlington Harbour Commissioners.....	576	19	5
Warden and Assistants of Dover Harbour	203	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ramsgate Harbour Trustees.....	315	14	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Russia Company.....	1	5	10
	£6,595	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company are proprietors of the inner harbour and docks at Hartlepool, and the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company of the West Hartlepool harbour and docks. Each of these companies is a trading company, and is entitled to levy dues only from those vessels using its property.

COAST GUARD.—The coast guard station is in Croft Street, near the pier. The establishment consists of a lieutenant of the royal navy, two chief boatmen, four commissioned, and six non-commissioned boatmen. There are detachments at Greatham Creek and Seaton-Carew on the south, and at Black Halls on the north, from which place the central establishment was removed in 1837. The practice of smuggling, said to have been

formerly very prevalent, and for which the position of the town afforded great facilities, is now nearly, if not altogether, suppressed.*

COMMERCE.

THE import trade of Hartlepool was anciently extensive. By the statute of the 5th of Elizabeth, this town, with Newcastle and Berwick, were permitted to ship sheep-skins, wools, &c., for foreign parts; a trade which that act prohibited to other ports. The exportation of corn was afterwards an important branch of commerce at this place; and lead, butter, salted fish, and other provisions were also shipped; the principal import being coals.

The extension of the coal trade to Hartlepool has induced a corresponding revival of miscellaneous commerce. In the year ending January 5, 1851, the number of ships cleared coastwise from the old harbour and West Hartlepool with cargoes was 6,576, measuring 835,657 tons; and oversea, 1,612 ships, measuring 238,526 tons. Of the latter ships, 935 belonged to foreign countries; and 683 came to load from other places on the coast, where they had discharged their cargoes. It is anticipated that a direct import trade will be promoted through the medium of the Leeds railway, which affords a communication between the West Docks and the manufacturing districts of the country.

The following table shews the amount of the export trade of the port of Hartlepool, and the shipping employed in it, during the year 1854:—

	British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Tons of Coal.	Tons of Cinders.	Value of other Exports.
January	7	74	13,215	762	£9,947
February	17	94	19,679	949	8,025
March	108	94	43,079	2,801	25,171
April	117	128	45,129	3,777	15,233
May	85	236	53,640	4,085	9,561
June	80	214	46,219	2,811	15,426
July	78	159	36,987	3,300	17,478
August	49	170	32,184	1,773	16,241
September	48	125	30,264	1,887	14,626
October	34	114	25,534	2,398	34,493
November	32	98	23,090	1,659	50,379
December	18	50	12,280	1,029	59,914
	073	1,556	381,800	27,231	£276,999

The nature and value of the exports, from January to July inclusive, will be seen from the following:—

3,380 cwt. iron bars.....	£2,257	843 cwt. horse hides.....	£480
106 cwt. bolt iron.....	66	2,162 raw cow hides.....	1,388
23 cwt. hoop iron.....	16	18 tanned hides.....	28
170 tons pig iron.....	650	13,400 lb. cow hides.....	700
62 cwt. iron chains.....	28	1,310 cwt. salted hides.....	2,580
5 cwt. sheet iron.....	4	449 foreign hides.....	1,050
35 tons iron wheel bars.....	550	684 calf skins.....	280
66 cwt. iron anchors.....	58	7 cwt. reindeer hides.....	120
Anchor and chain cable....	16	2 cwt. reindeer meat.....	15
4,467 cwt. iron sundries... 2,002		7 cwt. cured fish.....	6
14 cwt. yellow metal bolts..	80	56 barrels animal oil.....	320
54 cwt. manufactured steel	396	10 tons fireclay.....	8
4 anvils.....	14	145,000 fire-bricks.....	440
3 cwt. old copper.....	30	19 grindstones.....	20
37 tons of mahogany.....	390	318 dozen glass bottles.....	29
39 logs cedar wood.....	50	25,900 pieces earthenware..	181
86 casks tar.....	86	8,306 lb. borax.....	230
4,816 lb. sheep's wool.....	480	1 ton ingrobolane berries....	10
69 pieces woollen cloth.....	435	100 cwt. cement.....	60
58,124 lb. linen yarn.....	3,047	150 cwt. soda.....	95
20,539 cwt. raw cotton.....	32,462	20 cwt. bleaching powder..	14
1,082,806 lbs. cotton twist..	42,221	8 cwt. elephants' teeth....	300
9,632 lb. waste cotton.....	3,000	5 cwt. buffalo horn tips....	106
22,050 yards printed cotton	370	30,455 lb. tea.....	3,153
27,619 lb. brown paper.....	518		
			£100,841

The exports from August to December, the monthly values of which are given above, were as follow:—

Bar iron, £58.	Soda, 4 tons.
Pig iron, 144 tons.	Grindstones, 45.
Sheet iron, 1 cwt.	Flint glass, 12 cwt.
Iron tire bars, 78 tons.	Clay, 5 tons.
Wrought iron, 83 tons.	Bricks, 130,274.
Wire rope, 2 rolls.	Cocoa nut matting, £16.
Steel files, 130 cwt.	Sheep's wool, 1,172 cwt. 3 qr. 22 lb.
Steel, 35 cwt.	Woollen, 2,651 pieces.
Do., £22.	Cotton yarn, 1,034 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lb.
Lead shot, 10 bags and 1 cwt.	Raw cotton, 17,358 cwt.
Lead colour, 3 cwt.	Cotton twist, 1,519,006 lb.
Indigo extract, 17 cwt.	Linen yarn, 1,916 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lb.
Venetian red, 5 cwt.	Linen, 5,000 yards.
Argols, 20 cwt.	Worsted yarn, 833 cwt.
Mahogany, 10 tons.	Mohair yarn, 3,600 lb.
Deals, 7 load, 25 feet.	Cow hides, 6,804
Borax, 30,546 lb.	Salted hides, 2,796, and 313 cwt.
Potashes, 243 cwt.	Brown paper, 15,550 lb.
Palm oil, 1,148 cwt.	Books, 1½ cwt.
Castor oil, 153 cwt.	Herrings, 12 casks.
Vitriol, 6 cwt.	Tea, 186,660 lb.†
Divi divi, 1 ton.	

Consignments were to Akyab, Bremen, Carlshamn, Carlsrona, Dieppe, Elsinore, Fredericksværk, Hamburg, Jersey, Nantes, Porsgrund, Ribe, and Stettin.

beans, and barley; 35 quarters of malt; 159 pigs of lead; 112 firkins of butter; 68 ankers of ale; 3 casks of pork; 32½ tons of dried fish; 306 lings; 239 hams; 3 barrels of mustard seed; and 3 boxes of books. There were 37 vessels cleared from the port, 36 of which were bound for London. The imports in the same year were 8 tons of salt and 17 6 chaldrons of coals.

* A large seizure of goods was lodged in the custom-house, Nov. 16, 1777; and during the following night, the building took fire, and was burnt down. On one occasion, in 1822, the revenue made a seizure of 123 half ankers of Geneva, 6 casks of tobacco, and 5 casks of snuff.

† It is interesting to compare the above with the exports in 1725, which were—12,107 quarters of oats and wheat; 85 quarters of peas,

The shipments of coals and coke, coastwise, during the specified months, were as follow:—

	Ships.	Tons of Coal.	Tons of Coke.
August, 1854 - - -	627 - -	118,348 - -	234
September - - -	563 - -	107,802 - -	182
October - - -	477 - -	97,450 - -	671
November - - -	533 - -	113,749 - -	152
December - - -	469 - -	107,634 - -	506
January, 1855 - - -	435 - -	101,007 - -	41
February - - -	326 - -	56,519 - -	50

France, the Netherlands, Hanover, Mecklenburg, the Hanse Towns, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Brazil, Sicily, Denmark, and Portugal, are represented at Hartlepool by consuls.

SHIPPING, &c.

WITH the decline of the trade of the port, and the filling up of its harbour, there was a corresponding diminution in its shipping; in 1832, there were only two small vessels belonging to the port, which were generally employed in carrying flour to Sunderland, Shields, &c. In 1835, there were three sloops registered; but in 1839, there were 90 vessels, averaging about 245 tons each, and representing a capital of £208,800. This increase had been effected, in a great measure, by the establishment of several shipping companies, of which the following statement has been given:—

	Capital.	Established.	Dissolved.
The Original Shipping Company, £50,054	—	1835	— 1843
The General - - - - -	16,074	— 1835	— 1844
The Union - - - - -	46,770	— 1838	— 1845
The Commercial - - - - -	50,171	— 1838	— 1851
The Phoenix - - - - -	16,075	— 1843	— 1846
Total capital - - -	£179,144		

That the breaking up of the above companies was not occasioned by a diminution in the value of shipping, may be inferred from the prices realized at the sale of the vessels belonging to the Commercial Shipping Company, April 16, 1851. They were sold without repairs, as they had come from sea. The "Percival Forster," 190 tons N.M., built in 1838, sold for £840; the "William Chapman," 207 tons, 1839, £785; the "James Freeman," 248 tons, 1840, £1,060; the "Thomas Rowell," 290 tons, 1838, £1,140; the "Horatio," 296 tons, 1838, £1,100; the "Sunbeam," 215 tons, 1838, £950; the "Martindale," 233 tons, 1838, £925; the "Robert Burrell," 233 tons, 1839, £1,140; the "Wearmouth," 242 tons, 1838, £1,180; the "Sceptre," 229 tons, 1849, £1,700; the "Com-

mercial," 335 tons, 1840; £1,000; the "Antæus," 325 tons, 1845, £1,600; total, £13,428.

On the 31st December, 1851, the amount of the tonnage of the port was 22,904. The number of ships, at the next anniversary, was 118; the tonnage being 23,852. At the close of 1854, there were registered, in the port of Hartlepool, 173 sailing vessels, measuring, in the aggregate, 35,993 tons. Of these, 17 were under 100 tons burthen, 55 between 100 and 200 tons, 84 between 200 and 300 tons, 14 between 300 and 400 tons, and 3 above 400 tons. There were also three steam tugs; one of 19, one of 22, and one of 270 tons burthen.

There are three marine insurance offices; the Mutual Marine, the North Star, and the Mutual Marine Freight. There are in Hartlepool about twenty ship and insurance brokers.

Ship-building was commenced at Hartlepool in 1837; and a considerable number of workmen are now employed in the various building-yards.

PILOTS.—Previous to the recent great increase of local shipping, there were twenty-four pilots in Hartlepool, twelve of whose *branches* extended to the Tees. There are now fifty-six, besides five at Seaton-Carew and seven at Redcar, who are privileged for the old harbour of Hartlepool. Formerly, a difference was made in the charges for piloting British and foreign ships into the harbour; but the general charge is now 1s. 3d. per foot in summer, and 1s. 6d. per foot in winter. The charge for steam-boats is 1s. per keel.

LIFE-BOATS.—A life-boat was established in Hartlepool, many years ago, with the admirable appointments and arrangements of which Captain Manby, in 1813, expressed his gratification. At that time, a 5½-inch mortar, with barbed shot, according to that gentleman's plan, were attached to the establishment. There are now two life-boats, one of which is suspended by crane-davits from the pier, and the other is kept in a boat-house near the shore, about 2 miles north from the town. Carte's rocket apparatus is also kept in readiness. The boats are in charge of a captain, and are kept in efficient order. The rockets and apparatus are under the care of the chief officer of the coast-guard and the haven-master to the port commissioners. The efforts of both branches of the service have been exceedingly valuable in many of those occasions of distress and shipwreck, which, on this part of the coast, so frequently occur. The boats were under the management

of the Tees Bay Life-boat Society till 1847, when they were transferred to a local committee. Originally they were supported by subscriptions and an annual sermon in the parish church; but now by what is called a "voluntary contribution," payable by vessels clearing at the custom-house.

The seamen of the port of Hartlepool, with their own funds and the aid of the National Life-boat (late Shipwreck) Institution and a few benevolent individuals, in 1854 provided themselves with a good life-boat. Its services were first rendered in saving the crew of the brig "Prospect," of Aberdeen, during a gale of wind in October of that year. This was bravely accomplished; but the ship having, in the mean time, drifted amongst broken water, with a little boy clinging to the wreck who appeared to be afraid to relinquish his hold, another attempt was made with the life-boat, and the boy was ultimately taken off the wreck by force. The life-boat, on this her first essay, proved, in the hands of her skilful crew, to be one of superior qualities. A reward of £9 2s. was voted by the National Life-boat Institution to the seamen who manned the boat.

FISHERIES.—For many years, the grand staple of Hartlepool consisted of fish, of which many tons were salted yearly for home consumption and exportation; whilst large quantities of fresh fish were supplied to the principal towns of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire. Many of the young watermen, however, who would formerly have been brought up as fishermen, are now trained as pilots; and this, with other circumstances arising from recent changes in the town and port, have prevented that extension of the fisheries which might have been anticipated. At present, there are about 20 cobsles employed in the "white fishing," the produce of which is said to be worth about £3,500 per annum. In the herring fishery, which lasts about nine weeks, an average of about 150 men and 50 cobsles are employed; the annual value of the produce has been computed at £3,375. In so precarious a pursuit as fishing, however, these sums may be frequently either much above or below the actual value.

INHABITANTS.

From the detached situation of Hartlepool, the inhabitants naturally followed, from father to son, similar occupations, and retained the manners and customs of the past whilst changes were taking place in towns lying in a more direct line with the metropolis. Most

of the time-honoured customs, however, were similar to those prevailing in the north of England generally; but the great extension of the place within the last few years, and the influx of a new population, have tended to destroy the more primitive habits of the people. The solemnities practised every where at Easter, are, however, still preserved; and, on the approach of Christmas, carols are sung by children; *yule clogs* blaze on the eve of the nativity; the Christmas box and New Year's gift are not forgotten, though morris-dancers but rarely exhibit their feats. The custom, though not peculiar to Hartlepool, still exists of presenting a child on its first visit to a relation or neighbour, with three things—salt, bread, and an egg. *Mell* suppers are occasionally held in the neighbourhood at harvest home; but these festivities are now seldom enlivened by the pranks of *guysers*. Until of late years, at the funeral of a young unmarried female, a garland was carried before the corpse, and afterwards suspended in the church. A belief in *wafs* still lingers amongst many of the more imaginative of the lower orders, and few are supposed to die before their neighbours have seen their *wafs* glide softly by. Indeed, some have seen their own—

"I hear a voice you cannot hear,
Which says I must not stay;
I see a hand you cannot see,
Which beckons me away."

Lucy and Colin.

And under the conviction that death is thereby predicted, like many prophecies which help to bring about their own fulfilment, the party so warned seldom recovers from the impression produced by the appearance of such an apparition. The *stot plough* ceases to be paraded through the town on the first Monday after twelfth day; and the practice no longer prevails on Easter Monday for the men to take off the women's shoes or buckles, and on the following day for the women to retaliate in like manner.

Many years previous to the revival of the port, "a small number of country families," says Mr. Proctor, in his history of the town, "long accustomed to the town, made it the place of a few weeks' sojourn in the summer season, when it assumed a sort of spasmodic gaiety, especially about two o'clock of the day, when the 'table d'hôte' at the King's Head invited all the lodgers in the town to dinner, who chose that least troublesome mode of providing their mid-day repast. Great was the flutter in the streets for the space of ten minutes before the appointed hour, as it seemed to be the occasion selected

by the 'dowagers and spinsters' to show off all their array of smart head-gear—in the shape of turbans, caps 'brave with ribbons,' and the like articles of female mystery. Not unfrequently might be seen the amiable curate of that day, in charge of one of those well-appointed dames, sailing down the high street to the dinner, to which, most probably, he had received an invitation; a thing of not rare occurrence, for his social qualities, in the setting of razors and playing a rubber at whist, rendered him an acquisition to both the sexes."

The same writer continues, "The lower class of the females at Hartlepool, at the time in question, were remarked by all strangers to be a very fine class of women. Their practice, when shrimping or seeking bait, of converting their scanty petticoats into short inexpressibles that came about half-way down the thigh, whilst all below was '*in puris naturalibus*,' with the red kerchief on the head, instead of a cap, rendered them very picturesque objects alongside the boats and cobbles, and nets and creels, with which the harbour was generally strewn. It was remarked, that as soon as the 'navvies' came, the costume 'à la Bloomer' disappeared—the red kerchief gave place to the smart cap—with an occasional wreath of artificial flowers in it; shoes and stockings, white on Sundays, became the correct thing, and, in fact, the whole aspect of the inhabitants, as well as the face of the landscape, became changed; and, as far as the inhabitants are concerned, so much for the worse, in the opinion of every true lover of the unsophisticated native."

There is no theatre at Hartlepool; and the amuse-

ments of the inhabitants are consequently derived from the performances of itinerant companies or individuals. Hartlepool races, after being discontinued for six years, were revived on the 2nd of September, 1841, but have not since been regularly held. Regattas, and other occasional aquatic sports, are appropriate to the locality. A "bachelors' ball" sometimes enlivens the monotony of social life; and, as in other places, the study and practice of music are beginning to acquire that estimation and popularity to which the science is entitled.

A town which has undergone so many changes as Hartlepool has done, affords a curious theme for reflection on the characters of its successive inhabitants. In the dim mists of the past, the religious sisterhood of St. Hilda fade from the view to give place to the grim warriors who were contemporaneous with the Bruce. These are succeeded by the bold seamen of the North Sea, who bore the chivalry of their native land to the wars of Scotland and France, or who fought their country's battles on their own element; whilst, at home, the religion and learning of the time were preserved by the canons of Guisborough, whose example must have induced a taste for literature which endured long after their departure.* The hardy, industrious, honest, and simple population of the last century are now being superseded by the acute man of business, the ingenious mechanic, and, once more, the hardy navigator. It is to be hoped that the people of Hartlepool, now fully alive to the advantages of their situation, may long continue to enjoy the fruits of their enterprise, talent, and perseverance.

* Richard Cosin, LL.D., according to Fuller, "was born at Hartly Poole; and some observe a providence that he who afterwards was to prove the grand champion of episcopacy, should (amongst all the counties of England) be born in this bishoprick. His father was a person of quality, a captain of a company in Musselbrough Field, whence his valour returned with victory and wealth; when crossing the river Tweed (O the uncertainty of all earthly happiness!) was drowned therein, to the great losse of his son Richard; and greater, because he was not sensible thereof, as left an infant in the cradle." His mother afterwards married a Mr. Meddow, a Yorkshire gentleman, by whom he was put to school at Skipton in Craven; and, before he was twelve years old, he was admitted in Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was made a Scholar and a Fellow as soon as, by his age, degree, and the statutes, it was possible. He was a general scholar, geometrician, musician, physician, and divine; but chiefly celebrated

as a canon lawyer. Archbishop Whitgift preferred him to the chancellorship of Worcester, and afterwards made him Dean of the Arches; "wherein he carried himself without giving (though many took) offence at him." It was laid to his charge, that he gave many blank licences, thus giving occasion to unlawful marriages, and "robbing many a parent of his dear child thereby." His biographer, however, states, that "there was but one, which a fugitive servant stole from the register to make his private profit thereby." During the sickness of which Dr. Cosin died, he suffered little pain, though very corpulent; and his last words were, "Farewell my surviving friends, remember your mortality and eternal life." He gave £40 to the building of a chamber in Trinity College, and £15 per annum for the maintenance of two scholarships therein; but died so poor that he did not leave above £50 a year to his heir.—Fuller's *Worthies*.

PARISH OF STRANTON.

THE parish of Stranton originally consisted of the townships of Stranton (including Tunstall), Brearton, and Seaton-Carew (including Owton). It was bounded on the north and west by the parish of Hart, on the south-west by Elwick Hall, on the south by Greatham, and on the east by the sea. In 1841, Seaton-Carew was constituted a distinct chapelry; and that of West Hartlepool, situated in the north-east part of the township of Stranton, was formed in 1852.

STRANTON.

THE township of Stranton (which includes West Hartlepool and Middleton), with its tidal water, comprises an area of 3,695 acres. In 1801, it contained 325 inhabitants; in 1811, the whole parish (including Stranton, Brearton, and Seaton-Carew) had a population of 659; in 1821, that of the township was 371; in 1831, 381; in 1841, 1,491; and in 1851, 4,008, of whom 2,288 were males and 1,720 females. The increase at the two latter periods was caused by the large number of labourers, with their families, employed at the Hartlepool and West Docks, and to the increase of the coal trade. In 1831, there were 101 inhabited houses; in 1841, 274 inhabited, 12 uninhabited, and 6 building; and in 1851, 637 inhabited, 13 uninhabited, and 56 building. Since that time, the number of houses has increased at the rate of 150 per annum. About six years ago, the number of rate-payers was about 400; in 1855, there were about 1,400. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate, in 1828-9 was, for the whole parish, £4,562; in 1853, it was, for the township alone, £17,579.

In the year ended Lady-day, 1854, the amount collected in poor-rates for Stockton Union, in the township of Stranton, was £430 6s.; in aid of rates, £5 15s.; total, £436 1s. In Brearton, the poor-rate amounted to £46 10s.; in aid of do., 8s.; making a total income

of £482 19s. The expenditure during the same period was as follows:—

In-maintenance:—Stranton, £17 9s.; Brearton, £15 14s....	£33 3
Out-relief:—Stranton, £150 4s.; Brearton, £20 2s.....	170 6
Loans repaid:—Stranton, £8 10s.; Brearton, £2 12s. . .	11 2
Salaries and rations of officers:—Stranton, £13 7s.; Brearton, £1 17s.....	15 4
Other expenses:—Stranton, £7 6s.; Brearton, 16s.....	8 1
Total expenses connected with relief	237 16
Constables' expenses before justices:—Stranton, £2 5s.; Brearton, 18s.....	3 3
Vaccination fees:—Stranton,.....	2 12
Registration fees to clergymen:—Stranton, £17 16s.; Brearton, 2s.....	17 18
County-rates, &c.:—Stranton, £275 3s.; Brearton, £7 16s.	282 19
Parliamentary registration, &c.:—Stranton, £2 19s.; Brearton, 10s.....	3 9
For other purposes:—Stranton, £52 1s.; Brearton, £3 15s.	55 16
	£603 13

The Stockton and Hartlepool branch of the North-eastern railway extends along 1 mile and covers 20 acres in this township. It contributed £7 6s. 6d. to the local rates in each of the years 1851 and 1852; the gross amounts raised in those years being respectively £434 17s. 7½d. and £456 0s. 9d.

Stranton (obviously the *town* on the *strand*) is pleasantly situated about a quarter of a mile from the sea, to which the ground slopes gradually.* It contains three corn-mills,† four public houses, and a few tradesmen.

to the milne at the least. And this examinant further sayth that he hard the said Johnson confesse and say that he had committed adultery with the said Jane Slaiter, and that he wold never refuse hir as longe as the breth was in him; and that she shoulde never come in the lawe so longe as he had one grote to spende. And this examinant tolde him that the neighbours wold put hir out of the parishe, and Johnson answered that he wold place hir. And she beinge so put out of the parishe, was placed by him in his owne howse and hir goods, and kept hir ther till she was cited; and since she resortethe to him, as is aforesaid. And the said Johnson said to this examinate that he had rather that any man shoulde gape his owne wyf then kisse Jane Slaiter mouth. †

“John Cassen, of Stranton, yeoman, aged about 52 years:—He

* A mass of red stone, of 10 or 12 tons weight, was discovered in 1829, in a bed of clay beneath the sand of the beach. It was beautifully veined; and the lower part was of a consistence between stone and clay. When worked up into mantle-pieces, candlesticks, and other ornaments, and polished, its brilliancy was nearly equal to that of marble.

† The following are the depositions in proceedings against Edward Johnson (miller), in *causa* correctionis. 1 Feb. 1676:—

“Thomas Colson, of Stranton, aged about 54 years. He saith that this examine knoweth, as all his neighbours doe, that the said Johnson is generally suspected to lye in whoredome with the said Jennet Slaiter; and that he haith kept hir and doethe kepe hir still, as his leman; for that she cometh every weeke once or twice to him

The newly-erected town of West Hartlepool now adjoins the village on the east, and is incorporated with it for the poor-rates. Stranton is also included in the West Hartlepool Improvement Act, and is lighted with gas; but the water is not yet laid in, there being a good supply in the village. An annual feast is held at this village, commencing on the Sunday after Old Martinmas-day. A school-house was built by subscription in 1777, but did not receive any endowment. (See CHARITIES). Limestone was formerly quarried and burnt in great abundance; but, previous to the commencement of the West Docks, this business had declined.

There was but one person who joined the Northern Rebellion in 1569 from "Straynton," and he suffered death.

Stranton was formerly part of the ancient Hartness; and the manor was held under Bruce and Clifford by the Lumleys. John Lord Lumley, 4th Eliz., alienated the manor of Stranton, Seaton-Carew, and Newburn-Rawe to Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt., from whose widow they passed to her son by a former marriage, Sir William Read, Knt. The Wilsons of Hartlepool, the Gibsons, and the Whartons of Old Park, afterwards held property belonging to this manor; the great tithes of the whole parish belonging to the Whartons. Another manor in Stranton belonged to the Fitz-Marmadukes of Hordon, and their descendants, the Lumleys and Gascoignes. It passed from the latter in 1607, to Anthony Dodsworth, Gent., and from his descendants, in 1683, to Richard and William Reed, of Hart, yeomen. In 1715, Dorothy, widow of Richard Reed, intermarried with Edward Surtees, Esq., of Mainsforth, in which family the property descended to the late Robert Surtees, Esq.

After the Dissolution, the lands in Stranton which had been granted to Guisborough Abbey by Robert Bruce, remained vested in the crown till July 31, 1609, when King James I. granted them to George Salter, Gent., and John Williams, of London, draper, by whom they were granted, June 23, 1615, to Robert Gibson, Nicholas Dodshon, and John Dodshon, yeomen, of Stranton. The Reeds afterwards held the property for several years. The principal proprietors at present are F. A. Milbank, Esq.; Ralph Walker, Esq., of *Middleton Grange*; William Robson, Esq., of *Catcote*; W. L. Wharton, Esq.; W. Barras, Esq.; and Wilbraham Egerton, Esq.

THE CHURCH.

THIS church probably occupies the site of that given by Robert de Brus to Guisborough Abbey, and the grant of which was confirmed by Bishops Pudsey and Kellaw. The style of architecture in all its parts is nearly similar. The tower is lofty, rising from pointed arches, with a triple window in its western front. The entrance is by a south porch. Each of the side aisles is formed by a single octagonal pillar, supporting blunt-pointed arches; and a lofty pointed arch separates the nave from the chancel. In the north aisle, a porch, originally entered by an arch, was afterwards closed up, but is now thrown into the body of the church. Another porch, on the north side of the chancel, which was the family burial-place of the Fulthorpes of Tunstall, and afterwards converted into a vestry, has also been reopened: it is formed by two elliptic arches, supported by an octagonal pillar. About 100 additional sittings have thus been obtained; and the arches are very effective. The white-washing and plastering on the pillars have been removed, and various improvements and restorations made, by the present vicar. The old wooden pulpit has been replaced by a beautiful one of Caen stone; and an organ has also been erected in a recess on the south side of the chancel: it cost about £70, and was paid for by a subscription headed by the vicar. The windows of the church are the only enriched parts, and are all either of the late decorated or perpendicular period. The church will accommodate about 500 persons. The nave is 51 feet long, and, with its side aisles, 48 feet wide: the chancel is 33 feet long by 15 wide.

In the floor of the north porch are two large marble slabs, one of which is plain, and on the brass of the other was formerly a representation of a person in long robes. The mural monument of James Belassis, Esq., of Owton (who died in 1640), in the north aisle, represented him in the act of rising from the tomb, and throwing off a winding sheet: being in a decayed state, it has been removed. Other tablets record the deaths of Reed Surtees, Esq. and the Rev. John Gagnier, vicar.

A neat vestry has recently been erected on the north side of the chancel, in architectural harmony with the other portions of the church.

said that he harde the said Johnson saye that he had committed whoredom with Janet Slater; and, further, said if there were a hundred the harnessed men set betwixt him and hir, with drawn swords in ther hands, that he wold run throughe them all to hir; and that, if ther were a hundred devils of hell betwixt him and hir, with fleshe

croks in ther hands, that he wold run throughe them all to hir; ther being present John Jackson. Saying further that he was present with the vicar of Stranton when he rebuked him for suche his evel demeanour: Johnson answered that he hoped that he that was an evill man wold never amend.—JOHN CASSON."

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 contain entries of baptisms from 1580 to 1812, defective from 1587 to 1589, 1648 to 1680, and 1768 to 1793; No. 3, burials from 1583 to 1812, defective from 1612 to 1660 and 1768 to 1792; No. 4, marriages from 1580 to 1812, defective from 1647 to 1680. No entries 1686 to 1688, and 1691.

Stranton vicarage, the prior of Guisborough patron till the Dissolution; afterwards, — Dodsworth, Esq.; now, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. King's Books, £17 16s. 0½d.; Tenths, £1 15s. 7¼d.; Episc. proc., 6s.; Archid., 3s. 8d.; Synod., 4s. Dedication to All Saints.

VICARS.—Richard de Topeliff occurs 1312; Walter de Gisburn, ob. 1343; Thomas Scot, 1349; John de Wolviston, 1361; Richard Oliver, 1379, p. m. Wolviston; Thomas Stare, 1396, p. m. Oliver; John Burie, 1424, p. res. Stare; John Chestre, 1434, p. m. Burie; Richard Driffild, 1437, p. res. Chestre; Thomas Savage, 1481; Joseph Moreby, 1501; George Corney, 1509, p. m. Moreby; D'nus Richard Slater, 1510; John Semer, cl., 1539; James Lakenbie, preb., 1561, p. m. Semer; Richard Rawling, 1575, p. m. Lakenbie; Philip Hatherleye, 1578, p. m. Rawling; William Massie, 1581, p. m. Hatherleye; Ralph Turner, 1588, p. m. Massie; Thomas Matthewson, 1590, p. res. Turner; Henry Bell, 1602, p. m. Matthewson; John Allen, 1607; John Smith, 1661; William Smith, A.B., 1671; Stephen Tennant, A.M., 1671, p. res. Smith; James Noble, 1710, p. m. Tennant; Richard Condor, 1727, p. m. Noble; Matthew Robinson, A.M., 1738, p. m. Condor; John Gagnier, A.M., 1745, p. res. Robinson; Joseph Birkett, A.M., 1796, p. m. Gagnier; Rowland Webster, A.M., 1833, p. m. Birkett; Henry R. Ridley, 1851, p. res. Webster for Kelloe.

The vicar of Stranton provided one lancer and two archers to the array of the clergy in 1400.

The glebe consists of the vicarage-house and garden, at the south-west corner of the village. The vicar is generally entitled to the tithe of hay, and to all small tithes. The gross annual income of the living was stated, in 1835, at £325, subject to permanent payments amounting to £45, leaving £280 clear. The tithes were commuted in 1841; those of Stranton for £220, those of Brearton for £25, and those of Seaton-Carew for £100, making a total of £345, besides the sums received as surplice fees.

CHARITIES.

Fulthorpe's Charity.—The Rev. Christopher Fulthorpe, by will, June 30, 1707, devised to trustees all his property in Tunstall, Mordeston, Stranton, Throston, Hart, Hartlepool, and elsewhere in the county of Durham, that they, after paying certain legacies and annuities out of his estate at Catcote, should with the residue build a school-house in such place as he should

direct, the master of which, who should be a deacon or qualified as such, was to receive £20 yearly for teaching 15 children in Stranton and Hart parishes gratis. The further sum of £8 per annum was to be laid out in buying coats, shoes, and hats for four scholars, and 40s. for Common Prayer Books, Whole Duties of Man, and Bibles, for such as should need them, and had made the greatest improvement. He also directed that if his three grand-daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Margaret Ellis, should die without issue, all the residue of the rents and profits of his estates should be applied in the purchase of lands for the augmentation of vicarages and parsonages in the county of Durham first, and afterwards in Yorkshire or elsewhere. No school was for many years established according to the directions of this will; though two of the proprietors of Catcote admitted that £400 and £200 had been returned from their respective purchase monies, on account of the claim that might possibly be made upon them in respect of this charity. At length, in 1841, a school-house was erected, by the proprietor of Catcote, at the north end of the village. It is called Fulthorpe's School, and is managed by five trustees, of whom the vicar of Stranton for the time being is the acting trustee. The proprietor of Catcote, W. Robson, Esq., gives £30 annually; and the school is attended by above 80 children.

TUNSTALL.

THIS estate, which adjoins Stranton on the west, was the ancient seat of the younger branch of the Fulthorpes. After the attainder of Sir Roger, Richard II., in 1399, restored it, with other possessions, to Sir William Fulthorpe, to hold during the life of his father. It afterwards passed by marriage to the families of Radclyffe, Booth, and Strangways, but was again acquired, by marriage and purchase, by the elder line of Fulthorpe. In 1707, it passed to the grand-daughters of the Rev. C. Fulthorpe, one of whom married Robert Raikes, Esq., of Northallerton, whose son sold the estates. James Robinson, Esq., the purchaser of a part, sold Tunstall to Mrs. Barras; and it is now held by Mr. William Barras. Catcote, which was sold at the same time to Mr. Henry Robson, is at present the property of William Robson, Esq.

BREARTON,

Or *Brierton*, a township to the south-west of Stranton, comprises 748 acres, divided into three farms, and con-

taining four inhabited houses. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 22; in 1811 the population was included with the rest of the parish; and at the four succeeding enumerations, it was 21, 22, 27, and 33; 18 of the latter being males and 15 females. The property was valued for the county-rate in 1853 at £465. The hamlet of Brearton is 8 miles east-north-east from Stockton.

This manor anciently belonged to the Greystocks; one of whom, Sir William Greystock, in 1344, settled this estate, with Nesham and Coniscliffe, on himself

and the heirs of his own body, with remainder over, failing such issue, to Robert, son of Ralph Neville, of Raby, on condition of his assuming the arms and name of Greystock. Brearton, however, continued in his own descendants till the reign of Henry VII., when it passed by marriage to Thomas Lord Dacre, of Gilsland, and afterwards to the Howards. In the reign of Charles II., Sir William Blackett, Bart., held this manor: it was afterwards the property of the family of Turner, and subsequently of Kirkleatham Hospital, to which it still belongs.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF WEST HARTLEPOOL.

THE recently formed parochial chapelry of Christ Church has assigned to it all that part of the parish of Stranton comprised within the following boundaries, that is to say: firstly, all that part which is bounded on the south by the highway leading from the sea shore to the village and the parish church of Stranton, and extending westwards as far as the point or corner at which the said highway turns southward towards the said parish church. Secondly, that part of the said parish commencing from the said last-mentioned point or corner of the said highway, and extending along the highway leading from the said parish church of Stranton to the point or corner of the highway leading towards Throston, and as far westwards thereon as the eastern boundary of the field of Ralph Walker, adjoining certain houses and property belonging to William Hutchinson on the west side of the ground belonging to Ralph Ward Jackson, and Robinson Watson, merchant, and Thomas Wilde Powell, gentleman, and intended for a public cemetery. Thirdly, that part of the said parish commencing from the western extremity of the said ground intended as the public cemetery (and including the same ground), and extending from the said point or corner of the said highway leading to Throston aforesaid as far as the northern extremity of the said parish of Stranton, and along the entire northern and eastern boundary of the said parish of Stranton; and which said district intended to be hereby assigned, shall be under the immediate care of the minister who may be duly licensed to serve such church, as regards the visitation of the sick and other pastoral duties, and the publication of banns of marriage, and the solemnization and performance of marriages, baptisms, and churchings in the said church.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

THE town of West Hartlepool has risen into existence solely in consequence of the formation of the West Docks. Up to the year 1845, the entire site was a barren shore and land, on which stood a solitary farmhouse. The ground becoming the property of the Dock Company, the plan and arrangements of the buildings are more systematic than is usually the case with places so hastily constructed. The parts more recently built, in particular, are judiciously laid out; the main streets running at right angles from east to west and from north to south. The principal are *Church Street*, *Whitby Street*, *Scarborough Street*, *Victoria Terrace*, and *Albert Terrace*; and other large thoroughfares are

in the course of formation. The houses are generally of brick, and well built; and the shops are neat and commodious. The adoption of one uniform system of drainage will, it is hoped, supersede the necessity of future expensive changes. The Dock-offices, situated at the north end of Victoria Terrace, are about to be taken down; and more extensive and suitable buildings will be erected for the purpose where the present Tower Buildings stand.

The district called *California*, to the north-west, forms an exception to the other parts of the town; the houses, mostly occupied by workmen, being crowded together, and generally deficient in those conveniences and sanitary arrangements which are now considered essential to health and comfort.

Upwards of 100 acres of land are about to be added to the town, as building sites for villas, &c. These tracts are situated to the south and west, and belong respectively to the West Hartlepool Dock Company, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. Carter. The town is supplied with water and gas by the Hartlepool company.

POLICE STATION.—A proposal was made in 1853, by the West Hartlepool Dock Company, to contribute £100, a free site, and stone sufficient for building a police station in the township of Stranton, with lock-up cells, and accommodation for their own and the county police, on condition that the magistrates should contribute a sum of equal value, viz., £150; the estimated cost of such a building being £300. The station was to become the property of the county; the police of the company, under this arrangement, were to be consolidated with the county force, as provided for by the Constabulary Act. The proposal being accepted by the magistrates, a station was erected on the east side of West Hartlepool, and is used by the county police, and for the accommodation of the force engaged at the docks.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT ACT.—In 1853, Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., applied, on behalf of the town, for an improvement act; and, at a public meeting of the inhabitants, a committee was appointed to consider the eligibility of such an object. The project having met with general approval, an act was obtained, and received the royal assent June 2, 1854. It is intitled, "An Act for paving, lighting, watching, draining, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the town of West Hartlepool, and part of the township of Stranton, in the county of Durham, for providing a cemetery, and for other purposes." The persons named in it as the first commissioners are, Ralph Ward Jackson, the Rev. Henry Richard Ridley, Thomas Casebourne, Ralph Walker, Christopher Salmon, William Lisle, John Richardson, John Taylor, William Ramsay, Jacob Allison, William Waldon, and Cuthbert Emerson. One-third of the number are to retire on the 25th of March in every year, and their successors to be elected by rate-payers of £10 and upwards. They are empowered to divide the limits of the town into "The Town District" and "The Rural District," and to set up boundary stones. They may purchase lands for opening new streets, regulate their width, and enforce flagging and draining. They are also empowered to construct sewers, to convert sewerage into manure, to supply water, to

establish baths and wash-houses, to provide slaughter-houses, and to construct a cemetery. They may impose highway and borough-rates, levy tolls, and may borrow £13,250 towards paying the expenses of the act, building a town-hall, market-house, and other public buildings; and £13,000 for the other purposes of the act. A sinking fund is to be set apart, of not less than one-thirtieth part, in one year, of the money borrowed.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—At a meeting of the town improvement commissioners, held in November, 1854, it was resolved to purchase, for £500, an acre of ground belonging to the Dock Company, on the east of a projected cemetery, for slaughter-houses; the purchase-money to remain at interest at five per cent. per annum for five years, with the option to the commissioners of paying it off at any time within that period. About eighteen slaughter-houses have been erected on this ground, with a fold-yard attached to each; and there is also a residence for an attendant. The buildings form an enclosure to the ground, which is of an oblong form. The maximum charges for using the slaughter-houses, according to a schedule annexed to the Improvement Act, are, for every bull, ox, cow, steer, heifer, or other beast, 1s.; for every calf, 6d.; for every sheep or lamb, 4d.; and for every hog or pig, 6d. The act provides that notice shall be given, by printed handbills, when slaughter-houses are provided; after which notice, persons slaughtering elsewhere in the town are liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for each offence. The justices may decide whether there be a sufficient number of slaughter-houses. The officers of the commissioners have power to seize bad meat; and any butcher, provision dealer, or other person exposing for sale unwholesome meat, fish, or other provisions, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £5, and forfeiture of the articles exposed.

THE CHURCH.

CHRIST CHURCH, West Hartlepool, is situated on a piece of ground, of about an acre in extent, enclosed by a dwarf wall and iron palisading, and laid out with walks and grass sward. This ground, with the stone and lime for the erection of the church (which is the magnesian limestone from the neighbouring quarries), were given by the West Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company. The building is in the early English style of architecture, and consists of a square western tower, nave with side aisles, transept and polygonal apse or

chancel. The roof is covered with Peak's terro-metallic tiles, divided into lozenge compartments by diagonal courses of a darker colour crossing each other. At the intersection of the nave and transept roofs, there is an octagonal lantern, containing eight quatrefoil windows for ventilation, and above which is a spire and ornamental iron finial.

The tower, beneath which is the principal entrance of the church, is 100 feet high, with a stair turret at the south-east angle, and contains a peal of six bells, by Taylor and Son, of Loughborough: they cost nearly £400, towards which the Bishop of Durham contributed £100. The tower is surmounted by a spire and vane, 25 feet high, which forms a conspicuous object from the sea.

The extreme length of the interior is 125 feet, the width of the nave 28 feet, the length of the transept 89 feet, and its width 23 feet. At the west end of the nave is a stone gallery, for the choir and organ; the latter built by James Langley, Esq., of Greatham. The interior of the roof is open, and stained in imitation of old oak: the height from the floor to the ridge is 38 feet. The south transept, appropriated to sailors, is called the Mariners' Porch, and bears on its gable a sculpture of an anchor. The chancel is approached by three steps. There is a spacious vestry, with an entrance-porch, at the north-east corner of the church. The sittings, which are all open, are of deal, stained in imitation of oak, and contain accommodation for 1,000 persons, 300 of which are free. The doors, pulpit, reading-desk, altar-rail, table, and chairs, are of oak. The font, which is elevated on three steps in the south-west angle of the church, is of stone, with a carved oak cover. The windows are filled with plain and coloured glass in geometrical forms, with painted borders. In each of the transept gables there is a circular window, in twelve compartments; the centre of that to the north containing a sitting figure of the Saviour. Three compartments of the east window are filled with stained glass, containing figures of Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul.

The church is built from designs by Mr. E. B. Lamb, architect, London. Tenders were advertised for the erection on March 4, 1852; and the church was completed and consecrated by the Bishop of Durham on the 20th of April. 1854.

The district was assigned to Christ Church, by the Bishop of Durham, in compliance with a petition presented to him, and in accordance with the provisions of the act of parliament for such purposes. The district com-

prises the populous suburb called California, and Middleton, which includes a large portion of the old docks. As a preliminary, the sum of £1,000 was invested, being a foundation for an endowment, in the hands of the following trustees:—Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq.; Charles Swainston, Esq., Cooper Hill, Preston; the Rev. G. T. Fox, Durham; the Rev. H. W. M'Grath, rector of Kersall, Manchester; and the Rev. John Lawson, vicar of Seaton-Carew. The interest from this sum, with the pew-rents and surplice-fees, constitute the only sources of income. Application was made to the ecclesiastical commissioners for a permanent grant; but, though the district contains upwards of 7,000 inhabitants, besides the floating population in the shipping, the application was not complied with. The living is in the patronage of the above five trustees; and the Rev. John Hart Burges, A.B., is the first incumbent.

A parsonage house is now being erected on ground given by the Dock Company, adjoining the church on the south-east. The cost is estimated at £1,200, towards which a grant of £400 was made in 1854 from the Maltby Fund. The style of architecture will correspond, in some degree, with that of the church.

CHAPELS.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—This chapel, which is in course of erection, is situated a little to the south of Christ Church, in Tower Street. The style of the building is Gothic, of the early decorated period, from designs by Mr. Thomas Oliver, architect, and consists of nave, east and west transept, gallery, and square tower with an octagonal spire, terminating with splayes at the base, to fit the form of the tower; its height, measuring from the foundation, is 110 feet. The edifice is of brick; the window-dressings, cappings, buttresses, and tower, will be covered with Portland cement. The pews are of stained fir; the roof is open, supported by metal columns and arches, and the building is calculated to accommodate 700 hearers. The vestry, school-room, class-rooms, &c., are arranged under the chapel. The entire cost will be upwards of £2,000; but a portion of the gallery and school-room only will be finished at the present time. Towards the cost of erection, the English Congregational Chapel Building Society gave £250; the proceeds of a bazaar in the town, on behalf of the building fund, produced £170; John Richardson, Esq., of Stranton, gave the site, value £220; and subscriptions of various amounts have been contributed by the congregation and their

friends. The chapel is expected to be opened for divine service in January, 1856. The Rev. J. H. Hughes, formerly a missionary in the West Indies, is the minister.

The few Congregationalists, or Independents, who were in West Hartlepool, first opened a room in 1854, as a place of meeting; since that time, the numbers so rapidly increased, that the necessity of a larger place of worship occasioned measures to be adopted for the erection of the present building.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.—This chapel, situated opposite to the church, is a large plain brick building. It was opened on Whit-Monday, 1855.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL is a brick building in Dock Street, built by subscription, and will hold about 300 persons. Previous to its erection, the congregation met in a school-room.

WESLEYAN REFORMERS' CHAPEL.—This place of worship is situated in Lynn Street, and will accommodate above 600 persons. It contains a gallery; and there is a large school-room on the ground floor. The congregation formerly assembled in the Wesleyan chapel at Middleton; but, on differences arising in the Methodist body, they commenced a subscription for building the present chapel in 1850; and it was opened, June 8, 1851, by preachers who had been expelled from the Wesleys.

CEMETERY.

In accordance with the provisions of the town improvement act, the commissioners, in November, 1854, agreed to purchase a field, containing 11 acres, at £200 per acre, from the Dock Company; the payment to be made on the same conditions as that for the site of the slaughter-houses. The ground is described in a schedule annexed to the act as "a certain field, or piece or parcel of land, in the township of Stranton, now in the possession of Ralph Ward Jackson, Thomas Wilde Powell, and Robinson Watson, and which said field is bounded on the south side thereof by a highway leading from Stranton to Throston and Hart, in the county of Durham, and on the east side or end by a highway leading from Stranton aforesaid to Hartlepool, and the eastern end of which said field is situate about 330 yards to the west of a certain water reservoir belonging to the Hartlepool Gas and Water Company."

The act provides that every part of the cemetery shall be enclosed with walls or other sufficient fences,

of at least 7 feet high; but as it may not be deemed expedient at once to appropriate the whole of the land, the commissioners may set apart and enclose a sufficient portion for burial purposes, and let the remainder for any term not exceeding three years. At present, the part inclosed is surrounded with wooden paling, which is erected at the rate of 5s. per yard. Part of the land is to be consecrated for the burial of persons according to the rites of the Church of England; and the remainder is for the interment of Dissenters. Near the centre of the ground two chapels have been erected; one appropriated to the consecrated, and the other to the unconsecrated portion of the cemetery. They are of stone, and in the Gothic style of architecture. A lodge, with an entrance-gate on each side, is built in a style harmonizing with the chapels, and is surmounted by a bell turret. Between £200 and £300 have been expended in forming the cemetery, the allotted part of which is nearly ready for consecration.

The commissioners are empowered to charge for interments (which are not to be allowed in the chapels, or within 15 feet of their outer walls), "such sums of money as they shall from time to time think reasonable," to be the same in the consecrated and unconsecrated parts, and not to exceed, for any corpse interred in a vault, catacomb, or brick grave, the sum of £4; and for every other corpse, the sum of £1 10s. The incumbent of Christ Church is the chaplain appointed by the act, and is entitled to receive from the commissioners a fee of 7s. 6d. for the funeral of every person who, at the time of his death, is rated at more than £5 for the relief of the poor; and 2s. 6d. each for the funeral of poor persons. The commissioners are empowered to provide premises for the reception of the dead previous to interment; and they may order the removal of all corpses from lodging-houses, dwelling-houses, cellars, out-houses, or other buildings, from which injurious effects may be apprehended, to the premises provided, there to be decently and carefully kept previous to interment. No interments are to take place in any other part of the ecclesiastical district of Christ Church than the legal cemetery.

THE ATHENÆUM, &c.

THIS beautiful building stands in a prominent part of the new town. The principal front is adorned with pilasters and a well proportioned entablature, the roof terminating with an elegant blocked cornice. It is in the Italian style, and of an appropriate classic character.

The frontage in Lynn Street is seventy-four feet, and that in Charles Street is fifty-one feet. The foundation-stone of the building was laid August 25, 1851; and it was formally opened on the 7th of September, 1852. The cost was about £1,100, exclusive of the site and stone materials, which were furnished by the dock company, and cartage and labour provided by the neighbouring farmers. Towards the building fund, Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., contributed £100, and his example was immediately followed by subscriptions from various parties in the town and district. The building was erected from designs by Mr. H. B. Robson. The interior comprises a school-room, laboratory, and store-room on the basement floor; a news-room, library, two class-rooms, and two rooms for a housekeeper, on the ground floor; and on the upper floor a lecture-room, 70 feet by 30, with coved ceiling, a gallery, and ventilating arrangements. On the latter floor there is also a retiring-room, with offices connected. The large room is used for assemblies; and there are apartments occupied by the board of commissioners.

A *Mechanics' Institute* was established in West Hartlepool in 1836, under the patronage of the Rev. R. Webster, then vicar of Stranton, and R. W. Jackson, Esq. Since the completion of the Athenæum, the library and museum of the Institute have been placed in that building; and classes for French, German, &c., have been established, tea-parties held, and lectures delivered, in connection with it. At the anniversary meeting of the society, January 30, 1855, the number of members and the income were stated as follows:—3 honorary members, £2 2s. each, £6 6s.; 105 first class, or Institute and news-room members, 16s. each, £84; 86 second class, news-room alone, 8s. each, £34 8s.; 7 third class, ladies, 6s. each, £2 2s.; and 12 fourth class, under 18 years of age, 4s. each, £2 8s.; being a total of 210 members, and a revenue of £129 4s.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.—In 1854, a subscription was set on foot for the erection of schools, in connection with Christ Church, for the instruction of 800 boys, girls, and infants. Another object proposed is the establishment of an evening class for seamen and sea apprentices. The Dock Company presented the site on the south-west of the church, and offered to furnish stone from their quarries; in addition to which it is estimated that £2,400 will be required. Towards this sum, C. S. Swainston, Esq., of Preston, contributed £50; W. B. Swainston, Esq., £20; Messrs. Klengdon and Co., Hamburg, £20; Trinity House, Newcastle, £20;

William Hutchinson, Esq., £10; Rev. G. T. Fox, £10 10s.; and there were several smaller subscriptions.

OTHER SCHOOLS.—There is a boarding-school for young ladies at West House; and in the town there are four day-schools for boys (one of which is held in the Athenæum), and four for girls.

INTERNAL TRADE.

THE usual professions and trades of a seaport town flourish in West Hartlepool. Besides engineers, builders, house-carpenters, &c., there are eight ship-building yards, including one recently established by Mr. Pile, previously an eminent builder of clipper vessels at Sunderland. His premises, which are leased from the Dock Company, adjoin the Jackson Dock on the north-west, and include a dry dock, measuring 320 feet long, 72 feet broad at top, 32 feet broad at bottom, with an entrance 60 feet wide, being the largest on the east coast. The ship-yard contains every description of machinery necessary for building and repairing all kinds of iron and wood ships and steamers. The iron foundries of Mr. W. Taylor and Bastow Brothers are in Hope Street. There is a canvas manufactory in Tennant Street, and several block and mast makers near the docks. The town contains a printing-office, a variety of shops, three breweries, four ale and porter merchants, ten inns and public-houses, twenty-two beer-shops, two eating-houses, and a corn-mill. Further details relative to the trade of the port will be given in the account of the docks and harbour of refuge.

WEST DOCKS.

THOUGH the coal trade of the southern and south-western portions of the county of Durham was directed to the Tees by the Stockton and Hartlepool and the Clarence railways, yet the intricate navigation of that river was soon felt to be an inconvenience; and, in 1838, a branch from the Clarence railway, in the township of Billingham, was projected, for the purpose of enabling those coals to be shipped at a new dock, to be formed in land purchased for the purpose, adjoining to the Slake at Hartlepool. A company was accordingly proposed, with a capital of £150,000, in 3,000 shares at £50 each. It was estimated that 160,000 chaldrons, or 400,000 tons of coal would be annually vended by this railway, producing a revenue of £19,166 13s. 4d. Fish, it was calculated, would produce £1,000; pas-

sengers, £5,200; and merchandise, £1,500; whilst the expenses were calculated at £6,500, leaving a supposed profit of £20,366 13s. 4d. Though threatened with opposition by parties shipping coal at the old Hartlepool docks, an act was obtained in 1839, for the formation of "The Stockton and Hartlepool Railway."* It was completed in 1841, and is nearly 8 miles in length.

To avoid further competition, the old dock company entered into an agreement for three years, with the new railway company, to ship the coals and other traffic of the latter in their docks. The unsatisfactory termination of this agreement has been alluded to in page 274; and measures were taken in earnest for the construction of the new dock and harbour in the situation originally proposed. Application was made to parliament, in the session of 1844, for an act for the purpose, which encountered a severe opposition from the old dock company, the Pier and Port Commissioners of Hartlepool, and others, backed by the opinion of Mr. Murray, C.E. The approval of the Admiralty was, however, obtained; and petitions, numerous signed, were presented to parliament in favour of the new enterprise, from the shipping interests of the ports of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, South Shields, Blyth, Sunderland, Scarborough, Whitby, Yarmouth, Lynn, Ipswich, and Hartlepool; also from the fishermen of the latter place, and from the owners of collieries in the southern and western districts of the county, desiring to ship in the West Dock, and representing an annual production of upwards of 500,000 tons. Not the least important petition, on this occasion, was from eight captains of vessels, who, in attempting to make the old harbour in a severe gale from the east-north-east, on the 26th of February, 1844 (while the bill was before parliament), were wrecked under distressing circumstances, on the very site proposed for the new harbour, and the whole of whom, according to the evidence of one of the captains, could have saved their ships if that harbour had then been formed. Through the energetic

exertions of the friends of the bill, it was at length passed, and received the royal assent on the 23rd May, 1844. The promoters were thus incorporated as "The Hartlepool West Harbour and Dock Company;" and hence the establishment of "The West Harbour and Docks."

The works of the West Harbour and the inner dock were commenced in the spring of 1845. The harbour, formed by stone piers projecting from the land, contained an area of 13 acres; and the dock, excavated in the neighbouring meadows, contained 8 acres.† They were opened, amidst great public rejoicings, on the 1st of June, 1847; when the "Prince" barque, of Jersey, and the "Benbow" schooner, of London, entered from the sea; and so excellent were the shipping accommodations, that both vessels were laden with coals in two hours, and proceeded to sea the same tide on which they entered.

The importance of the harbour of West Hartlepool was evinced by the fact that during the first seven months after its opening, ending December, 1847, 460 ships entered, and 54,202 tons of coal and coke were shipped. The entries and shipments in the following specified years were—

In 1848,	1,242 ships,	169,021 tons.
„ 1849,	2,753 „	388,954 „
„ 1850,	3,882 „	589,990 „
„ 1851,	3,782 „	574,742 „

In 1851, the directors of the Dock Company and of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway Company agreed that, by uniting the two undertakings and their properties together, upon fair and reasonable terms, the true interests of the proprietors in both would be best and permanently secured—their joint traffic conducted with more freedom and efficiency—greater vigour and economy in the united concerns practised—and all disputes as to rates, dues, provisions, and management for mutual traffic prevented. The amalgamation of the companies ensued; and the united income for the first year, ended June 30, 1853, was £102,412 17s. 8d.

* The original directors were, Henry Vansittart, Esq., Kirkleatham, Yorkshire; William Thomas Salvin, Esq., Croxdale; Gerard Salvin, Esq., Mill Crook, Yorkshire; Captain Robert Moses Dinsdale, Newsham Park, Yorkshire; Captain George Edward Watts, R.N., Langton Grange; Robert Hugginson, Esq., Romalldkirk, Yorkshire; Charles Barnett, Esq., Cockerton; Stephen Walton, Esq., Norton; Richard Dickson, Esq., Stockton; Thomas Allison Tennant, Esq., do.; John Stagg, Esq., do.; Mr. Cuthbert Wigham, do.; Mr. Robinson Watson, do.; and Mr. Andrew Sanders, do.—Bankers: The Stockton and Durham County Banking Company.—Solicitors: Messrs Jackson and Skinner, Stockton, and Messrs. Bell and Steward, 39, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.—Engineers: Messrs. George Leather and Son, Leeds.

† In consequence of the clay, or marl, forming the bed of the channel into the harbour, being exceedingly hard at a certain depth, the ordinary dredging machine was found to have little or no effect, owing to its want of stability. Mr. T. Casebourne, the engineer of the company, therefore constructed a raft or float, with apparatus by which holes were made in the clay, 4 inches in diameter, and of the required depth, for receiving a cartridge containing three or four pounds of powder, to which one of Bickford's fusees was attached. The hole was then carefully tamped, and on the raft being floated away, the fusee was lighted. The cost of the apparatus complete was about £100. A paper on the subject was read at a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on April 9, 1851.

The total amount of the working expenses was £45,391 13s. 1d., leaving a balance of £57,020 4s. 7d., out of which a dividend of four per cent. was declared, and £581 carried to the next year's account. At that period, the united companies and that of the Clarence line had expended about £1,200,000, and possessed powers by their various bills to raise about £300,000 more, in case of need.

Additional harbour and dock accommodation having become necessary, new piers were constructed, enclosing an area of 44 acres. Another dock, called the "Jackson Dock," containing 14 acres, was also formed, and opened on the 1st of June (the anniversary of the first dock), 1852. The lock entrance to it is 60 feet wide, with a graving dock connected. Accommodation was thus provided, in the harbour and docks, for 500 vessels. New drops and staiths were provided; and every conceivable arrangement was made for facilitating the business of the place. Ships drawing 18 feet water were sent to sea with coal cargoes for the East and West Indies, the Mediterranean, Baltic, Hanseatic, French, and other ports. The value of West Hartlepool, as a harbour of refuge, was demonstrated on several occasions soon after its being opened.

The coals shipped at these docks are West Hartlepool Wallsend, Heugh Hill do., Tennant's do., West Hetton do., South Kelloe do., West Kelloe do., Dennison's Bentley's do., Tees do., Coundon do., Backhouse's do., Hunwick do., Byer's Green do., Newfield do., Sepping's do., Willington do., Bowdon Close, do., Brancepeth do., and Whitworth do. There are six coal-fitting offices in the town.

During the formation of the second dock, the Leeds Northern railway was constructed, connecting West Hartlepool with the manufacturing districts of Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Bradford, Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, and other parts of Lancashire. This undertaking, opened June 1, 1852, constituted West Hartlepool the medium for the import of merchandise for the interior, with a corresponding facility of obtaining outward freights. The formation of the Darlington and Barnard Castle railway, now in progress, will also tend to increase the traffic and revenue of the port.

At a special meeting of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, May 17, 1853, it was resolved to construct a third dock, of from 8 to 10 acres, chiefly for foreign vessels. The works were speedily commenced; and the "Commercial Dock" is now nearly completed. In connection with it will be a ship-yard

and graving dock of still larger dimensions than the one at present in use; also a large timber pond, import timber yard, saw mills, &c., to meet a want which becomes daily more apparent, as it is now found necessary to pile the immense quantities of timber imported upon the quays and other places, or to float it in the docks amongst the shipping.

Extensive and admirable warehouses have been erected along the greater part of two sides of the docks. A line of railway is laid through the centre of the whole, so that by the aid of turn-tables and other appliances, a cargo may be transferred from shipboard to the Stockton and Hartlepool line, or from thence to the warehouses and docks, with ease and facility. A commodious railway station is immediately adjoining, and an electric telegraph communicates with London and other towns. On July 4, 1855, the docks, warehouses, &c., were inspected by George Hudson, Esq., M.P., N. Plews, Esq., and other gentlemen connected with the Sunderland Docks.

During the half-year ended December 31, 1853, the Dock and Railway Company's receipts on revenue account amounted to £57,103. In the corresponding period of the following year, the amount was £67,108, being an increase of £10,905. The working expenses during the last-named half-year amounted to £31,907, the taxation to £676, and the interest on debentures and loans to £13,731. After satisfying all preferential claims, a dividend of four per cent. per annum was declared upon the consolidated stock of the company, with a surplus of £1,680 to be carried to the reserve fund. The capital account shewed that of the sum authorized, viz., £1,994,666, there had been raised and expended £1,563,205, leaving still to be raised £431,461.

Since 1852, in which year the second dock was opened, the following shews the number of ships entered, and the quantity of coal and coke shipped:—

In 1852,	4,336 ships,	687,370 tons.
" 1853,	4,469 "	680,536 "
" 1854,	4,826 "	696,079 "

A considerable portion of the exports from the port of Hartlepool, tables of which are given in page 279, were shipped at the West Docks. The vessels entering inwards with cargoes from foreign ports, during the year ending June, 1853, were 74; and 892 cleared outwards with cargoes. In the following year, 240 ships entered, and 1,041 cleared outwards. During the year 1848, the first year after the opening of the docks, the value of goods exported, exclusive of coal and coke, was

£541 4s. 6d.; in 1850, it was £1,795 1s. 10d.; and in 1854, £2,261 18s. 5d.*

Steam ships, of large tonnage, run between West Hartlepool and London, and also to and from Hamburgh and other ports on the continent. A shipping company was commenced soon after the opening of the harbour, but was dissolved in 1852. West Hartlepool has been made a bonding port; and the propriety of erecting a custom-house has been under the consideration of the authorities. "The West Hartlepool Mutual Marine Insurance Association" was formed in February, 1855, and, in a few weeks, received tonnage for insurance to the amount of £25,000.

The port charges are as follow:—Dock dues, vessels loading or discharging a cargo, 1½d. per register ton; ditto not loading or discharging, ¾d.; Ballast discharging, 1s. 3d. per ton. Dues of commissioners, vessels loading or discharging a cargo, 1d. per register ton; ditto not loading or discharging, ½d. Steam-boats, 1s. per keel. Pilotage, 1s. 3d. per foot in summer; 1s. 6d. in winter. The tonnage rates are graduated, according to the length of the voyage, from 2d. per ton from ports in the United Kingdom to 1s. 6d. from the West Indies, east coast of South America, Greenland or Davis' Straits, or any place eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or westward of Cape Horn.

LIFE-BOAT.—The West Hartlepool life-boat, established in 1847, is maintained by the Dock Company, in accordance with the provisions of their act of parliament. The boat has frequently rendered efficient assistance on occasions of shipwreck or danger. The life-boat is kept in a suitable shed, a little to the south of the town.

PILOTS.—The pilots are under the jurisdiction of the Trinity House at Newcastle: their number at present is thirty-four.

MIDDLETON

ADJOINS the original tidal harbour of Hartlepool on the south-west.† It received its appellation from a

* The compiler of Brown's Export List for December, 1854, observes that he "cannot refrain from congratulating his friends in West Hartlepool in particular, on the proud position which that new-born community has occupied in the export department of the past year. The development which it has exhibited has been not only wonderful, but, as far as the compiler can learn, has been created by no accidental or factitious circumstances. It has been the *bona fide* homage which fortune generally pays to industry, the honourable return which happily is still often made to that enterprise of which foresight is the assisting herald, and prudence the protecting pilot. That it may go on

gentleman named Middleton, who purchased the property and settled upon it about the year 1766. When the improvements in the harbour were commenced, this was the first part of the parish of Stranton which participated in the prosperity of Hartlepool, by the formation of ship-building yards, landing-places, and other necessary adjuncts. At a short distance from the ferry are the iron-works of Messrs. Richardson and Co., and the Hartlepool Bottle Company's works. Near these are several rows of houses and shops. A national school was erected in 1840: it is a large brick building, with some ornamental display on the south. A Wesleyan Methodist chapel, erected in 1835, has recently been purchased by the Dock Company; and the congregation assemble in the new chapel at West Hartlepool. There is a wind-mill, three public houses, and a beer-shop in the village. A foot-path, whilst the dock gates are closed, leads from Middleton to West Hartlepool.

HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

WHEN the act of parliament was obtained, under the powers of which the old harbour of Hartlepool was restored to more than its ancient importance, few persons could have been so sanguine as to foresee a necessity for those extensive artificial basins, in close proximity with it, which have been scooped out of the solid land, and are still being expanded to meet the increasing commerce which well-directed enterprise has brought to their wharves. A still more magnificent work, however, is now about to be commenced, by which a large extent of the sea itself will be inclosed and appropriated to the port of Hartlepool.

The shelter afforded to the shipping in stormy weather by the harbour of West Hartlepool, and the peculiar adaptation of that part of the coast to the purpose, naturally suggested the idea of transforming the bay of Hartlepool into a harbour of refuge. Scientific men, amongst whom were Mr. Rendel, unanimously pronounced in favour of the project; and it was observed that "whatever can be shewn as eligible or promising

and prosper is the sincere wish, the compiler believes, not only of himself, but of those elder communities also, which, although they may look with astonishment at the success of a younger neighbour, can yet behold it without the slightest admixture of either envy, begrudgement, or dismay."

† Some years ago, a large quantity of human bones were discovered at this place, whilst draining a morass. They were supposed to be the remains of the Scottish soldiers who fell during the siege of Hartlepool in 1644.

in any other site, is shewn a hundredfold more clearly in this."

Accordingly, on the 4th of November, 1854, through the exertions of Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., and his friends, notice was given of a bill to be introduced into parliament in the ensuing session, by the commissioners of the port of Hartlepool, supported by the two dock companies, "for the improvement of the port of Hartlepool—protection of Hartlepool Heugh or headland and bay—formation of Harbour of Refuge—establishment of Ferries, powers to levy additional or other tolls, rates, and duties, and to raise further monies—amendment or repeal of acts—and for other purposes." By this bill, the limits of the port are preserved from the south side of Seaton-Carew to the Black Hall rocks; the limits of the harbour are defined by a line touching close on the outer boundaries of the town of Hartlepool and West Hartlepool; and within the latter a "town district" is defined for the purposes of this bill. The commissioners' act of 1852 is to be repealed; but several general provisions are proposed for the protection of rights secured under it. "The Hartlepool Port and Harbour Commissioners," as reconstituted, are to be twenty-two in number, viz., the six commissioners under the act of 1852, three East Dock commissioners, three West Dock commissioners, two ship-owners' commissioners, six town commissioners, and two *ex officio* commissioners, to wit, the collector of the customs and the mayor of Hartlepool. At any time when the aggregate tonnage of the port shall exceed 49,000, the number of ship-owners' commissioners is to be three. The important works to be executed are thus described:—

"Powers to make, construct, and maintain an outer Harbour in the Bay of Hartlepool, and for that purpose to make, construct, and maintain a southern pier or breakwater, commencing upon and from the shore or high water banks of the sea, at or near a certain building called Carr Cottage, in the township of Seaton-Carew and parish of Stranton, in the county of Durham, and extending from such point, in an easterly and northerly direction, over, along, upon, or near to a certain reef of rocks called 'Long Sear,' and the shore and bed of the sea, and terminating in the German Ocean, at a distance or extent of about 2,900 yards from the first-mentioned point. Also powers to make, maintain, vary, extend, or enlarge a northern pier or breakwater, commencing from or near the cliffs called 'the Heugh,' in the township and borough of Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, at or near a pier now in course of construction under the said act, and extending from such point in a south-easterly direction, and terminating in the German Ocean, at a distance of about 400 yards from the head or seaward termination of the said southern pier; and to make or construct a sea wall or barrier, or sea walls or barriers, with all requisite and proper works and conveniences connected therewith, for the protection of the headland of Hartlepool and the cliffs near or adjoining thereto from the inroads of the sea; such sea wall or walls, barrier or barriers, to commence from a point on or near the sea

shore, at or near to a place called or known as the 'Far Kiln,' in the township of Throston and parish of Hart, and thence along, opposite, or near to the course of the cliffs or sea-shore, up to, and terminating at, or near the point on the sea shore, from which the said northern pier is hereinbefore described as commencing."

The area to be enclosed by the piers will be nearly 1,000 acres, in which the commissioners are empowered to sluice, dredge, deepen, and improve the anchorage ground. There will be a depth of 30 feet at the entrance at low water spring tide; and thus the harbour will be accessible at all times and states of tides. The estimated cost is £800,000. Extensive powers were required in the bill for removing seashore rocks, making ferry-landings, and employing ferry-boats, steam-tugs, and dredgers. During the progress of the bill through committee, however, it was decided that no exclusive right of ferry shall be conferred on the commissioners.

The revenue by which it was proposed to construct and maintain the harbour works were, 1st, By certain tolls, or tonnage duties on all ships, at rates specified; 2nd, By rates or tolls on all goods, animals, and minerals; 3rd, By a "rate in aid," to be called the "Owners' Rate," the maximum of which was fixed at 1s. in the pound, to be levied on all property within the "town district" which is rateable for the relief of the poor, and according to its yearly rateable liability to that purpose; but rateable property within the districts of the docks companies, was to contribute at three times this amount; 4th, By a rate to be called the "Occupiers' or Tenants' Rate," at a maximum of 6d. in the pound on property rated to the relief of the poor at £10 and upwards; and, 5th, By an extension of liability to the "Owners' Rate" to every lessee of four years' standing. The above maxima were afterwards reduced to 8d. for the owners', and 3d. for the tenants' rate.

The rating clauses of the bill excited some opposition, particularly amongst the inhabitants of Hartlepool. In reply, it was urged that the encroachments of the sea on the Heugh would, in a few years, render a heavier rate necessary for its preservation; and as such preservation was essential to the safety of the town itself, common prudence warranted a participation in the projected measure, which included so desirable an object.

In other ports an alarm was raised under the idea that a "passing toll" on shipping would be imposed. In deprecating the latter idea, the promoters of the bill added that it was not intended to impose any toll whatever on coal or merchandise, but only, as usual in such cases, tonnage rates on vessels entering within,

and therefore profiting by the works of the commissioners.

In urging the claims of the port of Hartlepool, to such an extension as that contemplated, the commerce of the two sets of docks was shewn to have increased in a ratio beyond that of other ports. In 20 years, from 1833 to 1853, the difference in the quantity of coal exported to foreign ports alone was as follows:—

	1833.	1853.
From Newcastle and Shields,	233,709 tons	1,353,905 tons.
From Sunderland and Seaham,	176,487 „	542,227 „
From Stockton and Hartlepool,	3,700 „	532,625 „
	<u>413,896</u>	<u>1,428,757</u>

During the year 1854, 10,117 vessels entered the two sets of docks, and nearly 1,700,000 tons of coal were shipped. In the same period, the merchandise goods from Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c., were exported in large quantities, by way of Hartlepool, to Hamburgh and other foreign ports. The increase in this respect is shewn by the following comparison of the respective values of the specified months:—

	1853-4.	1854-5.	Increase.
October.....	£3,904	£34,498	£30,594
November.....	10,100	50,379	40,279
December.....	9,842	59,914	50,072
January.....	9,947	32,466	22,519
February.....	8,025	32,587	24,562
March.....	25,171	83,103	57,932
April.....	15,233	133,979	118,746
	<u>£82,222</u>	<u>£426,926</u>	<u>£344,704</u>

Average per month in the first-named seven months.. £11,746 0 0
Do. in the seven corresponding months..... £60,989 8 6
Being an average increase per month of £49,243 8 6

The utility of a harbour of refuge on the north-east coast of England may be considered as indisputable. Between Flamborough Head and the Frith of Forth, ships in distress must either run for some one of the coal ports, or risk being drifted ashore. The bay of Hartlepool, to which the Heugh presents a point on one side for

the projection of a pier, and the Long Scar rocks a good foundation for an opposite one, may thus be easily secured and protected in all weathers. The eligibility of the site is evinced by the fact, that, during a series of stormy weather in February, 1855, a greater number of colliers sailed from Hartlepool than from any other port in the north of England; the numbers being, from Hartlepool, 226; Newcastle, 224; Sunderland, 194; Seaham, 55; Blyth, 12; and the Tees, 11. In the same month, and whilst the harbour of refuge bill was before parliament, Mr. Calver, C.E., a strenuous opponent of the measure, and who was engaged in a surveying cruise on board one of her majesty's cutters, himself sought refuge in the West Dock from the violence of a north-easterly gale, which had continued to blow without intermission during the greatest part of a week.

In the months of August, September, October, November, and December, 1854, and January, 1855, the following ships, with coal and coke, left the ports between the Tees and Blyth:—

For British ports 15,435 ships, with 3,035,698 tons.
For foreign countries 5,251 „ „ 1,113,942 „

Thus, 20,686 ships, with 4,149,640 tons, left ports within 35 miles of each other, in the space of six months, all of which ships navigated the German Ocean almost within sight of Hartlepool bay; but not one of them, if caught in the north-easterly, easterly, or south-easterly gales, so frequent on the coast, had any place to run to for shelter and protection available at all times and states of tide.

During the progress of the bill through the House of Commons, several modifications were made in such of its provisions as were considered to affect property and trade prejudicially. It was read a third time on the 6th of June, 1855, passed the House of Lords on July 3rd following, and duly received the royal assent.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF SEATON-CAREW.

THE chapelry of Seaton-Carew, formed by order in council, October 21, 1841, and licensed by the Bishop of Durham under the act of 6 and 7 William IV., comprises the whole township of Seaton-Carew, and is bounded on the north by the townships of Brearton and Stranton, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the river Tees, and on the west by the parish of Greatham.

THE township of Seaton-Carew, with its sea and river coast, comprises an area of 4,885 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 263; in 1811, it was included in the return with the rest of the mother parish of Stranton; and at the four following enumerations, it was 312, 333, 588, and 728; of which latter number 320 were males and 408 females. The number of houses increased from 116 inhabited, 16 uninhabited, and 1 building, in 1841, to 152 inhabited and 19 uninhabited in 1851. The property was assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, at £4,804 10s.

The receipts from the poor-rate, in the year ended Lady-day, 1854, amounted to £153 10s., and in aid of rates, 10s. The expenditure for in-maintenance was £9 1s.; out-relief, £26 10s.; workhouse loans repaid and interest, £1 7s.; salaries and rations of officers, &c., £2 7s.; other expenses connected with relief, £17 12s.; total, £56 17s. Constables' expenses before justices, £1 17s.; vaccination, £1 3s.; registration fees to clergymen, £1 3s.; county and other rates, £79 14s.; registration, 7s.; other payments, £16 15s.; total expenditure, £157 16s.

The Stockton and Hartlepool branch of the North-eastern railway passes over an extent of 1 M. 7 F. 205 Y. in this township, and covers an area of 22 A. 1 R. 11 P. In 1851, it contributed £4 9s. 6d., and in 1852 £5 4s. 5d. to the local rates; the gross amounts collected in those years being £103 6s. 1d. and £122 3s. 11d. The station is about half a mile from the village.

Seaton-Carew is situated on the sea shore, 3 miles south from Hartlepool, and 9½ north-east-by-north from Stockton. The oldest part of it consists of three sides of a square, inclosing a green; the fourth side being open towards the sea, which has probably undermined and carried away the east row. In some parts, there is a narrow footpath between the houses and the edge of the cliff; and in others the tide flows up to the very foundations. To the south of the square, a row of

houses faces the east, separated from the beach by a carriage road, at the extremity of which a spacious hotel, with an extensive range of offices and other buildings, was erected by George Pearson, Esq., whilst proprietor of the estate.

This village has long been held in high estimation as a fashionable bathing-place, for which it is admirably adapted. It contains several good and well-furnished lodging houses; and possesses the usual adjuncts of bath-houses, bathing machines, a circulating library, and various shops and tradespeople. *Seaton Hotel* is capable of accommodating assemblies and other meetings; and there are also three public houses. A salmon fishery is carried on at this place.

A tide-waiter, two boatmen, and a pilot, belonging to the Stockton custom-house establishment, were formerly placed here. A detachment of the Hartlepool coast-guard are now stationed at Seaton-Carew.

A good turnpike road connects Seaton-Carew with West Hartlepool, and is kept in repair by the inhabitants of the respective townships. The sandy beach is firm and level to West Hartlepool on the north, and to Seaton Snook on the south of Seaton-Carew; an extent of upwards of 4 miles, commanding a beautiful view of the ocean, with the town, port, and shipping of Hartlepool on one hand, and the entrance to the Tees, the Cleveland hills, and the receding coast of Yorkshire on the other. The point of Seaton Snook projects southward into the wide estuary of the Tees, which, says Brewster, "forms by far the wildest scenery in this neighbourhood, and is in every way well adapted both for the occasional resort, and for the haunts of birds, during the season of incubation." The romantic and solitary character of the scenery is, however, now much modified by the proximity of the iron manufactories at the mouth of the Tees. Fears were entertained, by some of the inhabitants of Seaton-Carew, that the formation of the harbour of refuge at Hartlepool might endanger their village, by throwing

the whole force of the tide upon its coast; and they required a guarantee from the promoters of that project, during the passage of their bill through parliament.

THE CHURCH.

THERE are no traces of the ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas a' Becket, and given by Brus with the mother church to Guisborough. Raould, the prior, in 1200, granted to Walter Carrow, for 60 acres of land, three tofts, and pasture for 100 ewes and their lambs, the privilege of a chantry within Seaton chapel. In 1312, Prior Geoffry determined that the vicar of Stranton was bound to provide for the maintenance of Seaton chapel.

The present church, consisting of nave, chancel, and western tower, was erected through the exertions of the late Mrs. Lawson, of Boroughbridge Hall, Yorkshire, who contributed £2,400 towards its endowment. The original cost of its erection was £819 19s. 5d. It was consecrated September 29, 1831, as an additional church for the parish of Stranton. The chancel was added in 1842, and, with a gallery, afforded about 250 additional sittings. The church will now accommodate 506 persons, and, during the bathing season, is completely filled. The expense of the enlargement was £871 15s. 2d. This sum included the cost of a clock, and a beautiful east window, filled with stained glass, presented by the Rev. J. Lawson, the present incumbent, who also presented an organ, value £50. In 1848, this instrument was enlarged as a finger organ, at a cost of £82 8s., raised by subscription. The nave is lighted by four windows on each side; and all the windows of the chancel are filled with stained glass. A vestry adjoins the chancel on the north. The western tower is square, surmounted by corner pinnacles: it contains the principal entrance to the church, the exterior walls of which are covered with ivy. The burial ground was consecrated July 26, 1842, by the bishop of the diocese.

The Rev. James Lawson, son of the founder and patroness, was the first incumbent, and was succeeded, in 1833, by the Rev. Arthur Guinness. The Rev. John Lawson, the present incumbent, was appointed in 1835. In the parliamentary returns of that year, the gross income of the living is stated at £60, subject to permanent payments amounting to £8. By order in council, April 17, 1845, the ecclesiastical commissioners were empowered to make an annual grant of £45, so as to bring the net income to £97. A more recent statement gives the permanent endowment at

£63 1s.; the glebe, £44; pew-rents, £14 14s.; fees, £4; total, £125 15s. On the expiration of the 21 years after the consecration, the church-rates, which had been payable during that period to the mother church of Stranton, became applicable to the church at Seaton-Carew; and the gross income of the living is now about £150 per annum.

In 1830, the *Wesleyan Methodists* erected a small chapel in the south row of the village; and there is also a meeting-house belonging to the *Society of Friends*.

A day-school, endowed with £5 per annum by Lord Crewe's trustees, for some time existed at Seaton, but was indifferently attended. There is now a national school for boys and another for girls. At the first of these, on the visit of the Rev. D. J. Stewart, government inspector, June 28, 1853, 45 boys were present at examination; 7 had left and 11 joined during the preceding twelvemonth; and the average attendance had been 36. The general observations of the inspector were—

"Buildings, one fair-sized room with a curtain to separate the boys from the girls; stone floor in the greater part of the room; no classroom. One group of three parallel desks. Furniture, stove, clock, book-closet. Play-ground, small yard. Books, very fair supply; apparatus, three black boards, three easels. Standard of classification: reading, spelling, and arithmetic. Four classes for all subjects, under master, with certificate of merit, and one pupil-teacher; one division for scripture and object lessons; three groups for arithmetic. The pupil-teacher is confined to the same class entirely.

In the girls' schools, 45 were present at examination; 10 had left and 28 had joined during the preceding twelve months; and the average attendance was 33. General observations:—

"Buildings same as boys'. Desks, one group of three parallel. Play-ground, small yard. Standard of classification: reading and arithmetic. Four classes for all subjects, under mistress, with certificate of merit; one division for scripture, geography, and grammar lessons."

Styr, son of Ulphus, gave lands in Seaton to the see of Durham, in the time of Bishop Aldhune. In 1180, Peter Carow is said, in the king's charter to Bishop Pudsey, to hold his lordship of Seaton of the crown, by the service of one knight's fee; which service he and his heirs are awarded from thenceforth to render to the see of Durham, as others the bishop's tenants between Tyne and Tees. In 1337, John de Carrow died seised of this manor, which he held *in capite* of the bishop, by homage and fealty, and the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee, and doing suit at the wapentake of Sadberge, with a yearly rent of 13s. 4d. payable at the

bishop's exchequer, in Durham, at the feast of St. John Baptist, value £20. He left issue—1. John, son and heir, who died without issue. 2. Sir Thomas Carrowe, Knt., who married Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Seaton, and had issue John Carrowe, married to Isabel, widow of Sir Robert Umfreville, Knt. 3. Avice, who, by her first husband, Simon Langton, lord of Wynyard, had issue William Langton, whose only daughter, Sybill, became wife to Sir Roger Conyers. 4. Joan, married to Richard Hayton, and had issue John Hayton. 5. Alice, married to John de Whitworth, whose daughter, Joan, became wife of John Hoton. 6. Isabel, married to William Porter, of Seaton, and had issue William Porter.

In 1363, John of Seaton-Carrowe, having through ignorance seized a royal fish, cast on his lands there, and being called to account for the same, by his charter or deed acknowledged the trespass, and the bishop's right thereto, and compounded accordingly for 100 marks damages.

John Hoton and Joan his wife conveyed to Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, who enfeoffed Sir John Lumley. By the inquisition taken the 15th year of Bishop Langley, after the death of Sir John, it appears that he held the fourth part of the manor by purchase from the Earl of Westmoreland, another fourth, which was the estate of his father, Sir Ralph Lumley (Isabel Porter's share), and a moiety of a third part held in dower by Isabel Umfreville; and that he had, besides, six messuages, four salt-pits (one of which was called *Make-Beggar*), seven oxgangs of land, and ten acres of meadow, which he also purchased of the earl, rendering to him yearly £19 5s. 4d. It is supposed that parts of the estate were given as portions to the heiresses of Lumley; as, in 1562, John Trollop, of Thornley, maternally descended from the Lumleys, granted his manor of Seaton to Bertram Anderson, merchant, of Newcastle. In 1620, it belonged to Sir William Read, Knt., of Osterley, Middlesex; Sir Henry Anderson, Knt., of Elemore; and Robert Johnson, yeoman, of Greatham. The portion of the latter had been recently purchased from the lords of Wynyard, descendants of Avice, wife of Simon Langton. A cause, instituted by information against Johnson, was heard in the bishop's court in 1621, touching a royal fish cast ashore at Seaton; when a

decree was made, declaring that the fish belonged to the bishop in right of his prerogative.

In 1766, there were a number of claimants as tenants in common, having right to the manor, as appears by a suit instituted in the court of chancery at Durham, respecting a wreck within the manor, the merits of which were never discussed. In 1792, a portion of the manor and a considerable estate in Seaton were purchased from the assignees of Robert Preston, of Stockton, by George Pearson, Esq., of Durham, whose daughter and heiress intermarried with George Wilkinson, Esq., of Harperley, who sold the property to the first Earl of Eldon.

Considerable property in Seaton-Carew was held by Robert Henry MacDonald, Esq., M.D., of Durham, and a freeman and burgher of Renfrew. He was the last male heir of this family, and dying without issue, July 31, 1838, his estates passed by devise to his kinsmen, James Henry Dixon, and his brother, Robert William, of Seaton-Carew.* The latter is in the commission of the peace for the county of Durham; and the former married Margaret, daughter of Anthony Taylor, Esq., of Airtton, Yorkshire, and has surviving issue Samuel Taylor and Ianthe.

OWTON.

THIS ancient manor is situated to the south-west of Seaton. It was forfeited by Robert Lambert in 1569, and granted in 1574 by Queen Elizabeth to Edmund Gresham and Percival Gunston. Richard Brookman, the next possessor, granted it in fee to Richard Belassis, Esq., whose successors, Sir William and Sir Richard Belassis, of Ludworth and Owton, were successively high sheriffs of the county. Richard Belassis, Esq., of Gray's Inn, in 1693 released all right in Owton to the trustees of Gerard Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale, by whose descendant this estate was alienated, some years ago, to Mr. George Fletcher. It is now in the possession of Ralph Watson, Esq., of Middleton House, West Hartlepool.

* The family of Dixon, large landed proprietors, were located at Beeston, Yorkshire, and are descended in the female line from the ancient family of De Beiston of Beeston, where it appears they resided in 1207, in which year Adam de Beeston was witness to a charter granted to the town of Leeds by King John.



Gen. David Jackson

PARISH OF GREATHAM.

THE parish of Greatham is bounded on the north-east and north by the chapelry of Seaton-Carew and the parish Stranton, on the west and south-west by the parish of Elwick Hall and the chapelry of Wolviston, on the south by Billingham, and on the east by the sea-marsh in the estuary of the Tees. It includes the constableries or townships of Greatham and Claxton.

GREATHAM.

THE township of Greatham, with its water liberties, contains 3,310 acres. Its population, at the six decennial periods of return, was 442, 407, 446, 519, 635, and 651; 311 of the latter number being males and 340 females. There were, at the same time, 142 inhabited houses, 6 uninhabited, and 2 building. The property was assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, at £3,623 5s.

The account of Greatham parish with Stockton Union, for the year ended Lady-day, 1854, was as follows:—

Receipts from poor-rates:—Greatham, £73 8s.; Claxton, £10 11s.	£83 19
In aid of rates:—Greatham, £21 14s.; Claxton, 2s.	21 16
Total receipts	£105 15
Expenditure for in-maintenance:—Greatham, £1 9s.; Claxton, 5s.	1 14
Out-relief:—Greatham, £56 13s.; Claxton, £1 12s.	58 5
Work-house loans repaid:—Greatham, £4 10s.; Claxton, 12s.	5 2
Salaries and rations of officers:—Greatham, £3 3s.; Claxton, 10s.	3 13
Other expenses:—Greatham, £1 6s.; Claxton, 4s.	1 10
Total connected with relief	70 4
Constables' expenses before justices:—Greatham, £1 11s.; Claxton, 12s.	2 3
Vaccination:—Greatham	1 11
Registration fees to clergymen:—Greatham, £1 16s.; Claxton, 1s.	1 17
County-rates, &c.:—Greatham, £60 8s.; Claxton, £14 1s.	74 9
Parliamentary registration, &c.:—Greatham, 10s.; Claxton, 10s.	1 0
Other purposes:—Greatham, £11 13s.; Claxton, £2 1s.	13 14
	£164 18

The Stockton and Hartlepool branch of the North-eastern railway extends 1 M. 7 F. 267 Y., and covers

* RALPH WARD JACKSON, Esq.—It is to the enterprising spirit of Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., of Greatham Hall, that the port and town of West Hartlepool owe their origin; and the second dock was consequently designated by his name. When he originally projected a harbour at that place, the magnitude of the undertaking induced several persons to doubt its ultimate success; but the talent, energy, and perseverance of Mr. Jackson surmounted all difficulties, and excited the emulation of many who eventually became coadjutors in his

18 A. 1 R. 30 P. in this township. In 1851 and 1852, when the amounts collected for the local rates were respectively £142 2s. and £143 18s. 10½d., the railway contributed £5 in each year.

The village of Greatham, about half a mile from the railway station, 6¾ miles north-east-by-north from Stockton, and 2½ north-west from the estuary of the Tees, occupies the ridge of a hill on the north side of the Greatham Beck. It contains a corn-mill, seven public houses, and several shops. In 1831, Bishop Barrington erected a school-house in the centre of the village, a neat stone building, with the usual inscription in front; the intelligent master, Mr. Elliott, an able contributor to the mathematical periodicals of the day, has about 50 children under his charge. There are also two day-schools. *Grove House*, the handsome residence of James Langley, Esq., stands a little to the east; and *Greatham Hall* is the residence of Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq.* Several of the inhabitants find employment on the cockle-beds and in shrimping at the mouth of the Tees. Though the ancient salt-works in this vicinity have long been ruined, some of the farms still pay a *salt-rent* to Greatham Hospital. "*Greatham Midsummer*" is an annual feast, at which races and other rural sports are continued on for two days.

This manor belonged to the celebrated Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was slain at the battle of Evesham, August 5, 1264, when his son, Peter de Montfort, was taken prisoner. The estate being consequently forfeited, it was granted by the king to Thomas de Clare; but the gift was revoked, in consequence of the claim urged by Bishop Stichill, who founded upon it the Hospital of Greatham. One person was executed

gigantic project. On every subject connected with the docks or the rising town around them, Mr. Jackson's zeal has been conspicuous; and his efforts have been directed with equal ability and success to the extension of the trade of the port, and the comfort and welfare of the inhabitants of the town. In token of their respect and gratitude, the merchants, ship-owners, tradesmen, and others residing in West Hartlepool presented Mr. Jackson, in February, 1851, with a splendid testimonial, the work of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, jewellers, gold-

at Greatham for joining the Rising of the North. In 1650, the common fields of the township were divided. The present freeholders are the Langley family.

THE CHURCH.

THE ancient church of Greatham was taken down in 1792, and the present edifice erected, principally with the old materials, and the proceeds of the lead from the roof, &c., which realized £315 15s. 6d. It consists of nave, chancel, side aisles, and western tower. The only portions of the original building remaining are the pillars of the aisles, of which there are three on each side, supporting pointed arches. An elliptic arch separates the nave and chancel. There are three windows in each of the aisles, one on each side of the chancel, and a large east

smiths, and silversmiths to the queen, and designed by Mr. Alfred Brown.

This elaborate work of art, which was exhibited at the great national display in Hyde Park, has been thus described:—Elevated on a column decorated with bullrush and lotus leaves, is the bust of Mr. Jackson, around which are the figures of Commerce, Science, and Industry. Industry, with the distaff in her hand, and the bee-hive by her side, supports it on the right; while Science, her foot resting on the globe, is decorating the bust with a wreath of laurel, and Commerce, the cornucopia by her side, and the caduceus in her hand, is pointing to a view taken from the sea of Hartlepool West Harbour and Docks. Reclining on the base are the figures of Neptune and Æolus, the representatives of the elements, wind and water. Between are groups of shipping implements; and on the pedestal below are panels containing the inscriptions, arms, cypher, and crest of Mr. Jackson, and the various mouldings are formed of cables and oak leaves. The whole is placed beneath a revolving glass shade, upon a stand, richly carved with dolphins on the feet, and emblematical devices on the sides. This testimonial cost between 400 and 500 guineas; but, as a work of art, is considered of greater value.

A full-length portrait of Mr. Jackson, painted by Frederick Grant, Esq., R.A., is about being presented to the town of West Hartlepool by his friends and admirers. This work of art has cost upwards of three hundred guineas, and will be placed in the Athenæum, bearing the following complimentary inscription:—"Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., founder of West Hartlepool."

In honour of Mr. Jackson, the last ship launched by Mr. John Pile at Sunderland, previous to his removal to Hartlepool, was christened the "Port Jackson." It may be here stated that Captain Cook, the great circumnavigator, in order to perpetuate his gratitude and friendship for Sir George Jackson, Bart., one of his earliest benefactors, gave the name of "Port Jackson" to the noble harbour he discovered near Botany Bay, in New South Wales, on the 6th May, 1770.

Mr. Ralph Ward Jackson is connected with the ancient and important family of the Ducketts. In the reign of Henry III., we find Richard Duckett, archdeacon of Bedford, a learned and distinguished judge. Andrew, son of Sir Richard Duckett, was the first president of Queen's College, Cambridge; and to his influence this college principally owes its origin. Sir Lionel Duckett, Lord Mayor of London in 1573, was partner with Sir Thomas Gresham, who built the Royal Exchange, and was the founder of Gresham Hospital. John Duckett, a colonel on the royalist side, had many adventures, and, on one occasion, escaped the fury of the Roundheads by being conveyed through the parliamentary army in a hearse. Thomas Duckett was

window, all modern. The seats in the chancel are appropriated to the Master and Brethren of Greatham Hospital; and at the west end of the church are places for the inmates of Parkhurst's Hospital. Above these is a handsome gallery, supported by cast metal pillars. The church contains accommodation for 250 persons. It is now undergoing repairs and additions, by which about 60 more sittings will be obtained. Handsome windows, harmonizing with the building, will be inserted in the east and other parts of the church. The contract has been taken for the sum of £500, which will be raised by subscription, aided by grants from the Church Building and other societies.

The church contains several memorials of the Bradley family,† and of those of the Rev. J. Horseman and

the parliamentary representative of Calne from 1754 to 1765, for which borough the family sat for upwards of a century. Grace, grand-daughter of George Duckett, married, first, Robert Neale, Esq.; and, secondly, Sir George Jackson.

Sir John Jackson, of Hickleton, received the honour of knighthood in 1619; he left two sons, Bradwardine and George. Bradwardine died without issue; and the grandson of George married Hannah, daughter of William Ward, Esq., of Guisborough, by whom he had issue—1, William, who died unmarried; 2, Edward, drowned at sea; 3, George (the friend of Captain Cook), who was created a baronet in 1791, and assumed, by sign manual, under the will of Thomas Duckett, the name and arms of Duckett: he was secretary to the Admiralty and judge-advocate to the fleet; 4, Ralph, of Normanby Hall, Cleveland, Yorkshire. Ralph married Mary, daughter of Richard Lewin, Esq., of Eltham, Kent, and died in 1789. His son, William Ward Jackson, died February 2, 1842, leaving George Edwin Ward (who died in February, 1854), the Rev. William Ward (the present possessor of the family seat and estate), Ralph Ward (now of Greatham Hall), and other sons and daughters. Ralph Ward Jackson married, in 1829, Susanna, second daughter of Charles Swainson, Esq., of Cooper Hill, Lancashire, and has issue one son, William Charles Ward.

† RALPH BRADLEY, Esq., was born at Greatham, September 2, 1717. He was called to the bar by the society of Gray's Inn, but soon after settled at Stockton, and confined himself almost exclusively to the practice of conveyancing; from his reputation in which, and his retired habits, he increased his small paternal estate to £40,000. After deducting certain legacies, he devised the bulk of this property to George Brown and Rowland Webster, Esqrs., and the Rev. John Brewster, all of Stockton, in trust, to apply the yearly sum of £500 for twenty years, commencing three years after his decease: and after the said twenty years, the yearly sum of £1,000 until January 6, 1860; which, together with such sums as he might have in the funds at the time of his death, was to be applied to the purchase of such books as "promote the interests of virtue and religion, and the happiness of mankind." Mr. Bradley died December 28, 1788, when, according to the directions in his will, an amicable suit in Chancery was instituted; and, by a decree of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, the charitable intention was set aside in favour of the next of kin, by which the fortune devolved on Joseph Yeal, of Greatham; his two sisters, viz., Margaret Parkins, of the same place, widow, and Sarah Yeal, of London; and Mary, wife of John Sutton, Esq., of Stockton, and daughter of Edmond Bunting, Esq., of the same place, his first cousin.

the Rev. J. Brewster, vicars of Greatham. The Langleys have a burial-place in the church-yard.

REGISTERS.—The general registers contain entries from 1566 to 1812, imperfect from 1717 to 1721.*

Greatham vicarage is a discharged living, in the deanery of Stockton; the Master of Greatham Hospital, patron. Episc. proc., 4s.; Syn., 11s.; Archid., 2s. Dedication to St. John the Baptist.

VICARS.—Maurice occurs 1278; R. de Toppeclyve, 1308; A. de Bedale, 1312; T. Bolton, 1424; J. Lanyers, 1430; W. Spencer, 1432; W. Watson, 1501; R. Ratcliffe, cap.; J. Mutho, 1533; J. Emson, February 30, 1535; G. Wynter, 1558; R. Sparke, 1580; W. Wodd, 1581; J. Wood, A.B., 1627; E. Smathwaite, 1649; J. Muke, 1653; P. Drummond, A.M., 1662; J. Kearsley, 1678; R. Redhead, 1722; J. Horseman, 1730, p.m. Redhead; J. Brewster, A.M., 1790, p.m. Horseman; John Brewster, A.M. (vicar of Langhton, Lincolnshire), 1818, p. res. Brewster.

The vicarage is a neat building, to the south-east of the church, with a garden and orchard of half an acre. The glebe consists of 19 acres in Greatham township, which have a right of four *gates* on the marsh. The vicar has also the undivided moiety of 50 acres (of which the vicar of Dalton-le-Dale has the other moiety) in the township of Seaton-Carew, and the moiety of a farm-house and stables in the village of Seaton, and of ten *stints* on Seaton Marsh. The Master of the Hospital holds the whole of the great tithes of Greatham; but the vicar has tithe of hay and all small tithes in the township of Claxton, and all small tithes, but not hay tithe, in the township of Greatham, except from the Hospital lands, which are totally exempt. The gross income of the living was stated, in 1835, at £186 per annum, subject to permanent payments amounting to £7, leaving £179 clear.

GREATHAM HOSPITAL.

GREATHAM HOSPITAL is situated on the west side of the village. The old buildings had, in the course of time, become very ruinous; but, during the mastership of John-William Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, the Hospital and chapel were entirely rebuilt, and the farm

* "1601. Collected upon a breefe for ye releefe of Protestants of ye dukdom of Luthnanian, obtenned by John de Kransby, deputy of the Protestant churches in these places, one shilling threepence. Collected on ye fast days, for ye plague, Sept. and Oct. 1665, 1s. 8d. Collected in ye church of Greatham for ye use of those that suffered by ye dreadful fire of London, the sume of five shillings four pence, on the fast day, being Wednesday ye 10th of October, 1666. For John Osburne, Russia merchant, for his insupportable losses at sea, 3s. 2d., Sept. 30, 1666. For ye use of Moorish Long and his sister,

buildings, &c., repaired and improved, at the cost of several thousand pounds. The foundation stone of the Hospital was laid September 15, 1803; and it was finished in the following year. It is a square stone building: in the south front is a porch beneath three pointed arches, which are surmounted by a tower and cupola, with a clock, and a commemorative inscription. A large hall occupies the centre of the building; and the rooms of the thirteen brethren are arranged around three of its sides. The windows are square, divided by stone mullions, under labels. A grass plot, surrounded by a plantation, is laid out before the Hospital; and the whole is neatly arranged, and kept in excellent order. The master's house is a handsome building, with a pleasant garden, and commands a fine view of the richly inclosed country to the south, and of the Cleveland hills.

The chapel of the Hospital is situated in the master's garden, and was erected in the place of a previous building in 1788.†

A slab in the floor is bordered by a brass, bearing an inscription, partly in the Saxon character, denoting the burial-place of William de Middleton, master in 1312; and a brass fixed in the wall, near the altar, contains an inscription in Old English, requesting the prayers of the faithful for Nicholas Hulme, John Kelynge, and William Estfeld, masters of the Hospital.

Greatham Hospital was founded by Bishop Stichell, on his acquiring the forfeited manor of Peter de Montfort. The charter bears date on the Morrow of the Epiphany, 1272; and the foundation is dedicated to God, St. Mary, and St. Cuthbert, for the health of the soul of the founder, of the souls of all kings of England, of the prelates of York and Durham, the monks of Durham, the parishioners of St. Cuthbert, and the souls of all the faithful departed. The manor and advowson of Greatham were granted to the masters and brethren serving God there, for the support of the same poor men, and the needy who should resort thither, in free and perpetual alms; and the said master and brethren were exempted from all toll, custom, geld, or stallage, fair or market, bridge-toll, castle-ward, sheriff or coroner's rents, suits of court, bailiwick, or wapentake,

who suffered in Ireland by pyratts, 1s. 4d., Mar. 10, 1667. 1663, Oct. 25, for William Sandwell, who suffered shipwreck, 1s. 10d.

† In taking down the wall of the old transept, a stone coffin was discovered beneath the wooden effigy of an ecclesiastic. It contained a skeleton, with a chalice lying on the left side, as though it had fallen from the hands, which had been clasped upon the breast. The only other remaining substance within the coffin was a portion of the shoes or sand als.

&c., within the county; with exemption from processes, except before the bishop, or the justices itinerant.

By the ordinances made by the bishop, January 23, 1272, it was provided—

That there should be one master and priest, and five other priests, and two clerks of honest conversation and competent learning, ministering at all times, and 40 poor persons, the more needy of the manors of the Bishop of Durham, to be maintained of the goods of the said Hospital.

That the said masters, priests, and clerks, should perform such religious exercises as therein mentioned.

That they should eat at one table,* and be in one house, should be obedient to the master, and should receive from him a certain quantity of money *una cum mensa honorabili*.

That the master should provide the clerks according to the expenses of their station.

That, when the master should die, or be removed for misconduct by the bishop or his successors, the said bishop or his successors, or, if the see should be vacant, the prior of Durham, should appoint another fit person.

That the other priests and clerks should be appointed and removable for cause by the master.

That no person should be appointed master, but a priest of knowledge and prudence, who should personally attend to the affairs of the place, unless it should behove him to be absent on the business of the house.

That the poor, to the number above mentioned, should have competent lodging, and should be provided by the master according to the ability of the place, and should be appointed and removable for cause by the master.

That if the goods of the house should be of further sufficiency, the number of the poor should be increased accordingly; but, if they should decrease, the number should be diminished, as it should appear fit to the master.

That the Bishop of Durham, or his deputy, should visit the hospital twice a year, or oftener, and audit the master's accounts.

A power was reserved to the bishop and his successors to correct and modify these statutes, and to order what should seem useful. The first master, appointed January 23, 1272, was Andrew de Stanley, who was followed by—

T. de Levesham, occurring November 22, 1301; W. de Middleton, 1312; W. de Westle occurs July 17, 1351; T. de Bridekirk occurs November 18, 1358; W. de Westle, pbr., August 17, 1361; H. de Snayth, November 10, 1361; J. de Sleaford, 1363, p. res. Snayth; H. de Snayth occurs again 1363, p. res. Sleaford; W. de Denby, 1366, p. res. Snayth; J. de Henle, August 28, 1372, p. res. Denby; T. de Weston, June 17, 1396 (archdeacon of Durham, and prebendary of York and Howden); J. de Tibbay, 1508, p. m. Weston; R. Steel, 1414; J. Huntman, S.T.B., 1415, p. res. Steel; N. Hulme, 1427, p. m. Huntman; J. Soulby, 1433, p. res. Hulme; R. Tatman, S.T.P., March 22, 1439, p. m. Soulby; J. Lathom, cl., April 20, 1441; W. le Scroop, 1450; J. Kellynge, cl., 1463, p. m.

* The sort of subsistence provided for the poor brethren may be gathered from two grants of *corrodies* which occur in Hatfield's Rolls. In 1352, William Donant releases his corrody, viz., every day a loaf of second bread, half a pitcher of second ale, a rackful of hay, a peck of oats, a candle, and a peck of coals in winter, and litter for one horse, and a chamber, and a gown of the suit of the serving men of the hos-

Seroop; W. de Estfield; E. Strangwish, August 26, 1500, p. m. Estfield; H. Gascoin occurs 1532; T. Sparke (suffragan bishop of Berwick, and prebendary in the 3rd stall of Durham cathedral), September 6, 1541, p. m. Gascoin; J. Kingesmeyll, A.M., March 1, 1571, p. m. Sparke; J. Barnes, pres. by Queen Eliz. November 6, 1585.

Bishop Beck confirmed the endowment, and gave the church at Greatham to the master and brethren, adding one chaplain and one clerk to the establishment. Edward III. and Edward IV. also confirmed the charter; and the latter granted to the master and brethren a weekly market and a fair twice a year. Bishop Tunstall issued letters of citation to visit in 1532; but no proceedings occur. This, being a lay foundation (valued at £97 6s. 3½d. annually), did not come within the statutes of 27 and 31 Henry VIII.; though it appears that the king's visitors at the Dissolution carried off some "superstitious ornaments" of the chapel. Bishop Hutton visited in 1590.

By letters patent, dated July 20, 1610, King James I. refounded the hospital, which was thenceforth to consist of a master and thirteen poor unmarried men of advanced age, and to be called "*The Hospital of God in Greatham, in the County Palatine of Durham.*" Under this charter, the master must either be a Master of Arts or Bachelor of Laws; and he and the brethren are constituted a body corporate and politic, with common seal, and power to receive or purchase lands. The Bishop of Durham is the patron, and has the appointment of the master: but the brethren are nominated by the master. The bishop is also empowered to repeal ancient statutes and make new ones. The manor and advowson of the church, with their rights and privileges, are secured; with power for the master and brethren to grant leases for 21 years, or three lives, at the best rents reasonably to be had.

During the civil wars, the hospital suffered severely. Dr. Clarke, a steady loyalist, was, in 1644, ejected from the mastership by the House of Commons; and the place was bestowed upon Dr. Rand, "a constant friend to the cause," but who was in his turn displaced, to make room for Dr. Simon Askew. The following masters occur under King James's charter:—

H. Dethicke, appointed Master by the charter; F. Moorcroft, A.M.; W. Neile, cl., November 13, 1619, p. res. Moorcroft; J. Cousin, S.T.B., June 22, 1624, p. m. Neile; G. Clarke, A.M., July 24, 1624, p. res. Cosin; S. Rand, M.D., an intruder, occurs, 1644; S. Askew,

pital. In 1353, William de Wastle, master, and the brethren of Greatham, grant to Robert Mengot a corrody for life, of seven white loaves and seven pitchers of the best ale weekly, and every day such a commons as is served to one chaplain in hall, and 10s. for his gown; and if the same pensioner abide in the hospital, three quarters of sea coal and three pounds of candles, and a decent chamber.

an intruder, 1653; T. Potter, S.T.P., May 19, 1662; Sir G. Gerard, Bart., A.M., May 27, 1663, p. res. Potter; J. Parkhurst, LL.B., October 30, 1676; D. Parkhurst, LL.B., June 2, 1711, p. res. Parkhurst; N. Halhead, Gent., August 14, 1764, p. m. Parkhurst; J. W. Egerton, Esq., (afterwards Earl of Bridgewater, see vol. i., p. 256, and vol. ii., p. 122) 1785, p. m. Halhead; Hon. Augustus Barrington, D.C.L., 1823, p.m. Egerton.

Every brother receives from the master, on his appointment, a deed, granting him an annuity of 28s., with daily meat, drink, and fire, during his life, sickness or infirmities notwithstanding, so that the grantee performs and maintains all the statutes and ordinances ordained or to be ordained according to the foundation of the hospital; and there are certain rules to which the brethren, on their appointment to the hospital, subscribe, thereby engaging to attend the service of the church and chapel when not prevented by illness, and to conduct themselves with decency and propriety.

Previous to 1819, there were only dwellings for six in-brethren, the remaining seven being out-brethren; but in that year, the Earl of Bridgewater, master, at his own expense, added apartments for the latter. The emoluments of the brethren consist of a yearly pension of £8, a cloak every alternate year, their diet according to a table settled in 1819, and a sufficient quantity of coal for consumption in their own rooms. The diet is provided by the tenant of the hospital farm: the meat is dressed in the farm-house adjoining to the hospital, brought up into the common hall, and there divided by one of the brothers, each taking this duty in rotation, into thirteen portions; and the brethren take their respective portions to their own apartments. On certain saints' days and holidays there are additional allowances. The chaplain or his deputy is always ready to attend to any complaints that may be made as to the quantity or quality of the provisions, and frequently examines them himself without being so called upon. In the accounts, the diet of the brethren is charged as amounting to £286 a year; and credit is given to the tenant of the Hospital farm to that amount. The same tenant also provides the stipulated quantity of coal, viz., 20 two-horse loads annually, delivered at the hospital, at the fixed price of £7.

The Rev. John Brewster, vicar of Greatham, is the present chaplain of the hospital, whose duty is to read prayers every morning in the chapel of the hospital. His salary, which, up to 1851, was £42 per annum, is now £60; and £40 a year is paid to the steward who collects the rents, makes the disbursements, and keeps the accounts. The residue of the proceeds of the hospital estates, after deducting the above payments, and

the charges of repairs, insurance, and other incidental expenses, is paid to the account of the master. The general rule adopted with regard to the renewal of leases is to take from a year and a half to a year and three quarters net annual value for 21 years, on the expiration of seven; and two years net rent, a little more or less, for putting in a new life. The following summary was given by the commissioners for inquiring concerning charities:—

REVENUE.

	£.	s.	d.
Demesne lands:—Hospital and West Field farms, 352 A. 1 R. 9 P., £540 per annum; East Field farm, 227 A. 0 R. 1 P., £150; North Closes farm, 75 A. 3 R. 13 P., £72.	762	0	0
Annual rents and payments in lieu of duties and services reserved on leases of lands and tenements, for three lives and 21 years....	84	2	8½
Corn-tithes, and payments for tithe of grass land, in Greatham, on an average of three years, ending Michaelmas, 1835	131	3	9
Fines on renewal of leases, on an average of 12 years, ending Lady-day, 1836	508	18	10
	<u>£1,486</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3½</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Diet for the brethren, per annum	286	0	0
Wine for the sacrament administered in the chapel	0	15	0
Coals	7	0	0
Payments in money of £8 per annum to each of the 13 brothers	104	0	0
Clothing, each a cloak once in two years (average)	8	15	0
Chaplain's salary	42	0	0
Bailiff's salary	1	6	8
Annual salaries for winding up clock and attending to the ventilation of the hospital	2	6	0
Nurse's salary	4	7	0
Incidental expenses in the hospital, brushes, &c. ..	3	0	0
Annual repairs at the hospital, chapel, master's house, and farm buildings; average in six years ..	70	10	0
Insurance	4	7	0
Land-tax	16	13	4
Steward's salary, £40, and incidental expenses relating to the demesne, £10	50	0	0
	<u>£601</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Leaving a net revenue to the master of £885 5 3½

This sum, however, is understood to be somewhat above the general average revenue, the renewals having been more frequent than usual during the twelve years included in the above table.

In 1851, a bill was filed in Chancery for the better management of this hospital; and a scheme for that purpose, consisting of 44 clauses, has recently been proposed by the Attorney-general. By it, the charity is to be under the management of twelve trustees, whose qualifications, meetings, and order of business

are specified. A clerk is to be appointed, at a stipend of £25 per annum; and a receiver, who is to have any sum not exceeding £5 per cent. on the amount of rents collected; but should the offices be combined, the total amount received by him shall not exceed £5 per cent per annum. The trustees shall let or demise the charity property, except the hospital buildings, at the best annual rent that can be obtained, either from year to year, or for 21 years, without fine or premium. From and after the time when the Hon. Augustus Barrington shall cease to be master of the hospital, the master shall be a clergyman of the Church of England in priest's orders, who shall be called "The Chaplain Warden of the Hospital," and be appointed by the Bishop of Durham for the time being. His annual stipend is to be £300, which sum is also to be paid to the Hon. Augustus Barrington during the time he continues master. If the present chaplain should die before the master, the trustees may appoint a chaplain, with a salary of £100 until the death of the said master; but if the present chaplain survive the master, he is to be the first chaplain warden. The duties of this office are to read prayers daily in the chapel, and perform two full services on every Sunday, with one on Christmas-day, Good Friday, and every day of public fast and thanksgiving. The trustees are to have the patronage of the vicarage of Greatham, to which they are to be at liberty to appoint the chaplain warden; in which case, the stipend as chaplain warden is to be only £200 a year. As vacancies occur in the number of inmates of the hospital, the trustees may appoint poor women to be sisters, as part of that number. The parties elected are to be poor and needy persons, of the age of 50 years at least, and who have not been in receipt of parochial relief within twelve months next preceding the time of election; a preference to be given to those who have resided three years and upwards on any of the manors belonging to the see. The money stipend of the inmates is to be continued as at present, as well as the method of supplying them with food; but the trustees are to have power to make a different arrangement with respect to the latter. A porter and matron are to be appointed, at salaries not exceeding £50 a year each; and a sum not exceeding £20 a year may be expended for medical attendance. Out of the surplus income, a sum not exceeding £50 a year may be applied for the benefit of the schools for children of the poor in the parish of Greatham. For making such additions or improvements as may be thought necessary in the hospital buildings, the trustees are empowered to borrow not exceeding

£1,000; after the repayment of which, the surplus is to be invested in the purchase of bank 3 per cent. consolidated annuities. When, by the falling in of the existing leases of the charity property or otherwise, the income shall be increased to a sum which, in the opinion of the Attorney-general, shall make it desirable that a further scheme should be settled for the administration of the charity, application shall be made by him to the Court of Chancery for that purpose. The above scheme is undergoing some modifications, the particulars of which will be given in a future page.

The seal now used by the master and brethren of Greatham Hospital represents an ecclesiastic under a canopy, supporting with both hands the keel of a ship (which crosses and covers his breast) like that in the old nobles: at the stem and stern of the vessel are two shields of arms, a plain cross on the right, and on the left France and England quarterly; above, in the canopy, are the arms of Edward the Confessor. Underneath the figure is inscribed, "STEPH'S PAYN." The legend of the seal is, "SIGILLUM OFFICII ELEMOSINARII REGIS HENRICI ANGLIE." As Stephen Payn, dean of Exeter, was almoner to King Henry V., it is supposed that Greatham had been resigned, with other similar foundations, into the hands of that monarch, to deprecate his intention of seizing the revenues of the church.

PARKHURST'S ALMSHOUSE.

DORMER PARKHURST, L.L.B., master of Greatham Hospital, in 1761, began to erect alms-houses for six poor widows or spinsters, a little to the north of Greatham Hospital. They were completed in the following year, and are neat separate apartments, with a small garden-plot to each. By indenture, dated October 12, 1762, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery on the 23rd November following, he conveyed to Ralph Bradley, John Swainston, William Moor, James Hett, Joseph Dunn, Ralph Atkinson, and John Jordison, in trust, eight closes, known by the names of Brown's-brig-hill, Bridge-acre, Elizabeth Calvert's Bigger-haugh, and Elizabeth Calvert's Lesser-haugh, containing together by estimation 27 acres, situate in the township of Stockton, out of the rents of which £4 16s. a year was to be paid to each of the inmates of the said alms-houses, by equal payments on the first day of every month; also to each of them the further yearly sums of 4s. at Christmas, 2s. at Easter, and 2s. at Whitsuntide; on the 1st of October yearly, a gown ready made, to be all of the

same colour and decent; and a sufficient quantity of coals and fuel. In case of sickness, a proper nurse was to be provided and paid for her trouble. After the decease of the founder, the master of Greatham Hospital is to appoint the poor women, who are to be widows or unmarried, of the age of 50 years or upwards, legally settled in the township of Greatham, or failing such, in the places nearest to it. They are to keep their persons and houses clean, be peaceable in their conduct, and attend divine service in the parish church on Sundays, and the chapel of the hospital on other days. In case of misbehaviour or their marrying, they may be deprived of their apartments and income by the master. Should there be a surplus income, £6 is directed to be applied in binding apprentices, and the remainder equally divided amongst the six alms-people. By the indenture, directions are given for supplying the places of defunct trustees. Mr. Parkhurst covenanted to pay off a mortgage on the premises for 1,000 years, which had been given as a security for £1,300.

At the date of the foundation, the property was let for £30 a year. It is at present let to three tenants, at rents amounting to £97. Out of this sum, each of the six sisters receives £1 every month, 4s. at Christmas, 2s. at Easter, and 2s. at Whitsuntide, amounting in the year to £74 8s. They also receive £1 5s. each in lieu of coals and a stuff gown, every Christmas. If any of them are ill, or unable to take care of themselves, one or more nurses are engaged to attend them, with an allowance of about 2s. a week each. Besides the cost of repairs, 11s. 6d. is paid annually for insurance, and 3s. 7d. for a quit rent. In 1828, there was a balance in hand of £119; and it was then notified by the trustees that there were funds in hand for putting out apprentices; but as Rand's charity was thought to be sufficient for that purpose, the allowance to the alms-people for coals was increased from £7 10s. to £12. In 1834, however, it was found necessary to reduce it again to £7 10s., in consequence of the ruinous condition of the farm-buildings and alms-houses, the necessary repairs of which have cost great sums for several years; but the charity property is now in good repair, and there is a fair balance in the hands of the treasurer to meet any emergency as to future repairs, or for providing nurses in case of sickness.

The following gentlemen are at present the trustees:—James Langley, Esq., Grove House, Greatham (who also kindly acts as treasurer to the charity); Rev. J. Brewster, vicar; Rev. R. Webster, vicar of Kelloe; Mr. Henry Lamb; and Mr. R. Atkinson, Greatham.

OTHER CHARITIES.

Rand's Charity.—Samuel Rand, M.D. (Master of Greatham Hospital during the Commonwealth), by indenture, October 12, 1669, gave £100 to Thomas Peers, to be disposed of to the poor of Greatham according to the discretion of the minister and churchwardens for the time being. In respect of this sum, £6 per annum is received from the tenant of Sir William Pennymann, owner of lands in Thornton, Yorkshire, and has been disposed of, time out of mind, for the benefit of children placed out apprentices or going into service. The premium paid with each apprentice is £3. In June, 1828, there was a balance in hand of £23 9s. 6d., which in 1854 was diminished to a mere trifle.

Barker's Charity.—Francis Barker, June 24, 1754, paid £10 to Ralph Bradley for the use of the poor of Greatham. In 1800, this money was laid out in repairing two houses belonging to the parish; and 10s. is distributed yearly at Candlemas, by the overseers, equally amongst all the poor widows of the parish.

"Poor's Cottage."—A piece of land, containing about 4 acres, is supposed to have been left by Thomas Barker, uncle of the above Francis Barker, and is held by the parish officers under a lease of three lives, renewed occasionally, by the Master and Brethren of Greatham Hospital, at 7s. annual rent. It is let for £11 10s., of which 6s. is disposed of in bread, given to the poor of the parish at Candlemas; and the residue, after deducting the Hospital rent, is distributed at Whitsuntide and St. Thomas's day, in sums varying from 3s. to 6s.

Carr's Charity.—Matthew Carr, by will, January 28, 1818, bequeathed £100 to the minister and churchwardens, in trust, to be placed out on good securities, and the interest to be given to the poor at Christmas. In October, 1819, £90 (legacy duty having been deducted) was laid out in the purchase of £100 four per cents., which, in July, 1824, was sold out for £100 15s. 6d. This was placed in the savings bank at Stockton, and produces £3 per annum interest, which is divided equally amongst all the poor widows in the township at Christmas.

"Widow's Dole."—There is a monthly distribution of 4 lb. of dough, ready for baking, given at Greatham Hospital to 26 poor persons or families. It commences every year in November, and continues to the commencement of the wheat harvest, when the distribution ceases.

CLAXTON.

THE township of Claxton is situated to the west of Greatham, and contains 866 acres, divided into six farms. At the periods of enumeration, the number of inhabitants was 42, 46, 38, 32, 52, and 49; 28 of the latter being males and 21 females. There were, at the same period, 8 inhabited houses, and 1 uninhabited. The property was assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, at £842.

The Claxton family, of Norman extraction, were originally named Heriz. Leo de Claxton had a grant from Thomas prior of Durham of a toft for the founda-

tion of a free chapel, with a quit-claim of two oxgangs of land which his grandfather had assigned for the same purpose. In 1484, on the death of Sir Robert Claxton without male issue, this manor fell to the share of his eldest daughter, Margaret, wife of Sir William Elmedon, whose grand-daughter married Sir William Bulmer, from whose descendants the estate passed, in 1632, to the Johnsons of Greatham and Seaton. It has since belonged to various proprietors, and the principal portion is now in the hands of the trustees of the late Thomas Jobson, Esq. Other portions are held by Messrs. Robert Chilton and William Robinson, both of Billingham.

PARISH OF BILLINGHAM.

THE parish of Billingham is bounded by Greatham on the north, by a portion of Elwick Hall and Grindon on the north-west and west, by Norton on the south-west, by the same parish and the river Tees on the south, and by the estuary of the Tees on the east. Besides the chapelry of Wolviston, it contains the townships or constaberies of Billingham (which includes Belassis), Newton Bewley, and Cowpen-Bewley.

BILLINGHAM.

THE township of Billingham, with its liberties in the Tees, includes an area of 3,139 acres. The population, in 1801, was 335; in 1811, 341; in 1821, 395; in 1831, 401; in 1841, 782; and in 1851, 723, of whom 348 were males and 375 females. There were, at the latter date, 150 inhabited houses and 38 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853, was £4,284 5s.

During the year ended Lady-day, 1854, the account of Billingham parish with Stockton Union was as follows:

	£.	s.
Receipts from poor-rates:—Billingham, £237 13s.; Cowpen-Bewley, £56 4s.; Newton-Bewley, £51 9s. -	345	6
In aid of poor-rates:—Billingham, £3 17s.; Cowpen-Bewley, £10 13s.; Newton-Bewley, £1 4s. -	15	14
	£361	0
Expenditure for in-maintenance:—Billingham, £23 9s.; Cowpen-Bewley, £1 9s.; Newton-Bewley, £2 15s. -	27	13
Out-relief:—Billingham, £99 9s.; Cowpen-Bewley, £21 19s.; Newton-Bewley, £29s. 10s. -	150	18
Workhouse loans repaid, &c.:—Billingham, £9 2s.; Cowpen-Bewley, 13s.; Newton-Bewley, £2 13s. -	12	8
Salaries and rations of officers:—Billingham, £18 10s.; Cowpen-Bewley, £3 3s.; Newton-Bewley, £5 13s. -	27	6
Other expenses:—Billingham, £7 13s.; Cowpen-Bewley, £1 6s.; Newton-Bewley, £2 7s. -	11	6
Total connected with relief -	229	11

Brought forward -	£229	11
Costs of law proceedings: Billingham -	0	7
Constables' expenses before justices:—Billingham, 13s.; Cowpen-Bewley, 16s.; Newton-Bewley, 10s. -	1	19
Vaccination:—Billingham, £1 5s.; Cowpen-Bewley, 17s.; Newton-Bewley, 2s. -	2	4
Registration fees to clergymen:—Billingham, £2 14s.; Cowpen-Bewley, 18s.; Newton-Bewley, 8s. -	4	0
County-rates, &c.:—Billingham, £73 2s.; Cowpen-Bewley, £41 9s.; Newton-Bewley, £23 9s. -	138	0
Parliamentary registration, &c.:—Billingham, 5s.; Cowpen-Bewley, 5s.; Newton-Bewley, 8s. -	0	18
For all other purposes:—Billingham, £27 3s.; Cowpen-Bewley, £3 11s.; Newton-Bewley, £5 6s. -	36	0
	£412	19

The Clarence railway, which passes through this township, covers an area of 44 A. 0 R. 11 P. and an extent of 3 M. 5 P. 120 Y. It contributed £35 1s. 4d. to the local rates in each of the years 1851 and 1852; the gross amount collected in 1851 being £272 9s. 7½d., and in 1852, £272 19s. 4d. The Stockton and Hartlepool (now a branch of the North-eastern) railway covers 8 A. and extends 7 P. 59 Y.: it contributed £8 in each of the above years. Billingham railway station is about a quarter of a mile from the village, from which the railways diverge towards Port Clarence and West Hartlepool.

The village of Billingham is situated about 2½ miles north-by-east from Stockton, on the turnpike road from

thence to Sunderland. The site is elevated, and commands an extensive view to the south, over the river Tees, which is distant about 2 miles. There are in the village a brewery, a malting, a large skinnery, five public houses, and a few tradesmen. A national school for boys and girls was erected in 1852; it was visited, July 21, 1853, by the Rev. D. J. Stewart, inspector, whose general observations are—

“Buildings, a fair-sized room; one class-room, two porches. Four groups of parallel desks. Furniture, clock, book-closets. Books, a fair supply. Playground, very small yards at each end of the school-buildings. Apparatus, one black-board, one easel. Organization, four classes under an untrained master.”

There are two dames' schools for children in the village. A Sunday school is connected with the church.

The inhabitants are supplied with water from a public well; and there are several private springs, the water of which varies in quality.*

Some early Saxon named *Billing*, who here took up his *ham*, or home, is supposed to have conferred the title on Billingham. In 795, a civil war broke out in the kingdom of Northumberland; and the insurgents assassinated Ethelred, the king, at Corbridge. Wada, their chief, was attacked near Billingham, about 800, by Ardulf, successor of Ethelred, who, after a sanguinary contest, defeated the rebels. The battle is supposed to have been fought on the low grounds between Billingham and Norton, where a skull and several bones, and a plain silver ornament, were dug up in 1804.

Egfrid, Bishop of Lindisfarne, gave Billingham in Hartnesse to the church of Durham; and Eanred, son of King Ardulf, and father of Ethelred II., built the town and founded the church, about the year 860. During the contests for the crown of Northumberland, King Ælla spoiled the churches of Cliff, Wicliffe,

Billingham, and Craike. In the time of Bishop Cutheard, 900-915, Reingwald, a pagan king, landed a considerable force on the coast of Northumberland; and after having made a sudden attack upon Yorkshire, where several of the principal inhabitants were expelled or murdered, two of his generals, Scula and Onlafbal, took possession of the territories and towns of St. Cuthbert. Scula laid waste the whole country from Jodene (Castle-Eden) to Billingham, and inflicted the most grievous and intolerable tributes on the miserable inhabitants; “from whence to this day,” says Simeon, “the men of Yorkshire, whensoever they are enforced to pay a royal tribute, endeavour, in relief of their own taxation, to lay their burthen on that part of St. Cuthbert's patrimony which Scula possessed. But, blessed be holy St. Cuthbert! hitherto they have laboured in vain.”†

King William I. restored Billingham to the church of Durham; and Bishop Philip gave it, with all its rights, to the convent. In the records, there are several licenses and other documents connected with the letting of the lands. A freehold was acquired by a family who assumed the local name, and who were descended from “John de Cowhird,” husband of Bishop Kellaw's sister. This family afterwards settled at Crook Hall, and released to the convent in 1498.

The Catholic earls appear to have had many partizans in this parish in 1569. No fewer than 22 from Billingham, 10 from Cowpen, 10 from Newton and Bewley Grange, and 19 from Wolviston, joined in the insurrection; after the suppression of which, 5 of the Billingham men, 2 from Cowpen, 3 from Newton, and 4 from Wolviston, suffered death. Peter Finch, of the latter place, labourer, aged 40 years, swore, and affixed his mark to the deposition, “that he, this examinee, was not at burninge of any bookes, nor hard not masse.”

* Brewster describes a “Teutonic well” at Billingham, as tending to prove the Saxon origin of the place:—“This simple well consists of a huge lever, from the upper end of which a common bucket is suspended by a chain, and which is supported on a prop, or *fulcrum*. The bucket is counterpoised by a large piece of sheet lead fastened on the lower end, and is in *equilibrio* when it is filled with water. The fulcrum is the rough and unformed trunk of an ash tree, and the lever is a long branch of the same wood. Its dimensions are as follows:—Height of the fulcrum from the ground, 8 feet 4 inches; length of the lower arm of the lever, 6 feet; of the upper, 9 feet; length of the chain, about 12 feet. The mouth of the well is circular, its diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, over which is erected a rectangular wooden frame, 2 feet 8 inches in height, and open at the top. The surface of the water below that of the earth is not more than two feet.” The writer compares this well with those of Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, &c., and with a drawing of a Teutonic well published in Clarke's Travels.

† The venerable historian does not mention the precise tract on

which Onlafbal, the coadjutor of Scula, exercised his rapacity; but he is represented as being much the most hardened of the two. So audacious did he become that he sacrilegiously seized the lands of the bishopric, and treated with contempt the warnings and exhortations of Bishop Cutheard, who is represented as having been more desirous to save a sinner than to recover his possessions. The hardy pagan had no faith in the miraculous powers of the patron saint of the district. “Why do you threaten me,” said he, “with your dead man? By all the power of my gods, I swear that I will be a fearful enemy both to this dead man and all of you.” Thus saying, he was about to enter the church to plunder the holy shrines; but the power of the outraged saint was now awfully exerted:—the feet of the blasphemer were suddenly transfixed to the threshold, where, after suffering extreme torture, he expired, acknowledging, with his last breath, the might and sanctity of St. Cuthbert. Scula and his host, terrified by this judgment, fled to their ships, and left the possessions of the church free for evermore.

Thomas Watson, of Billingham, yeoman, aged 50 years, deposed—

“That, being at Hartlepoill amongst other rebels in one William Tompson house, he sawe Hartborn articulate in his bedd, and his brother with hym, that helpt the said Hartborn to doo masse; but in any other place he never spacke to or with the said Hartborn but in the church ther, byddinge him good morrow afore a great multitude, saing that he never moved or required the said Hartborn to come to Billingham church, wher this examinate is clark, nor enformed Stafford’s men that the balyff of Billingham had ther bookes, nor required the baliffe to delyver the said bookes to be bornt; but he saith that the hye alter stone ys buried in the quier ther, and one read cope is also remaining in the said church undefaced. Per me, THOMAS WATSON.”

Sir Henry Anderson, Knt., and a family named Chapman (one of whom issued a Billingham token in 1666), possessed freeholds in the parish in the 17th century. The Parliamentary Sequestrators, in 1644, dealt with no lenient hand towards the property of the church and its tenants. The tithes of Wolviston were let for £48 per annum; those of Cowpen for £28; and those of Billingham for £62. The estate of Capt. Gascoine Eden was sequestered; and portions of it, with those of others, were let to new tenants. Bewley Grange, previously let for £130, was now relet for £100; and the rent of Saltholme was fixed at £150. “Upon request of Miss Ann James, daughter of Mr. William James, one of the prebends of the church of Durham, allowed to her one 5th part of the rent of Bewley Grainge for present reliefe and maintenance of herself and sister.”

A division of common fields was made in 16—, by commissioners appointed by owners and occupiers in Billingham. Nearly the whole of the lands in the parish are held by leases for 21 years, under the dean and chapter of Durham.

THE CHURCH.

BILLINGHAM church probably occupies the site of that founded by Eanred. The tower, 48 yards high, and considerably broader from the base towards the centre, whence it begins to contract upwards, certainly belongs to the Anglo-Norman, if not to the Saxon period of architecture: it has all those features of towers which are usually ascribed to the latter period, very much resembling the tower of St. Benedict’s church, Lincoln. The top inclines considerably eastward. Several curiously carved stones, of great antiquity, appear in the exterior masonry. The tower undoubtedly belongs to a much anterior period of architecture to any portion of the present church, which is only *attached* to it.

In the interior of the church, the nave is separated from the south aisle by four cylindrical columns, supported and surmounted by square cushions, at each of the angles of which a light cylindrical pilaster is attached to the main pillar. The arches supported by those pillars are pointed, with zigzag mouldings. An equal number of pillars, rectangular in form (through the most easterly of which there is a perforation), form the north aisle, and support plain pointed arches. The south aisle, whose arches are moulded with the dog-tooth, is considered some 30 years later than the north aisle. At the east end of the north aisle is—

“.....A little Gothic niche
Of ancient workmanship, that once had held
The sculptured image of some patron saint.”

A pointed arch separates the nave from the chancel, beneath which is a screen of trellis-work. The interior arches, with their supporting pillars, are early English, of about the year 1260. The chancel was of the same date; but, having shrunk, it was taken down and rebuilt in 1846. At the time of the restorations, the plastering of the roof of the nave, which had only been put up some few years previous, was removed, which brought out to view a fine antique oaken roofing. The arches and pillars were chiselled over, and now appear in all their original freshness. The chancel is of high pitch, covered with slate; the roof of the nave and aisles is of lead. When the alterations were effected, several additional sittings were obtained, and the edifice will accommodate about 500 worshippers. No portion of the expense of these alterations was paid by the parish, nor, indeed, are church-rates ever imposed; the church lands (noticed hereafter) producing a sufficient income for the purpose of maintaining the fabric, and defraying all other expenses connected with the church.

On the south side of the chancel are four plain windows, and three on the north, in the early English style. The east window is in three compartments, and is filled with rich stained glass of superior quality. In the south aisle are three plain square windows, with modern sashes. A new window has been placed in the north aisle; and it is intended that the others shall be made uniform with it.

The principal entrance to the church is from the south; that on the north, opposite to it, having been walled up when the chancel was built. The threshold is formed of an ancient tomb-stone, inscribed with Saxon characters, now nearly obliterated, and which is

supposed to be a fragment of the original church of Eanred. A new vestry was erected, at the time of the late restorations, on the north side of the chancel. The font is a good specimen of early English, and is surmounted by a beautiful Elizabethan spire of carved wood-work.

An organ, at the west end of the nave, was purchased by subscription, amounting to about £130; it was opened on the 9th March, 1854, in the presence of a crowded and respectable congregation, including several of the principals and students from the University of Durham, when full church service was performed by the members of the Durham University Choral Society, assisted by some of the cathedral choir of Durham.

The church-plate consists of a paten, given in 1712 by Mrs. Margery Davison (relict of John Eden, Gent., and wife of Thomas Davison), and two large silver flagons; one, "*Given to ye parish of Billingham A.D. 1758, by Tho. Chapman, D.D., prebendary of Durham,*" the other is inscribed, "*Donum Ricardi Dongworth, Vicarii de Billingham, 1761.*"

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1* and 2 contain registers from 1570 to 1781, interrupted by No. 3, which con-

* On the first page is the following:—"Books belonging to the church. Imprimus, a great Bible and Paraphrases. It. iij Communion Books. It. Jewell and hardinge. It. book of functions. It. a book of homilies. It. Nicholas Heminge book. It. a book of wilfull rebels.

"Clothes belonging to ye church.—Imp'ms, a surplice-cloth for the currat. It. j for ye clerk; a lininge tableclothe; a carpet-cloth for ye table; a part of a old vestment for ye pulpit; a old coverlitt for weddinges; a harden bagg for ye surplice clothe; a new pulpit cloth and quisson; a new booke of canons and constitutions; a book of articles, &c.; 2 painted trenchers, given by ye vicar for ye com'union breed; 3 peuter potts."

"1687. Spent when our vicar, and some with him, went the perambulation, 7s. 6d. For a quarte of sacke to give Mr. Deane an accomodation, 2s."

"For ringing of a day of thanksgiving for the queen being conceived with child, 2s. 6d."

"1688. To the ringers for powder and drinke when the worthy bishops were set at liberty, 5s. To the ringers upon K. James's birth-day." Immediately after: "To the ringers upon the day of thanksgiving for the Prince of Orange, 5s. Upon the coronation-day, 1s. 6d."

† George Cliff, prebendary, aged 57, in his deposition taken after the suppression of the Northern Rebellion, April 11, 1570, says, "that he was in the cathedral church in the morning, at such as was then done, on St. Andrew's day (30th Nov.); and he was there on the Saturday next after (3rd December), at the even song, in his habit, and also on Sunday after. On the 30th Nov., one Robert Pierson, priest, sung mass at the high altar, at which mass he was present, in the quire, and heard him; he did not sing at it, nor look at the elevation, and sat still in his stall; and bowed not, nor knocked, nor

tains entries of baptisms from 1759 to 1812, and burials from 1781 to 1812. No. 4 contains marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Billingham vicarage; the dean and chapter of Durham, patrons. King's Books, £11 3s. 1½d.; Tenths, £1 2s. 3¾d.; Episc. proc., 6s. 8½d.; Synod, 5s. 4d. Dedication to St. Cuthbert.

VICARS.—R. Hagat, 1180; Galfridus, 1220; R. de Jarrow, 1240; J. Tyn, 1276; Richard, 1280; A. de Slykeburn, 1296; Robert, 1319; W. de Offington, 1329; Richard, 1337; J. Fraunceys, 1349; N. de Catton, 1365; J. de Lynehouse, 1381; J. de Coken, 1391; J. Killum, 1396; J. Byry, 1403; T. Stare, 1424; J. Neceham, 1438; Sir R. —, 1456; Sir R. Brerely, 1480; T. Dobson, 1494; T. Bentley, 1526; R. Hyndmer, 1538; R. Dalton, S.T.P., 1544 (prebendary of the 7th stall, depr. for recusancy); G. Cliff, S.T.B.,† 1560 (prebendary of the 12th stall, and sometime rector of Elwick and of Brancepath); J. Macbrey, 1565, p. depr. Cliff; G. Cliff, S.T.B., 1584, p.m. Macbrey; T. Hokes, 1596; W. Smith, 1599; C. Borke, 1603; R. Clerkson, 1662; S. Bolton, A.M., 1665; J. Milner, A.M., 1681, p.m. Bolton; J. Alcock, A.M., p. res. Milner; S. Simpson, A.B., 1703, p.m. Alcock; J. Waring, A.M., 1715, p.m. Simpson; R. Dongworth A.M. (master of the grammar-school of Durham), 1733, p.m. Waring; T. Hayes, A.M., 1761, p.m. Dongworth (resigned for St. Oswald's, precentor of the cathedral); J. Branfoot, A.M., 1765, p. res. Hayes; R. Fenwick, 178., p.m. Branfoot; W. Baverstock, A.B., p. res. Fenwick; John Clark, p.m. Baverstock; Thomas Ebdon, A.B., 1831, p.m. Clark; Philip Rudd, A.M., 1853, p.m. Ebdon.†

kneeled, nor used any open fact, nor reverend gesture. On the 3rd Dec., he was at even song in Latin; on the said Sunday, the pulpit standing by the clock, and he sitting in the gilson stall behind the Lady Boulton altar, and by reason that the press of people was very great, he heard his voice, but understood not one sentence of that which was said by the preacher. When the people knelt down to take absolution, he thought that the preacher had been bidding prayers. He received no holy bread nor holy water, nor used no other rite or ceremony; for he was either reading of his Testament, or holding talk with one or other. That he was neither willing nor earnest to follow or hear the said service, nor to receive the Pope's absolution, whereof he knew not; and as for books or ornaments, he knew not where they had them."—Cliff had successively Billingham, Elwick, and Brancepeth, the latter by the gift of Lady Adeline Neville, in 1571. He died in 1595.

In 1575, John Davison was sentenced to excommunication for calling John Martyn, curate of Billingham, "a vacabound, a wag-wallet, and syde-tailed knave."

† LIBRARY OF THE REV. THOS. EBDON.—On January 31, 1833, the sale of the library of the above gentlemen, comprising nearly 4,000 volumes, in theology, classics, history, architecture, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Oriental and general literature, was commenced in the Public Sale and Exhibition Rooms, Durham, by Mr. J. W. Elliot. The sale excited considerable interest amongst biblioplists. The books, most of which were elegantly bound, generally brought good prices. Walton's Polyglott Bible, 8 volumes, folio, brought £16. A copy of the Encyclopædia Britannica, in 21 vols. and 3 vols. of plates, full bound in Russia, £20.; Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, 17 vols. full bound in Russia, £5 12s. 6d.; Lodge's Portraits, 12 vols. in 6, calf, marbled edges, £5; Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of England and Wales, Atlas 2 vols., and Map of England in 4 portions, in all 13 vols., £4 6s.;

The grant of the church to the convent by Bishop de Pictavia was on condition that "there shall be a perpetual vicar, on the presentation of the prior and convent;" and the original endowment includes "the manor which Walter de Offingham and his predecessors had occupied, and the oblations, mortuaries, and small tithes whatsoever of the whole parish, as well from bond as free, excepting the tithe of hay, and the tithe of the live-stock belonging to the prior and convent." At the general array of the clergy on Gilesgate Moor in 1400, the vicar of Billingham furnished one lancer and two archers.

Billingham Terrier, June 18, 1629.—"A mansion-house, the church-yard, a garden, stackgarth, and three rood or thereabouts of arable land, in every of the three cornfields of Billingham, with two little lands in Volveston-field; two little dales in the medowes, the one in a place called Frogonel, contg half an acre; the other in the Milne Medow, contg another half acre, or a little more; with a horse or cow gate, whether the vicar shall make choice of, at May-day, when they stint. Also a sheep-gait one year, and two the second year, and three the third year, as the fallows goe in the townfields of Billingham. Farther, there is belonging to the said vicarage a piece of ground, called the tenth part of Pecker's, lying in the north field. There are also belonging to the said vicarage the lesser tyths of Billingham, as lamb, wool, hay, calf, pig, goose, and hen; together with a little portion due for the milkens. The like in all respects in Volveston, Cowpon, and Newton, saving that in Cowpon and Newton he hath only a little portion of money for his tyth hens. Also he hath tythe of hempe and lyne when they have anie, and in Cowpon a little portion of tyth salte when they make anie. There is also

belg to the said vicarage the tithe of calf, lamb, wool, pig, goose, and hens at Saltholme (saving only of those goods wh are Mr. Dean's own proper goods), for wh the vicar has only four pasture-gaytes in the best pasture, and the like is due from Bewley Grainge (saving of the prebend's own proper goods). He receiveth also yearly from Bellasys, in lieu of the tyth thereof, 26s. 8d.; but if any of his farmers by removal of goods do make *inchace* and *outchace*, thereby to defraud, then absolutely the whole year they can have no priviledge at all. There are belg to the vicarage all surplice fees, &c. There is also a farm, with the appurtenances, holden by lease of the dean and chapter, wh having been very antiently possessed by the vicar, wee hope will hereafter be continued, which we much desire."

The vicarage-house, with gardens adjoining, stands on an elevated situation on the north side of the church, overlooking the adjacent valley, and commanding a most extensive view of the surrounding country, with the Richmond and Stanhope hills in the distance. In 1855, the old parts of the building were repaired, and new dining and drawing rooms, entrance hall, and three rooms above, were added to the west. The additions are built of white freestone, from near Bishop Auckland. These improvements, together with new offices, stables, and gateway, were effected at a cost of upwards of £1,000, towards which £300 was contributed from the Maltby Fund, and £100 by the dean and chapter of Durham, patrons of the living. The gross annual income is stated at £274, subject to permanent payments amounting to £30.*

Lightfoot's Works, edited by Pitman, £3 3s.; Townsend's Old and New Testament, £1 10s.; Stephen's Thesaurus (Valpy's edition), 10 vols., folio, £5 2s. 6d.; Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, £4 2s.; Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, 4 vols., folio, and 1 vol. of plates and maps, £2 2s.; Patrick, Lowth, Arnold, Whitby, and Lowman's Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, edited by Pitman, 6 vols., folio, £3 5s. Scott's Bible, £2 6s.; Mant and D'Oyley's Bible, 3 vols., £2 2s.; Faccioli, Lexicon Totius Latinitatis, folio, £1 13s.; Passow's Greek Lexicon, £1 7s.; Richardson's English, Persian, and Arabic Dictionary, edited by Wilkins, 2 vols., folio, £2 17s. De Sacy's Christomathie Arabe, 3 vols., £1 10s.; Johnson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary, 2 vols., folio, £3 6s.; Knight's Old England, 2 vols., £1 10s.; Ryal's Portraits of Eminent Conservative Statesmen, £1 4s.; Jerdan's National Portrait Gallery, 5 vols., £2 14s.; Hodgson's History of Northumberland, 6 vols., 4to., £7 12s. 6d.; the Thousand and One Nights (Lane's edition), £2 2s.; Burnett's History of the Reformation, 6 vols. £1 1s.; Marsh's Michaelis, 4 vols., £1 1s.; Elliott's Horæ Apocalypticæ, 4 vols., £1 11s.; Kitto's Pictorial History of Palestine and the Jews, £1 4s.; Scott's Border Antiquities, 2 vols., £2 3s.; Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare, £4 15s.; Chalmers's British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper, £6; Lord Bacon's Works, £1 16s.; Locke's Works, £1 12s.; Hale's Analysis of Chronology, £1 13s., British Essayists, £2 4s. Afterwards, as a contrast to some of the above prices, Schrevelii Lexicon, and Pearce's Longinus, 2 vols., were knocked down for one penny! Bellori Admiranda, £1 16s.; Piranesi, a volume of miscellaneous engravings, £2 10s.; Piranesi Vasi e Can-labrdei, £4; Loggie di Rafaele nel Vaticano, £2 12s., and Le Triomphe de l'Empereur Maximilien I., with many curious woodcuts, by Hans Bargimair and Albert Durer, £5 5s., were bought for the University

Library. Morghen's Views of Pæstum, £2 2s.; and Hogarth's Works, Heath's Plates, Explanations of Nichols, £6 6s., &c., &c.

* REV. JOHN WALLIS.—This eminent botanist, learned antiquary, and amiable man, was for some years curate of Billingham. He is stated to have been born at Ireby, Cumberland, in 1714; he took his degree of A.M., in 1740, at Queen's College, Oxford, where he acquired some reputation as a sound scholar. At the age of 23, whilst residing on a curacy at Portsmouth, he married; and the matrimonial happiness of himself and his amiable wife became proverbial wherever they resided. Having removed to the north, he published, in 1745, "Reflections on a Candle, in an irregular Ode," printed by John Goodes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to which was prefixed an advertisement, announcing that he had opened an academy at Wallsend. In 1748, he published, also at Newcastle, in 2 vols. 8vo, "The occasional Miscellany, in Prose and Verse, consisting of a Variety of Letters, written originally to a young Gentleman designed for Holy Orders, with specimens of Sacred Poetry and Sermons." Having become curate of Simonburn, Northumberland, he had an opportunity of indulging his taste for botany; and the antiquities of the district attracting much of his attention, he published, in the year 1769, his history of the county of Northumberland, in 2 vols. 4to. The first volume contains an account of plants, fossils, &c., and evinces the author's proficiency in natural history; the contents of the second vol., though limited in plan, and on various subjects, are of considerable merit. The reputation which this work procured for him did not, however, improve his fortunes; for, in consequence of a dispute with his rector, Dr. Scott, he was compelled to resign his curacy, on which he had resided happily for many years, and to take refuge, with his wife, in

CHARITIES.

Poor's Land.—Robert Eden, Esq., of Windlestone, by will, December 26, 1662, left £10 to the poor of the parish of Billingham; Mary Davison, of Billingham, October 14, 1670, 40s.; Ralph Lawrence, of Cowpen-Bewley, June 12, 1673, £10; John Eden, Gent., of Billingham, May 2, 1680, £10; and Eleanor Steer, of Wolviston, December 22, 1682, £20. Feb. 10, 1686, Mr. Francis Buck “did give unto the poor in Billingham 10s. every year during the natural life of his sister, Mrs. Margery Eden, relict of Mr. John Eden.” The poor money was afterwards laid out in the purchase of a cottage, a kiln-house, and a close. There are in the township two houses, and a field of four acres, the rents of which have for nearly a century and a half been distributed to the poor. The fields are let by the church-wardens for £12 a year, one of the houses at £2, and the other to the overseers, who put in a poor person as occupant, and pay £2 15s. rent. Of the amount, the township of Billingham receives £8 1s. 6d.; Cowpen, £2 0s. 2d.; Newton, £2 13s. 2d.; and Wolviston, £4 0s. 2d. These several shares are distributed to the poor by the officers of each township, in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 5s.

Church Lands.—There are certain lands in the parish now let to several tenants at rents amounting to £53 a year, the proceeds of which have been applied to the support of the church at least from the year 1676. The amount, except £1 mentioned below, is carried to the church-wardens' account.

Chapman's Charity.—Ann Chapman, by will, supposed to be dated November 9, 1725, bequeathed £20 to the poor of the township of Billingham, the interest to be distributed at Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost, mostly to poor widows. The principal is considered as secured upon the church-lands, £1 from the rent of which is divided at Christmas and Easter amongst four or five poor widows.

Gardner's Charity.—By will, October 22, 1790, Alice Gardner bequeathed to the vicar and churchwar-

dens of Billingham £20, to be invested in the three per cents, and the dividends to be distributed, on the 1st of January annually, amongst poor widows of the township not receiving parochial relief. In respect of this charity, there is a sum of £40 14s. 3d. three per cent. consols, standing in the names of the Rev. William Baverstock, Philip Moore, Robert Chilton, and Thomas Carlisle. The dividends, amounting to about £1 14s 4d., were received by Messrs Sykes, Snaith, & Co., of Stockton, and transmitted to the vicar for distribution till 1825, when that house failed, since which time no dividends have been received.

BELLASIS.

Bellasis is a hamlet in the township of Billingham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east from Stockton, consisting of a few houses. The ancient manor house of the Lambtons and Edens is now occupied as a farm house. The walls are of great thickness; and traces of a moat still remain around it.

The Bellasis family were seated here from about the time of the Conquest. The exchange effected by one of its members with the prior and convent of Durham has been detailed in the account of HENKNOLL, vol. i., p. 544. This transaction is supposed to have taken place before 1272; and in a charter dated 1380, what appear to have been the last fragments of the property of John de Bellasis in Wolviston, are conveyed to the prior and convent. A younger branch of the Lambtons of Great Stainton held the lease of Bellasis for several generations. Marmaduke Lambton, of Bellasis, styled in Glover's Visitation, 1575, “Blynde Lambton,” died without issue, leaving three sisters his coheiresses, one of whom, Elizabeth, married John Eden, of Durham; Alice became the wife of Robert Claxton, of Old Park; and Frances, of Skelton, of Armeswell. The Edens eventually acquired, by purchase and descent, the whole lease of Bellasis, which was sold by Sir John Eden, Bart.

His disposition was so mild, however, and his sense of duty so proper, that he acquiesced without a murmur or a sigh in his humble fortune; and in token of his gratitude to Bishop Barrington, he was, just at the close of his life, engaged in packing up an ancient statue of Apollo, found at Carvoran, a Roman station on the great Wall, as a present to the Hon. Daines Barrington, brother to the bishop. Having removed to the village of Norton, he died there, July 23, 1793, aged 79. His widow survived him only a short time. The Rev. Richard Wallis, vicar of Carham, was his brother; and the Rev. Richard Wallis, rector of Seaham and perpetual curate of South Shields, was his nephew.

the house of a friendly clergymen with whom he had been acquainted at college. In 1776, he became curate, *pro tempore*, at Haughton-le-Skerne, and immediately after removed to the curacy of Billingham, where he continued till increasing infirmities obliged him to resign at Midsummer, 1792. Thus, notwithstanding his abilities and learning, he never obtained a higher position in the church than a curacy of £30 per annum. Mr. Pennant and Mr. George Allan endeavoured ineffectually to assist him with Bishop Egerton; but Bishop Barrington allowed him an annual pension from the time he resigned his curacy; and, by the death of a relative, he came into possession of the rents of a very small estate during the two last years of his life

PORT CLARENCE.

THE shipping places of the Clarence railway (see vol. i., p. 113) are situated near the south-eastern point of Cargo Fleet Reach, and opposite to Middlesborough. At Port Clarence, Messrs. Losh, Bell, and Co. have taken ten acres of land, upon lease from the Clarence Railway Company, and erected three blast furnaces and extensive iron works. The works of Messrs. Losh, Bell, and Co. will extend the town of Middlesborough on the north side of the river, so that ere long there will be a North and South Middlesborough on the Tees, as there are at the Tyne a North and South Shields.

HAVERTON HILL.—At this place, near the curve of the river Tees between Billingham and Cargo Fleet Reaches, a glass-house was erected about 20 years ago; and there is an iron-foundry of considerable extent, carried on by Mr. S. Robinson.

COWPEN-BEWLEY.

THIS township forms the south-eastern portion of the parish, and, with its tidal shore on the Tees, occupies an area of 4,594 acres. Its population was successively

returned, at the periods of enumeration, at 128, 120, 132, 137, 196, and 217; the latter number consisting of 118 males and 99 females. In 1851, there were 42 inhabited houses, 6 uninhabited, and 1 building; and the property was assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, at £2,412 15s.

The Stockton and Hartlepool branch of the North-eastern-Railway has an extent of 1 M. 5 F. 66 Y. and an area of 10 A. 3 R. 5 P. in this township. In 1851, the railway contributed £4 2s. 6d., and, in 1852, £6 3s. 9d. towards the local rates; the gross amounts collected in the township in those years being £66 3s. 6d. and £94 1s. 9d.

The village of Cowpen-Bewley stands on the road between Billingham and Greatham: it is 5 miles north-east-by-north from Stockton, and contains a school, a public house, and a few tradesmen. The lands in the township are held by lease under the dean and chapter of Durham. *Saltholme*, one of the largest farms in the county, is let for £1,800 per annum. The salt marshes extend along the north side of the Tees mouth. Several extensive earthen mounds, now covered with herbage, mark the sites of the old salt works once carried on at these marshes.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF WOLVISTON.

THE chapelry of Wolviston comprehends the two townships of Wolviston and Newton-Bewley, and is bounded on the south-east by the townships of Billingham and Cowpen-Bewley, on the north-east by the parish of Greatham, on the north by that of Elwick Hall, and on the north-west by the parish of Grindon.

WOLVISTON.

WOLVISTON contains an area of 2,396 acres. In 1801, the population was 411; in 1811, 390; in 1821, 541; in 1831, 582; in 1841, 588; and in 1851, 750, of whom 393 were males, and 357 females. There were at the latter date, 143 inhabited houses and 14 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, was £2,188 13s.

During the year ended Lady-day, 1854, the sum received for poor-rates in Wolviston was £88 6s., and in aid of rates, £1 3s. The expenditure for in-maintenance was £3 10s.; for out-relief, £44 15s.; workhouse loans repaid and interest thereon, £5 19s.; salaries and rations of officers, &c., £5 13s.; other expenses, £2 7s.; total outlay connected with relief, £62 4s. Constables' ex-

penses before justices, 17s.; vaccination fees, £2 2s.; registration fees to clergymen, £2 10s.; county and other rates, £36 15s.; registration, 8s.; for other purposes, £6; total expenditure, £110 16s.

The village of Wolviston is pleasantly situated on the Stockton and Sunderland turnpike road, about 5 miles north-by-east from the former place, and 2 north from Billingham. The soil is dry, the situation airy, and the prospect extensive. Wolviston contains a rural police station, six public houses, a corn-mill, and a number of shopkeepers, tradesmen, and mechanics.

A good public school-room, capable of containing 100 scholars, and a house for the master's residence, were erected in 1832, by grants from the Bishop of Durham, the dean and chapter, the trustees of Bishop Barrington, and other sources, at a cost of £175.

Twenty scholars are taught free, each for three years, towards whose education the dean and chapter contribute £10 annually.

There is a small chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, with a house for the minister, and a school. An alms house was erected by the Marchioness of Londonderry in 1838; it is a handsome brick building, capable of accommodating six poor women, chiefly widows, who are appointed by the marchioness.

An annual village festival is kept on the first Sunday after Lammass-day; and on the following day, a horticultural exhibition is held in the school-room. Races and shews of various kinds follow; and in the evening, balls take place at the public houses.

Rose Villa, with its beautiful lawn, green-house, and vineries, is situated close by the village on the south, and commands a splendid view of Cleveland, with its vast manufactories of iron, and of the Tees bay, Redcar, &c. It was formerly the property of the late Thomas Appleby, Esq., and now belongs to John Skinner, Esq. It is at present occupied by Augustus Friedrichsen and Wright Clunie, Esqrs.

It has been plausibly conjectured that the prior and convent acquired lands in Wolviston with those of the mother church at Billingham. Various proprietors, from time to time, either sold or exchanged their lands, until nearly the whole became vested in the church. Amongst others was Ricardi Ingeniater (Richard the snarer or gamekeeper), who, with Thomas his heir, exchanged their lands in Wolviston for parcels in Pittington. His seal, a wolf passant, is obviously appropriate to his profession, and favours the traditional derivation of the word Wolviston. Surtees, however, imagines that the place was the *tun*, or seat of Wulf or Wulfhere, a Saxon settler.

THE CHAPEL.

THE chapelry of Wolviston was severed from the parish of Billingham, formerly the mother church, in 1577. The chapel stands near the centre of the village; but its position has been encroached upon by the erection of several small cottages, which face and nearly surround it on two sides, without any intervening fence, and are chiefly inhabited by labourers and their families. At what period it was originally erected is not clearly known; but it would appear to be of rather ancient date, from the fact of the building having fallen into ruins about 1620, and lain in that state nearly 100 years. It was at last rebuilt in 1716, as appears from the following detailed account, given in an old church-

warden's book, of "the Disbursements *legally* incurred for *regain*ing the Chappell of Wolveston for the Benefitt of the Town, after it had been *detained* from them for some years by the Vicars of Billingham," who had surreptitiously taken possession of the same when it lay in ruins, "which amounted to £4 14s. 3d.; whilst the Disbursements in particular for rebuilding the said Chappell after it was *regain*ed by the joint costs of the Townships of Wolveston and Newton Bewley equally by ffarmrights, and amounting to eighteen in Wolveston and nine in Newton, were £99 10s. 1d."

The chapel consisted, until the year 1830, of a nave and chancel. In that year, a square tower, surmounted by corner pinnacles, was erected on the south side of the nave. The entrance to the chapel is by a doorway in the tower, which, being partially open to the interior, contains a gallery, and above is a loft in which are two bells. The original entrance, which was on the west, was built up, and the porch converted into a vestry; a convenience which the chapel did not before possess. By these improvements, 190 additional sittings were obtained; and in consideration of a grant from the Society for promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels, 130 of that number were declared free. There were previously 130 appropriated seats, so that the chapel will accommodate 320 hearers. An east window is surmounted by a circular arch; but the whole interior is dimly lighted. An organ, purchased by subscription, was opened December 24, 1854.

The chapel appears to have been dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and not to St. Peter, as stated by Hutchinson. The village festival was formerly held on the Monday after St. Mary Magdalen's day; and the dedication is distinctly mentioned in the following quaint, but not unpoetical lines, inscribed in the churchwarden's book above quoted, "Upon viewing the Charges Rebuilding St. Magdalen's Chappell at Wolveston in 1716":—

"Let weeping Magdalen cease her tear,
And with a smile clear up her eye;
This little chappell standing here,
Made sacred to her memory:

"Neglected late in rubbish lay,
O'ergrown with moss, and mouldering dust;
Is now rebuilt sprightly and gay,
Like a young Phœnix from her nest.

"Devotion's warmth did soe inspire
With holy zeal each generous heart,
That all concern'd, with glad desire,
Pursu'd the work, and did impart

"Each one their share with such good will,
And with intentions large as free,
Still to give more, and more untill
They brought it to what now you see,

"Neither too gaudy, nor too great,
But decent as the house of prayer,
Designed to be clean and neat,
As hearts should be that cometh there.

"And if Posterity list to know
To what amount the cost did come,
This book to after times will shew
Each severall, and the totall sume.

"And now since finished, let us pray,
That God will bless, and own't again,
And that his Gracious Presence may
Dwell there alway. Soe be't, Amen."

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 contain entries of baptisms from 1759 to 1812, and marriages by license to 1780. Since that period, none have been solemnized here, though on what account is not known. All marriages and funerals take place at Billingham, 2 miles distant from Wolviston. Nos. 3 and 4 carry on a continuation of the baptismal registers. There are two churchwardens' account books, one of which dates from 1663.

Wolviston chapel of ease is not in charge nor certified; the dean and chapter of Durham, patrons.

CURATES.—John Manwell, 1577; John Wilton, 1578; John Wordington, 1585; John Manwell occ. 1598; James Kinge occ. 1631; Richard Redhead, 1717; Richard Lightfoot, 1725; John Aspinwall, 1762; George Barron Jackson, A.M., 1805, p. m. Aspinwall; Anthony Garthorne, 1810, p. m. Jackson; Lancelot Christopher Clarke, A.B., 1823. p. m. Garthorne.

The emoluments of the living are entirely derived from 122 acres of land belonging to it, besides a yearly payment of 9s. per farm from each of the 26 farms within the chapelry, and 12s. 6d. from the Wolviston Mill and two dales of meadow attached thereto: it is payable half-yearly at Lady-day and Michaelmas. About the year 1764, Wolviston received £200 augmentation by lot, £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty, £100 from Lord Crewe's trustees, £50 from the dean and chapter, £30 from the Bishop of Durham, and £20 parochial collection; total, £600, which was vested in the purchase of lands at Chester-le-Street. In 1810, the sum of £1,000 was obtained from similar sources, £300 of which was applied towards purchasing a parsonage-house; the remaining £700 being vested

in the purchase of lands at Easington, in addition to a small farm belonging to it; thus raising the gross annual income to £99, subject to a permanent payment of £2. The dean and chapter afterwards granted 80 acres of land near Billingham, annual value, £125 8s.; fee-simple, £3,762; but this is stated, in an order in council, April 27, 1842, to be "subject to a lease, which will expire in May, 1849;" and the ecclesiastical commissioners add that "whereas the tithes of the parish of Billingham are now vested in us, and the proceeds thereof exceed the last mentioned annual value (£126), it appears to us, after due consideration of the wants and circumstances of the said parish, to be expedient that a temporary annual grant should be made to the said perpetual curacy of Wolviston, of equal amount to the prospective augmentation aforesaid." In 1849, a farm of 61 A. 2 R. at Billingham Grange, was annexed to the living by the dean and chapter, and lets for £100 per annum, raising the net value of the living to £183. In the commissioners' first report, June 24, 1845, an augmentation of £126 per annum is announced, and the net income of the living is stated to be £256.

The parsonage house having become unfit for residence, £220 was granted, on the recommendation of the Bishop of Durham, from the Maltby Fund, in 1850, towards its restoration and enlargement, at a cost exceeding £300. It is situated in a pleasant healthy part of the village, and is now a commodious and comfortable residence. The village green, in front, has been enclosed, drained, and considerably improved.

The great tithes of the chapelry are commuted for £337 16s., which is paid to the ecclesiastical commissioners. The small tithes, amounting to £50 per annum, are received by the vicar of Billingham.

NEWTON-BEWLEY.

THE township of Newton-Bewley, or Beaulieu, adjoins that of Wolviston on the north-east: it contains 1,562 acres, divided into seven farms. The successive returns of population state the numbers at 88, 84, 86, 92, 87, and 121; of the latter number, 49 were males and 72 females; and there were, at that period, 22 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,393 3s.

The village of Newton-Bewley* is situated 6 miles

* CAPTAINS MIDDLETON AND MOOR.—Newton-Bewley is supposed to have been the birth-place of Christopher Middleton, about the beginning of the last century. He was bred to the sea, and served generally,

if not altogether, on board one of the vessels of the Hudson's Bay Company, engaged in the fur trade. His experience in those seas recommended him to Mr. Arthur Dobbs, a gentleman of science and

north-by-east from Stockton, and contains several cottages with neat gardens in front, a public house, and a corn-mill. The manor-house (of which no vestige now exists) and demesnes in this township were assigned to

fortune, who induced the Lords of the Admiralty to appropriate a ship of the navy to the purposes of discovery, and to give the command of her to Captain Middleton. The Furnace bomb, and the Discovery pink, were accordingly put under his orders; the latter being commanded by Mr. William Moor, a native of Billingham. They sailed in 1741, and wintered in Churchill river, where they remained till the 1st July in the following year. The attention of Middleton was attracted by a river called the Wager, 6 or 8 miles broad; but as the tide of flood always set in from the eastward, or into the mouth of the river, no opening could be expected through it. At another opening, 15 miles in width, they came to a headland, to which, conceiving it to be the north-east point of America, Middleton gave the name of Cape Hope; but finding that the land beyond it merely extended to the west of north, he gave it the name of Repulse Bay. Having ascended a high mountain, he obtained a full view of a strait, 18 or 20 leagues in length, and 7 in breadth, extending south-east towards Cape Comfort, and on the eastern coast of Southampton Island. It appeared to him that the strong tide which came through this strait was merely that which entered by Hudson's Straits, brought by another channel. The strait was completely frozen from side to side; and, on calling a council, "it was agreed to make the best of their way out of this dangerous strait."

The account which Middleton gave of these proceedings, on his return, was either disbelieved or misunderstood. Anonymous letters (afterwards discovered to have been written by the surgeon and captain's clerk) stated that the frozen strait was all a chimera, as was every thing that Middleton had written concerning that part of the voyage. Mr. Dobbs intemperately declared him a traitor, bribed by the company to stifle the discovery; an accusation which Middleton indignantly denied, and much acrimonious language was used on both sides. The Lords of the Admiralty also were not satisfied with his explanations; and an unfavourable impression generally prevailed against him. He retired from public service; and having married his servant, he had a large family, and is said to have died poor. His latter years were spent at Norton, where he died, and was buried on the 15th of February, 1770.

the twelfth stall in Durham cathedral. The endowments and estates of this canonry became vested in the ecclesiastical commissioners in 1853. (See vol. i., page 445.)

The honesty and integrity of Middleton have been amply vindicated since his death. By later navigators, and especially by Parry, all the features of the coast which he explored were found to have been most accurately described by him; and though his conclusions with regard to the origin of the tide in the Welcome River, and the impossibility of penetrating further, are proved to have been hastily made, they were supported by very strong presumption. Captain Lyon, in his private journal, says, on this subject, "Thus our examination of this much doubted place terminated; and the veracity of poor Middleton, as far as regards the bay at least (Repulse Bay) was now at length established, and in looking down the strait we had passed, he was fully justified in calling it a frozen strait."

The failure of Middleton did not, at the time, shake the general opinion respecting the possibility of a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean. A considerable reward being offered for the discovery, a new expedition, under the direction of private persons, with Mr. Dobbs' assistance, was fitted out for the purpose; and Captain Moor, who had been Middleton's associate, was appointed to the command. He was accompanied by Mr. Henry Ellie, whom the committee of management had engaged to write a narrative of the voyage. Moor commanded the Dobbs galley, of 180 tons; and the California, of 140 tons, was commanded by Captain Francis Smith. The vessels sailed on the 20th of May, 1746, and made land on the west side of the Welcome, August 21. During the winter they moored in a creek about two miles above York fort, the governor of which does not appear to have promoted their designs. In the following summer, they examined Wager Strait, and another opening to the northward, probably Middleton's frozen strait; but although appearances were encouraging, a difference of opinion prevailed amongst the commanders and officers; and, on the 7th of August, it was decided by a council, on account of "the advanced season of the year," to bear up for England. They arrived in Yarmouth roads, on the 14th of October, 1747, after an absence of one year, four months, and seventeen days. Captain Moor soon after retired from the service, and settled at Greatham, where, in 1757, he married Mary, sister of Ralph Bradley, Esq., of Stockton. He died in 1763.

PARISH OF ELWICK HALL.

THE parish of Elwick Hall (sometimes locally called *West Parish*, from its situation in respect to the village of Elwick, in the parish of Hart) is bounded by Hart and Greatham on the east, by the chapelry of Wolviston and by Grindon on the south, by Sedgfield (from which it is divided by the Emeldon Beck) on the west, and by Monk-Hesledon and Hart on the north. It forms but one constabulary; but includes the manors, granges, or farmholds of Amerston, Newton Hansard, Bruntoft, Close, Stotfold, and Poplar Row.

ELWICK HALL contains 4,321 acres, and was assessed for the county-rate in 1853 at £2,411 15s. Its population, at the successive periods of return, was 129, 129, 176, 169, 165, and 187, of whom 102 were males and 85 females. At the same time, there were 32 inhabited houses and 11 uninhabited.

The receipts from poor-rate, during the year ended Lady-day, 1854, were £89 6s.; in aid of rates, £1 18s.; total £91 4s. The expenditure for in-maintenance was £11 12s.; for out-relief, £45 7s.; for workhouse loans repaid, &c., £5 7s.; for salaries and rations of officers, &c., £9 3s.; for other expenses connected with relief,

£11; total, £82 9s. Costs of law proceedings, £1 12s.; constables' expenses before justices, 10s.; vaccination fees, 4s.; payments on registration fees to clergymen, 12s.; for county and other rates, £40 4s.; registration, 10s.; other payments, £9 2s.; total expenditure, £135 3s.

There is no village in the parish of Elwick Hall. "In this parish," says Hutchinson, "there is neither town or village, cottage house for the poor, surgeon or apothecary, midwife, blacksmith, joiner, house-carpenter, mason, bricklayer, cart or wheelwright, weaver, butcher, shoemaker, tailor, or barber, schoolmaster or schoolmistress, ale-house, or public bakehouse, grocer or Chandler's shop, or a corn-mill." With the exception of a public-house near Embleton, a school, two cottages, a blacksmith's and a joiner's shop, this description of the parish, written about 80 years ago, still applies. The school is situated a short distance from the church: it was built by subscription in 1852, on glebe land, and is supported principally by the rector and the contributions of the children; the attendance averages about 40. To the north-west of the church is a little mount called *Beacon Hill*, admirably adapted for the purpose implied by its name.

THE CHURCH.

ELWICK church is situated about 9 miles north-by-east from Stockton, and 2 east from Embleton, in the parish of Sedgfield. It stands on the brink of a deep dene, through which runs a small brook, dividing the parish of Elwick Hall from the village and township of Elwick, in the parish of Hart. The approach from the village, which, in Hutchinson's time, was by a "multitude of steps," is now a steep road and footpath. The church was repaired, and the lead of the roof exchanged for slate, in 1813; and the windows, except the two on the south side of the chancel, were renewed about twelve years ago. The tower is a low square structure, on the south side of the church, and contains the principal entrance. In the south wall of the chancel is an antique sculpture, apparently representing the Crucifixion. Each of the side aisles is formed by three cylindrical columns, supporting pointed arches; and the entrance from the nave to the chancel is beneath a low semicircular arch. There is a vault within the Communion rails. Above the table is a metal tablet representing the Last Supper. Two of the stalls in the chancel are carved with poppy heads. The east window, under a pointed arch, is in three

compartments, including a portion of stained glass; and there are two similar windows on the south side of the chancel. The nave is lighted by a large window under a semicircular arch on the west, a square modern window in the south aisle, one at the east end under a pointed arch, and two pointed windows on the north. There is a small gallery at the west end; and the church is calculated to accommodate 149 persons. The entire roof of the edifice is flat and plastered. The font is an octagonal bason of beautifully spotted marble. In the chancel is a mural tablet to the memory of Dr. Parker, rector of the parish. Elwick is also the family burial-place of the late Sir James Allan Park, one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas.

Walter de Cumba, April, 15, 1327, gave by charter to Robert Garnet of Ellewyk, and Anastasia his wife, all his land in Bruntoft, charged with the payment of six marks annually to the church, for which the rector for the time being was to provide a chaplain, to sing, for ever, for Walter and all his benefactors.

The church-yard is terraced to the edge of the ravine on the north, and commands an extensive view to the south and east.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1592 to 1797, and marriages from 1592 to 1752; and No. 2, baptisms and burials from 1798 to 1812, and marriages from 1754 to 1811.*

Elwick rectory; the Bishop of Durham, patron. King's Books, £20 18s. 1½d.; Tenths, £2 1s. 9½d.; Episc. proc., 13s.; Archid. proc. 4s.; Synod., 11s. Dedication to St. Peter.

RECTORS.—Stephanus r'r eccl. de Elwick occurs 1200; W. de Gypwico; R. de Bernardcastel, 1352; W. de Harram, 1353; J. del Beck, 1359; J. de Castro Bernardi, 1361; H. de Westwik, 1362; J. Atelee, 1367; W. de Trafford, 1368; J. de Battisford, 1373; J. Bowring, 1376; T. Wyhot, 1378; J. Gyll, 1400; W. de Wynlaton, 1414, p. m. Gyll; R. Heighington, 1501; T. Atkynson, 1546; G. Clyffe, S.T.B., 1562; H. Ewbank, A.M., 1598; G. Clark, A.M., 1620; J. Cosin, S.T.B., 1624; J. Bowey, an intruder, ejected 1660; D. Bollen, A.M., 1660; D. Granville, 1664; G. Brereton, A.M., 1667, p. res. Granville; H. Beaumont, A.M., 1672, p. res. Brereton; J. Bowes, S.T.P., 1701, p. m. Beaumont; W. Eden, 1715, p. res. Bowes; R. Parker, D.D. 1741, p. m. Eden; W. Vaughan, A.M., 1776, p. m. Parker; George Sayer, 1777, p. res. Vaughan; George Watson, A.M., 1783, p. res. Sayer; Richard Richardson, D.D., 1791, p. m. Watson; James Allan Park, A.M. December, 12, 1828, p. res. Richardson for Brancepeth. (See vol. i., pp. 415 and 428.)

* An entry states that "maryinge by justices, election of registers by the parishioners, and the use of ruling elders, first came into fashion in the times of rebellion, under that monster of nature and bludy tyrant, Oliver Cromwell."

It was the intention of Bishop Beaumont to present this rectory to the convent; but this was prevented by his death. One lancer and two archers were furnished by the rector of Elwick at the array of the clergy in 1400.

Elwick Hall, the rectory house, is a handsome mansion, standing on the north bank of the dene, opposite to the church. It is well sheltered by rising plantations. The glebe consists of two farms, containing together 345 acres; and the rector is generally entitled to tithes of all decimations from the other thirteen farms in the parish. The gross annual income is stated as £544 per annum, subject to £2 for permanent payments.

AMERSTON.—Aymundestun, the vill of the Saxon Aymund, adjoins the Embleton dene. It was granted to Kepyre Hospital by Gilbert Hansard, and, at the Dissolution, passed through the Cockburnes to the Heaths (see vol. i., p. 377). John Heath, in 1600, sold it to Henry Dethicke, Master of Greatham Hospital, whose son sold it to the Ashmalls. Amerston Hall, the mansion of the latter family, who resided here for several generations, still remains. The trustees of the Rev. Ferdinando Ashmall, the last of the family (see vol. i., p. 410), sold the estate, in 1762, during his life, to Humphrey Robinson, for £1,330. It is now the property of Mr. John Robinson.

NEWTON-HANSARD.—This manor derives its addition from the Hansards of Walworth. In the time of Bishop Hatfield, it was held by William Dacre, lord of Gilsland, and passed from his heirs, through Katherine de Qwhitfield, to John Neville, lord of Raby. After the attainder, it was granted, in 1575, by Queen Elizabeth, to Thomas Calverley and Henry Anderson, Esqrs. In the 17th century, it was purchased of the Calverley family by the Smiths of Burn Hall, who sold it to the Thellusons. It is now the property of the Marchioness of Londonderry.

STOTFOLD was held, in the 14th century, of the bishop in *capite*, by the family of Kilkenny, rendering 6d., called *wodesilver*. It afterwards became, by purchase, the property of the Nevilles, who sold it, before the attainder, to William Selby, of Newcastle. The Carrs and Milbanks purchased from the Selbys. *High Stotfold* was purchased from the executors of Ralph Carr, Esq., of Cocken, by Ralph John Fenwick, Esq., M.D., who sold it to Jonathan Backhouse, Esq., of Darlington. *Middle Stotfold* was sold by the Milbanks to the Shepperdsons. *Low Stotfold* was sold, April 3, 1818, by John Hall, Esq., of Weston Colvill, Cambridgeshire, to Watson Alcock, Esq., surgeon, of Stockton; who erected a house on one of the farms, which is known by the name of *Gunner's Vale*.

BRUNTOFT, the *toft* upon or near the *burn*, early gave name to a resident family, and was afterwards purchased by the Claxtons. With Claxton (see p. 306) it passed by marriage to the Bulmers, who, in 1605, sold it to John Featherstonhalgh, Esq., of Stanhope. On July 20, 1652, Ralph Featherstonhalgh, Gent, of North Auckland, conveyed Bruntoft to William Pennyman, Esq., of Gray's Inn, who sold it to Gerard Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale. *Bruntoft*, the *Toft*, and *Low Bruntoft* now belong to the Marchioness of Londonderry.

THE CLOSE is the name of a farm on the south of Embleton dene, which anciently belonged to the Nevilles, and was forfeited at the attainder. In 1607, it was conveyed by the grantees of the crown, for £1,200, to Sir George Freville, Knt., to hold in common soccage of the manor of East Greenwich, under £13 6s. 8d. crown rent. Nicholas Freville, nephew and devisee of Sir George, sold the estate to Gerard Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale, for £2,640: it is now the property of the Marchioness of Londonderry; and *Plaintree Hill*, near Amerston Hall, is the property of the representatives of the late Mr. James Jobson.

PARISH OF GRINDON.

THE parish of Grindon is bounded on the north-east by Elwick Hall, by the chapelry of Wolviston and the parish of Norton on the east, by Redmarshall and Bishopton on the south and south-west, and by Sedgely on the west and north. It is divided into the townships or constaberies of Grindon and Whitton.

GRINDON.

THERE is no village bearing the name of Grindon; but the township contains the village of Thorp-Thewles, and the manors of Fulthorp and Wynyard. Its area is 3,446 acres. In 1801, the population was 325; in 1811, 230; in 1821, 255; in 1831, during the formation of the Clarence railway, 309; in 1841, 285; and in 1851, 267, of whom 141 were males and 124 females. At the latter date, there were 61 inhabited houses and 7 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, was £2,055 14s. 8d.

The receipts from this parish, for the Stockton Union, in the year ended Lady-day, 1854, were, for the township of Grindon, £133 8s.; and for Whitton, £32 16s.; total, £166 4s. The expenditure was as follows:—

In-maintenance :—Grindon, £6; Whitton, 12s.....	£6 12
Out-relief :—Grindon, £74 19s.; Whitton, £13 6s.	88 5
Workhouse loans repaid :—Grindon, £5; Whitton, 16s.	5 16
Salaries and rations of officers :—Grindon, £11 13s.; Whitton, £1 7s.	13 0
Other expenses connected with relief :—Grindon, £4 16s.; Whitton, 11s.	5 7
	£119 0
Constables' expenses before justices :—Grindon, 6s.; Whitton, 12s.....	0 18
Vaccination :—Grindon, 5s.; Whitton, 1s.	0 9
Registration fees to clergymen :—Grindon, 13s.; Whitton, 2s.	0 15
County-rates, &c. :—Grindon, £34 18s.; Whitton, £14 14s.	49 12
Parliamentary regist.; &c. :—Grindon, 7s.; Whitton, 8s.	0 15
For all other purposes :—Grindon, £8 13s.; Whitton, £2 14s.	11 7
	£182 16

CHURCHES.

THE old church of Grindon, a plain structure, consisting of nave and chancel, stands in a field a little to the east of the road between Durham and Stockton. The porch on the south side is called Fulthorp's Porch, and

* In the Act Books of the Spiritual Court of Durham, February, 1632, is a "sentence against Elinor Greene, for scandalous abuse of her minister, James Wallace, viz., by uttering these, and other

on the floor are some sculptured slabs. The edifice had accommodation for 120 hearers; but owing to the dilapidated state into which the fabric was falling, and its inconvenient situation for the increasing population in other portions of the district, a new church was erected and consecrated at Thorp-Thewles in 1848, since which period the old church has ceased to be used as a place of worship; but the church-yard continues to be reserved as a place of interment for parties possessing a family burying ground.

The new church is of plain early English, consisting of nave and chancel, with sittings for 175 hearers, 120 of which are free. Attached is a cemetery, consisting of an acre of ground, of fine dry soil, enclosed within a substantial wall. The cost of the building was about £900, towards which the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry were liberal contributors; the bishop of the diocese presented £50; the Diocesan Society, £50; the Incorporated Society of London, £40, &c.; the late William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth, presenting the ground. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected at Thorp under the sanction of the bishop and incumbent, and with the consent of other parties interested.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 contain entries of baptisms from 1566 to 1812, burials from 1565 to 1812, and marriages from 1565 to 1578. No. 3 contains marriages from 1759 to 1812.

Grindon vicarage is a discharged living in the deanery of Stockton; the Master of Sherburn Hospital, patron. Crewe's augmentation, £10. King's Books, £4 11s. 5½d.; Episc. proc., 2s. 6d.; Archid. proc., 2s. Dedication to St. Thomas a Becket.

VICARS.—Gamellus, 1194; W. Baty; R. de Auckland, 1358; W. Boteler, 1379; H. Flinton, 1390; J. de Hexham, 1402; J. Drawellesse, 1421; T. Wall; R. Hochonson, 1560; G. Gibson, 1579; F. Greene, 1599; J. Wallace, A.M.,* 1618; R. Bower, A.M., 1653; W. Alder,

words: 'Thou a minister?—Thou a devil! Out rogue! Out thief! Out whoare!' the last word used from habit. Sentence "to acknowledge her fault publicly in time of divine service, and to pay costs."

A.M., 1668; W. Thompson, 1678; T. Nicholson, 1699; C. Haggarth, 1707, p. res. Nicholson; R. Pigot, A.M., 1723, p. m. Haggarth; J. Nicholson, 1748, p. res. Pigot; T. Rotheram, A. M., 1760, p. m. Nicholson; J. Middleton, 1769; W. Terrot, A. M., p. m. Middleton; W. W. Ewbank, A. B., May, 1832, p. m. Terrot; W. Cassidi, A. B., 1840, p. res. Ewbank.

The vicarage-house was formerly used as a farm house; but, during the incumbency of the Rev. W. W. Ewbank, considerable improvements were made in the building. The Master of Sherburn has the great tithes, and tithes of wool and lamb. The vicar is generally entitled to hay tithe, and all other small tithes throughout the parish, excepting that no tithe for hay is paid for Whitton, nor for Spittle-meadow, in Thorp. The glebe consists of two closes, one in front of the parsonage, and the other adjoining it on the west, comprising, together with the church-yard, about 14 acres; and of a farm at Mordon-moor-house, in the parish of Sedgely, purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty, containing about 65 acres. The vicar also receives £10 annually under the provisions of Lord Crewe's will. The gross income was stated in 1835 at £142, subject to £11 for permanent payments. The late Master of Sherburn Hospital allowed £60 a year to the incumbent, which it is now proposed to increase to £100 (see page 235). The living is now worth £200 per annum.

CHARITIES.

Fleetham's Charity.—George Fleetham, by a codicil to his will, June 14, 1816, gave £80 to the vicar of Grindon, in trust, to be invested in government or real securities; the dividends to be applied in schooling, clothing, putting out apprentices, or otherwise for the support and benefit of four poor children of the township, under the age of 14 years. After deducting the legacy duty of £8, the balance was paid to the Rev. William Terrott, then vicar, who purchased therewith £88 6s. 7d. three per cent. consols. The dividend, £2 12s. 10d., is paid to the master of the school at Thorp-Thewles, who, in consideration, instructs three poor children of the township, appointed by the resident clergyman.

Lost Charities.—In consideration of £60, left to the poor of Grindon by some person unknown, £3 per annum was formerly paid by a person who rented lands from the Rev. Mr. Davison. These lands having been sold, nothing has been paid for about £50 years, nor is there now any evidence to support a claim.

The sum of £20, given by some person unknown, to

the poor of Whitton, vested in 1786 with Henry Hutchinson, and producing 16s. per annum, was lost by the failure of the bank of Hutchinson and Co., in Stockton, in 1825; no proof of the debt having been made under the commission of bankruptcy.

THORP-THEWLES.

THE village of Thorp-Thewles is situated on the turnpike road between Durham and Stockton, 16 miles from the former, and 5 from the latter place. It contains a flour-mill, a public house, and a few tradesmen. An old brick mansion at the east side of the village, supposed to have been the residence of the Kendals, and more recently occupied as an inn, has been for many years let in tenements, and going to decay. In 1824, the Marchioness of Londonderry built a room for a day and Sunday-school on the north side of the village, to which she contributes annually; £10 is also subscribed by Lord Boyne, £5 by Lord Crewe's trustees, &c. About 50 children are usually taught; and, previous to the erection of the new church, lectures were delivered in it by the curate of the parish on Sunday afternoons. The late Marquis of Londonderry subscribed two guineas per annum to a benefit society; and the marchioness provided clothing for many of the poor children of the parish; but both these charities are now discontinued.

Thorp early gave name to a resident family. Matilda, daughter of Godefrid de Thorp, and Roger de Stotfaldia, her husband, about 1200, granted part of their lands in the town fields to Stephen de Elwick, who, by charter, granted and gave to God, the blessed Mary, St. John the Baptist, St. Goderich, and to Ralph the prior and the monks of Finchale, all his lands in Thorp in perpetual alms, for the support of hospitality, and the maintenance of three poor persons daily, rendering yearly to John de Ketton and his heirs a pound of cumin, and making foreign service. John de Ketton, Nigel de Rungeton, John son of Galfrid de Thorp, Robert de Minsterton, Walter de Shotton, his daughter Cecilia de Thorpthewles, John Ward of Thorpthewles, and Robert son of William, lord of Thorpthewles, all granted lands and houses, about the same period, to the priory of Finchale. Afterwards, the Hiltons, Blakistons, and Bulmers, appear as proprietors in Thorp. In the 6th year of Bishop Pilkington, a license was granted for Francis Constable, Esq., whose family had acquired "Bulmer's Lands" in Thorp-Thewles, to alienate to John Swinburne, Esq., of

Chopwell. William Kendall, of Thorp-Thewles, occurs in 1575; and his successors continued to hold possessions for several descents. The Claxtons, Blakistons, and Davisons, proprietors of Wynyard and Blakiston, also held property in this manor. In 1623, Robert Tweddell died seised of a third of the manor of Thorp and the water-mill; and the property descended in the posterity of his brother, Francis Tweddell, of Hesledon.*

FULTHORP.

THE earliest record of Fulthorp is in 1337, when Roger of that name held half the manor by the twelfth part of a knight's service. Sir Roger Fulthorp, a judge of the Common Pleas and chief justice of the palatinate under Bishop Hatfield, was attainted, with other "false judges," as a traitor; and his sentence was commuted to banishment to Ireland. Amongst the estates granted to his son by Richard II. was Thorp-Thewles, probably Fulthorp, as that manor was held by the family till a late period, though they took up their residence at Tunstall, in the parish of Stranton. Fulthorp became by purchase, in 1596, the property of Thomas Blakiston, who, in 1616, granted it to Arthur and Humphrey Robinson, who sold it to the Davisons of Blakiston, with which latter estate it passed to William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle.

* Of this family, in later times seated at Threepwood and Unthank, Northumberland, was John Tweddell, Esq., an enterprising and accomplished scholar, who was born at Threepwood on June 1, 1769. His early education was entrusted to the Rev. Matthew Raine, of Hartforth school, near Richmond; and his proficiency at Trinity College, Cambridge, procured him unprecedented honours. His "*Prolusiones Juveniles*," published in 1793, furnish unequivocal testimony to the extent and versatility of his talents, and were warmly eulogized in a letter from Professor Heyne, of Goettingen, to Dr. Burgess, the learned Bishop of St. David's. In 1792, Mr. Tweddell entered himself a student of the Middle Temple; but feeling a predilection for political economy, and a wish to employ his talents in diplomacy, he determined to travel, and employ a few years in acquiring a knowledge of the manners and feeling of such foreign powers as were then accessible to Englishmen. Accompanied by Mr. Webb, a gentleman of fortune, he embarked for Hamburg, September 24, 1795, whence he proceeded to Berlin and Vienna, at all which places his talents procured him an honourable reception. His determination to traverse Switzerland on foot frightened his companion; and he carried out his scheme alone. In this excursion, he acquired the friendship of Lavater, the venerable Necker, and his accomplished daughter, Madame de Stael. After spending some time with Count Rumford, he passed into the Ukraine, and, in 1797, proceeded to Moscow, where he witnessed the coronation of the emperor, experienced the kindness of Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Whitworth,

WYNYARD PARK.

WYNYARD PARK, the extensive seat of the Marchioness of Londonderry, is situated two miles from the village of Thorp-Thewles. The park contains an area of about 2,500 acres, in which are formed several artificial lakes. The ground, commanding a distant view of the Cleveland hills, presents an undulating surface, pleasingly varied with wood and water.

The enclosures, which are divided by a neat tasteful wire fence, from 6 to 7 feet in height, are stocked with several hundred head of deer; and the preserves contain a very large variety of game, principally pheasants.

Near to the main avenue, and on the highest point of ground, stands an obelisk, 120 feet in height, forming an agreeable object in the surrounding landscape; it was erected to commemorate a visit in 1827 from the Duke of Wellington, the old commander and companion in arms of the late Marquis of Londonderry.† On one of the entablatures is inscribed:—

"WELLINGTON THE FRIEND OF LONDONDERRY."

Nearly in the centre of the home park stands the mansion. It is delightfully situated on the margin of a large artificial lake, which is spanned by a light and elegant chain bridge, after the model of the Menai bridge; and its sloping banks are covered with a great variety of evergreens.

The mansion, a modern building, erected by the late

and was introduced to Stanislaus, the last king of Poland. He next visited Sweden and Finland, passed through Russia to the Crimea, and from thence to Constantinople. Having proceeded to Greece, he obtained the liberation of the French traveller, Fauvel, in a manner highly honourable to his character. After visiting Platæa, Thebes, Livadea, Charonea, Thermopylæ, and Lavissa, and taking an excursion to Mount Athos, he returned to Athens, where, from excessive fatigue, he was attacked by spasms in the chest and a fever, which terminated his life on the 25th July, 1799, in the arms of M. Fauvel. His remains were deposited in the Theseum, with a beautiful Greek inscription by the Rev. Robert Walpole, A.M., of Carrow Abbey, near Norwich. With a handsome and well-formed person—polished, affable, and prepossessing manners—a chastened and ingenious wit—and a large acquaintance with men and books, Mr. Tweddell was universally admired in life and lamented in death. In 1815, the Rev. Robert Tweddell published a very interesting volume, entitled, "*Remains of the late John Tweddell*," with a republication of his "*Prolusiones Juveniles*;" but his valuable journals, drawings, and papers, which were forwarded to the British embassy at Constantinople, have never been recovered.

† It is somewhat remarkable, that the last stone of the monument had hardly been fixed in its place, and the finishing-touch given to the work, before the melancholy tidings of the duke's death reached the ears of the workmen, and changed, as it were, the pillar of triumph into a cenotaph of grief.

marquis, under the direction of the architect, Mr. Wyatt, is in the Grecian style of architecture.

The principal entrance, on the north front, is beneath a massive Corinthian portico, constructed of large blocks of stone, and considered the finest in the north of England. Passing through the front hall, the visitor enters the statue gallery; a magnificent apartment, 120 feet in length, 80 feet wide, and 60 feet high. This gallery, which forms the centre of the building, is octagonal, and is surmounted by a dome, with a lantern of beautiful stained glass in the centre. Around the walls are forty-eight jasper columns, having each a base of statuary marble, black and gold marble sur-bases, and plynths of Egyptian green. The doors from the gallery are supported on either side by pillars of Sienna marble. The works of art in the gallery include the Laocoon, the Apollo Belvidere, and many others of great beauty. To the south of the gallery, and forming the south front of the mansion, are the reception rooms, a magnificent suite, 300 feet in length, which, whilst opening into each other by folding doors, afford an uninterrupted and magnificent vista terminated by the conservatory. In this suite of rooms are the billiard-room, the library, the vestibule (which contains some fine Canaletti's and other paintings), the drawing-room (the walls of which are panelled with large mirrors, and the ceiling elaborately gilt), and the great ball-room, which adjoins the conservatory.

The conservatory is stocked with numerous orange and lemon trees, and a great variety of choice exotics, and rare and costly flowers. The building is 27 feet high, 77 feet in length, and about 60 feet in width.

On the north side of the mansion are the breakfast-room and the great dining-room; the latter contains portraits, chiefly by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of several members of the family; among others is that of the late marquis on horseback, in the uniform of the 10th Hussars, as in his celebrated charge at Benevento, in which he overthrew a very superior force of the enemy's cavalry. There is also a portrait of the Marchioness of Londonderry, leading by the hand Lord Seaham when a boy; one of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, her ladyship's father; also one of the late Lord Castlereagh in his coronation robes. The dining-room is 60 feet long by 30 feet in width.

Within the mansion, at the north-west angle, is the chapel, which is fitted up with rich and solid Spanish mahogany, of a beautiful grain, and of chaste and neat design. Around the walls are Corinthian columns of white marble. The stained glass windows were

executed by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. The ceiling, with its deep cornices, are massively gilt.

The chapel, as well as the statue gallery, and the north entrance hall, are flagged with polished marble. The floors of the reception rooms are of polished oak, inlaid with satin-wood and rosewood borders. The doors are of the finest Spanish mahogany, and the furniture and ceilings of the principal rooms are elaborately gilt.

Adjoining the mansion to the north-west, the memorial room, a spacious apartment, is in course of erection, wherein will be deposited the papers and writings of the late marquis, together with his various orders, and the numerous objects of interest which he had acquired during his eventful career. The apartment is 40 feet 9 inches in length, 26 feet wide, and 21 feet high. Twenty marble pilasters of the Corinthian order extend from the floor to the ceiling. Niches, with plate glass doors, are placed between the pilasters for the reception of the trophies, &c., belonging to the late marquis. Above the niches are panels in the wall, intended to contain groups of figures in bas-relief; the interior walls are plastered with Parian cement, and the cornice, beams, and ceiling painted and richly gilded. The work is executed by Messrs. W. and C. Burnup, of Newcastle, from designs by the Hon. Thomas Liddell, of Ravensworth Castle, whose taste and ability in decorative art are justly admired.

From the mansion, a broad terraced walk conducts to the gardens, which cover many acres of ground. The front or flower garden is flanked in its whole length with an extensive range of glass houses, containing pines, grapes, figs, peaches, and many other fruits, and rare and curious exotics and flowers.

A broad gravel walk or drive, arched over with trellised wire, and clustered with roses, jessamines, and other flowers, leads from the gardens to the orchard, and to the dairy—a pretty rustic building.

To the south of the gardens, and sloping down towards the lake, are the extensive pleasure-grounds, which are intersected with numerous gravel drives, and contain an aviary and a pretty Grecian temple. The park also contains grass rides several miles in extent.

The soil, which is a strong loam, has lately been completely drained, and by a judicious following up with artificial and other manures, is improving greatly both in quality and appearance.

The site of the mansion of Wynyard was formerly occupied by a hall of the same name, the residence of

the late Sir Henry Vane Tempest, father of the present Marchioness of Londonderry, and which had long been the seat of that distinguished family. Soon after the noble marquis became united to the family, the former hall was razed to the ground, and a magnificent mansion erected on the same site, from a beautiful Grecian design by P. W. Wyatt, Esq. The building was commenced in 1822, and when nearly completed, from some accidental cause, the magnificent edifice was almost entirely burnt to the ground, on the night of the 19th Feb., 1841.* The damage from this calamity was estimated at about £150,000. The building of the present mansion was soon afterwards commenced; the style and arrangements adopted being the same as those of the building which had been so unfortunately destroyed

Sir Hugh Capel, Knt., held Wynyard in the reign of King Edward I. He had five daughters and co-heiresses; viz., Cicely, married to Richard Daldene; Laderancia, married to Peter Wykes; Orfranca, Elizabeth, and Amyce. After his decease, Joan, his widow, married John, the son of Peter Deuthorp, who had the wardship of two of the daughters, and procured to himself divers lands in the manor of Wynyard, which he gave to Sir Henry Lisle, Knt., by deed dated 1283. Peter Wykes, above-named, sold his wife's part

* An immense quantity of valuable furniture was destroyed by the fire, and several exquisite works of art, amongst which were portraits of Queen Anne, George III., and Queen Charlotte, and, with only one or two exceptions, the whole of the Tempest family pictures. In the conservatory a number of large camelias, and twenty-five large orange trees in full growth, formerly the property of the Empress Josephine, together with a number of other rare and choice exotics, perished. The plate, books, and a number of valuable pictures were saved; and two fixed superb mantle-pieces, valued at £1,000 each, received but little injury. The fire appears to have first broke out in the chapel; the flames were observed at about 11 o'clock at night, and continued their progress until 7 o'clock next morning. An inscription on a brass plate inserted in the base of one of the columns at the front entrance, which is still retained, gives the date of commencing the building and other particulars, as follows:—"This mansion was erected by Charles William Vane, third Marquis of Londonderry, and the first Earl Vane of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, G.C.B., G.C.H., K.S.G., &c., &c.; and by Anne Frances Vane, Marchioness of Londonderry and Countess Vane, who was sole heiress to all the collieries in the county of Durham belonging to the Vane and Tempest families, inheriting the same from her father, Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart., who married Anne, Countess of Antrim. The building was commenced in December, Anno Domini, 1822. The whole of the stone of this fabric was brought 26 miles from the quarry on the family estate at Penshaw colliery. Philip W. Wyatt, Esq., architect."

An inscription on another brass plate nearly adjoining the above, records the date of the fire, the re-building of the mansion, &c.

of the manor to Sir John Lisle, Knt., who gave the same to Allan Langton and Catherine his wife, daughter of Sir John. In 1316, Roger Fulthorp and Alice his wife gave to Alan, son of Henry Langton, and Margaret his wife, the fourth part of the manor of Wynyard which they had of Philip de Cullye. Henry and William Langton, July 18, 1344, obtained a grant of free-warren in their manors of Wynyard and Redmarshall. Simon Langton, fifth son of Henry, and heir to his brothers, married Avice, daughter of John Carrow, of Seaton-Carrow, and coheiress of her nephew. Thomas Langton, their son, was chamberlain and chief officer with Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland and Lord of Cockermouth, 1417, "and he did augment the manor-house of Wynyard, with new edifices and buildings, as appereth by indentures made betwixt him and the artificers, dated in Anno 2^{do} of King Henry the Fifth." See the notice of the monument of this Thomas Langton and Sibill his wife at Redmarshall, p. 230. On his death, his estates passed to his niece, Sibill, who married Sir Roger Conyers, Knt., and whose granddaughter, Sibilla, married Ralph Claxton, in her right of Wynyard. William Claxton, Esq., their grandson, born about 1525, was a skilful herald and antiquary, and author of various collections relative to Durham.† Wynyard is described, not long after his decease, in 1600, as "so fruitfull of soyle, and pleasant

† WILLIAM CLAXTON.—The literary, geneological, and topographical treasures collected by this venerable gentleman, who seems to have had some design of illustrating the antiquities of his native county, were liberally supplied to his friend Stowe, as well as to Camden, with whom he corresponded. In 1575, he hospitably entertained the Herald Glover, during the Visitation (see vol. i., p. 172); and his pedigree is the fullest in the collection. In a letter to Stowe, written in 1582, Mr. Claxton requests the return "of that symple peece of worke whych you have of myne concerning the Busshoprick," and adds that he has "so delt in his behalfe" that he has procured such "worthy and auncient recordes and monuments as are much fitter for his purpose." "A trew and perfect note of Busshop Pilkington" is promised in another of his letters. In 1584, he writes to Master Stowe, from Winyerd, as follows:—

"Jesus.—Good Master Stowe: I receyved your courthouse letter by Roberte Layton the caryer, by which I understand yt yow have receyved my booke, letter, and token, accordyng to my directyons. I am glad to hear of yt good proceeding in those two notable workes yow have in hand, and I wysh my abylytie were of credytt to doe yow any good therein. You know my mynd towards yow. I hope it needs no further explanation. I am allways bould to mayke yow partaker of such antyquities and notes as I have any way compast in my opynyon to doe you good, which you may perceyve by thes notes under-written, leaving them, being but rude, and of my nowne inquisition, to yt better consyderation, and more learned dysposition thereof. I pray you, good Mr. Stowe, to see the great boke I sent you by Layton safely packed;" and, after some further expressions of kindness, concludes, "I have also sent you an English crowne by Robert Lay-

of situation, soe beautified and adorned with woods and groves, as noe landes in that parte of the countrie be comparable to them." His estates passed to his daughters, Alice and Anne, wives of Sir William Blakiston and William Jennison, Esq., and his granddaughter, Cassandra Lambert, afterwards wife of Francis Morley, Esq.

By successive purchases, the estate became united in the Davisons, of Blakiston. Ralph Davison, Esq., of Wynyard, compounded for his estate for £400; and Samuel Davison, Esq., of the same place, compounded for £320. Wynyard afterwards passed to Alexander, brother of John Davison, Esq., of Blakiston; and his son sold it to Thomas Rudd, Esq., counsellor-at-law, Durham, from whom it was purchased by John Tempest, Esq., of Old Durham and Sherburn, descended from the Tempests of Holmside and of the Isle. He represented the city of Durham in 1742 and the three succeeding parliaments; he died in May, 1766. John Tempest, Esq., his son, was elected M.P. for the city in 1768, 1774, 1780, 1784, and 1790. On the death of his only son, John-Wharton Tempest, he devised to his nephew, Sir Henry Vane,* Bart., and died August 12, 1794. (See p. 217.)

Sir Henry Vane Tempest died August 1, 1813; and on the 17th, a motion was made in the Court of Chancery, *ex parte* his daughter, Lady Vane Tempest, born January 16, 1800, that a manager might be appointed to superintend the collieries belonging to her; on which the Lord Chancellor observed that he was well acquainted with the collieries in question, and was thoroughly convinced that to interpose a single week's delay in carrying them on might cause their

ruin. He therefore granted the order: and Arthur Mowbray, Esq., became manager and receiver of the proceeds from the collieries. That gentleman afterwards became bankrupt; and the Court of Chancery made an order that all unsatisfied claims should be proved before the master on or before July 30, 1816.

Lady Frances-Anne-Emily Vane Tempest was married, April 3, 1819, by special license, to Charles-William Stewart, Baron Stewart, of Mount Stewart and of Ballilawn, Donegal, Ireland. The immense possessions to which the lady was heiress, together with the fact of her being a ward in Chancery, attracted, at the time, a considerable degree of public interest, which had been enhanced by a judgment pronounced by the Lord Chancellor, in the case "*Taylor v. the Countess of Antrim*," wherein his lordship stated his opinion, "that considering the imprudent line of conduct adopted by Lady Antrim, her ladyship should be interdicted in any further communication with her daughter, pending the inquiry into the case." He also observed that whether the match between Lord Stewart and Lady Tempest might be considered by the court hereafter to be eligible need not be considered now. To express his own opinion honestly, he did not see that it would be a match so ineligible; and he had not discovered any proof of an alleged collusion on the part of Lord Stewart.

By royal license, dated May 6, 1819, Lord Stewart and his wife were authorised to take and use the surname of Vane only, and to subscribe the same before all titles of honour.

The family of his lordship claims a common ancestor with the Earls of Galloway, viz., Sir William Stewart,

mentally took up an English newspaper, and saw an advertisement requesting the immediate return of his master; and they both arrived at Wynyard with all possible expedition. At the entrance to the grounds, they reined in their horses, and were gently riding through, when, to their infinite surprise, a loud voice exclaimed 'Come back!' On looking round, a tall elderly man approached from the lodge demanding where Harry had got authority to ride through without *his* leave; a smile pervaded the baronet's features, which exasperated the old porter still more, and he fiercely cried, 'Thou's somebody's dirty lick-plate, or thou never would come here in such an impudent manner!' After amusing himself a little longer, the *lick-plate* threw off his disguise, and told the porter plainly who he was, for the porter had completely forgotten the young heir's features. The astonishment was now on the other side; but Sir Harry Vane Tempest (to give him his latter title) told him good-naturedly to get his hat and stick and accompany him to the hall, talking over the events of his absence on the way. A visit to the lodge, to present the faithful creature with a guinea for a new wig, soon followed; and in his infirmity he was pensioned with his son and daughter at Darlington, and eventually was placed, through Sir Harry's influence, at Kirkleatham Hospital, where he died in 1818, aged 88."

ton, for a remembrance, wishing yow to assure yourself so long as I lyve yow shall not want a friend."

Mr. Claxton thus spent a long, virtuous, and probably happy life in the acquisition of his valued treasures, and in corresponding with the most learned antiquaries of the time. He was, besides, a commissioner of array, and an active and loyal magistrate. "It is pleasing," as remarked by a kindred spirit, "to observe that his antiquarian pursuits, and his attention to letters, at a period when some gentlemen were unable, and others were ashamed, to write their own names, did not render him less attentive to the proper duties of his station."

* "This benevolent gentleman," says Longstaffe, "had for upwards of forty years employed William Garthwaite, of Wolviston, as carpenter at the hall, and afterwards as porter at the lodge. Two or three days before he died, he asked the old man if he could do any thing to make him more comfortable; but he expressed himself to be quite content as he was. The squire died; Madame Tempest, his widow, requested nothing except the miniatures of her husband and son, and left Wynyard for Little Grove near London. Henry Vane, of Long-Newton, was the heir to his uncle; but his long absence on the continent, his precarious health, and the total want of intelligence, rendered his existence extremely doubtful. One day, his valet acci-

of Garlies, from whose second son, Sir Thomas Stewart, of Minto, descended John Stewart, Esq., of Ballilawn Castle (the first of the family that settled in Ireland), who received a grant of land from James I., in the county of Donegal, and was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son, Charles Stewart, Esq., whose great-grandson, Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Mount Stewart, county Down, M.P. for the city of Londonderry, married, June 30, 1737, Mary, only surviving daughter of Alderman John Cowan, of Londonderry (by his aunt, Anne Stewart), and sister and heiress of Sir Robert Cowan, Knt., governor of Bombay. He was succeeded at his decease, in 1781, by his eldest son,

The Right Hon. Robert Stewart, of Ballilawn Castle, county Donegal, and of Mount Stewart, county Down, M.P. for the latter county, who was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, November 18, 1789, as Baron Stewart. His lordship was created Viscount Castlereagh, October 6, 1795; Earl of Londonderry, August 10, 1796; and Marquis of Londonderry, January 22, 1816. He married, first, in 1766, Sarah-Frances, second daughter of Francis, Marquis of Hertford, by whom he had Robert, Viscount Castlereagh, his successor; and secondly, in 1775, Frances, eldest daughter of Charles (Pratt), first Earl Camden, by whom (who died January 18, 1833) he had (with other issue, deceased) Charles-William and seven daughters.* He died April 8, 1821, and was succeeded by the son of the first marriage.

Robert, second marquis, born July 18, 1769, filled several high ministerial offices as Viscount Castlereagh. His lordship married, in 1794, Emily-Anne, youngest daughter and co-heiress of John (Hobart), second Earl of Buckinghamshire, but had no issue. The marquis died at his seat at North Cray, Kent, August 12, 1822 (at which period he was secretary of state for foreign affairs), and was succeeded by his half-brother, Lord Stewart.

Charles-William Vane Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., Earl of Londonderry, Viscount Castlereagh, and Baron Stewart, in the peerage of Ireland; Earl Vane, Viscount Seaham, of Seaham, county Durham, and Baron Stewart, of Stewart's Court, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was

born May 18, 1778; elevated to the peerage as Baron Stewart, July 1, 1814; succeeded to the Irish honours, as third marquis, on the decease of his brother, August 12, 1822; and was created, May 28, 1833, Viscount Seaham and Earl Vane, with remainder to his lordship's male issue by his second marriage. The marquis married, first, August 5, 1804, Catherine, youngest daughter of John, third Earl of Darnley, and by her ladyship (who died in 1812) had a son, Frederick-William-Robert, Viscount Castlereagh, lord-lieutenant of the county of Down, M.P., and now Marquis of Londonderry; born July 7, 1805; married, April 30, 1846, Viscountess Powerscourt, relict of Richard, sixth viscount, and daughter of the Earl of Roden.

The second wife of Lord Stewart, as has been seen, was the Lady Frances-Anne-Emily Vane Tempest. The responsibilities devolved upon his lordship by the management of the property of his bride, consisting of extensive estates and some of the most important coal mines in the county of Durham, opened a new field for the exercise of energies which the cessation of war had thrown into temporary inaction. His lordship applied himself with a vigorous activity, which formed one of his characteristics, to the development of the vast resources of the estates; and in this sphere of exertion exhibited a degree of enterprise and sound judgment, the fruits of which will be permanently enjoyed by his successors. Among the great works of improvement which Lord Londonderry planned and carried out to completion, was the construction of Seaham Harbour, an undertaking almost unprecedented as an instance of private enterprise, and justly accounted at the time amongst the wonders of engineering achievements. (See SEAHAM HARBOUR.)

His lordship became lord-lieutenant of the county of Durham in 1842, on the death of the Duke of Cleveland. He was also *custos rotulorum* of the counties Londonderry and Down, in Ireland.

An act was procured, August 31, 1848, to amend a settlement made by the Most Hon. the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, and the Hon. Viscount Seaham, and for other purposes therein mentioned. On the death of this distinguished and gallant noble-

* 1. Frances-Anne, married, in 1799, to Lord Charles Fitzroy, and died in 1810. 2. Caroline, married to Thomas Wood, Esq., of Gwernevet, county Brecon, M.P. and colonel of the East Middlesex militia. 3. Georgiana, married to George Canning, Esq., afterwards Lord Garvagh, and died in 1804. 4. Selina, married, in 1814, to David Kerr, Esq., of Portavo, county Down. 5. Matilda, married,

in 1815, to Edward-Michael Ward, Esq., who is deceased; she died in 1842. 6. Emily-Jane, married, first, in 1814, to John James, Esq., who died in 1818; and secondly, in 1821, to Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., general commanding-in-chief. 7. Octavia, married, in 1813, to Edward, second Lord Ellenborough, and died in 1819.

man, his will was proved at Doctors' Commons. It consists of a few lines, giving all his estates, real and personal, to his marchioness, absolutely and at her entire disposal, appointing her also sole executrix. The will bears an unattested endorsement in his lordship's own hand-writing, recapitulating its contents in terms of most affectionate endearment. The personal estate in the province of Canterbury was sworn under £45,000, which, when added to that within the province of York, which is under £250,000, and in Ireland under £40,000, makes an aggregate of

* **THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.**—This nobleman was born May 18, 1778, in Mary Street, Dublin. At the age of fourteen, he received a commission as ensign in the 108th foot, was appointed to a company in 1794, and joined the expedition under the Earl of Moira. Captain Stewart was appointed assistant quartermaster-general to that division of the forces which landed at Isle Dieu, under General Doyle; and after the return of the British army, he was attached to Colonel Charles Crawford's mission to the Austrian armies in 1795-6-7. At the battle of Donauwert he was wounded by a musket ball. On his return home, he was appointed aid-de-camp to his uncle, Earl Camden, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and, during the Irish rebellion, Lieutenant-colonel Stewart served with the 5th dragoons. He was afterwards appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 18th light dragoons.

In 1799, he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercrombie's expedition to Holland. During this campaign he was again wounded; a ball struck the glass he was looking through, which it broke; but the tube turned the force of the ball, or the accident might otherwise have proved fatal. On the 25th September, 1803, he was appointed aid-de-camp to his Majesty, with the rank of colonel; and soon afterwards he occupied for a time the situation of Under Secretary of State in the war department. From this appointment he retired to assume the command of a brigade of hussars, under Sir John Moore, in Portugal, where he was to act with the rank of brigadier-general. On the advance of the army into Spain, he covered the march of Sir John Hope's division; and he was in the cavalry actions of Sahagun and Benevente during the retreat of Sir John Moore's army. His conduct was frequently the subject of praise by Sir John Moore; and on one occasion that general remarked—"Our cavalry is very superior in quality to any the French have; and the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders, Lord Paget and Brigadier-general Stewart."

On arriving at Corunna, January 13, 1809, Sir John Moore determined to send home Brigadier-general Stewart, in order to report upon the progress of events. Sir John remarks, "that Brigadier-general Stewart is a man in whose honour I have the most perfect reliance; he is incapable of stating any thing but the truth." At the same time, General Stewart had been seized with a severe ophthalmia, which made it impossible at the time for him to serve. Not many months elapsed, however, before he returned to the Peninsula as adjutant-general to the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, a post which he continued to hold until May, 1813. During the pursuit of Marshal Soult's army across the Douro, he led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th dragoons, which charged the enemy most gallantly; and on many other occasions his name was honourably mentioned, particularly in the affair at El Bodon. For these services, and for his exertions at Talavera, he received the thanks of the House of Commons, February 5, 1810.

It was not, however, only on the field of battle, where he ever

personal property left by the deceased amounting to £335,000, exclusive of all the vast settled estates and collieries of the Vane and Londonderry families in England and Ireland, in the former of which he is succeeded by Lady Londonderry, and in the latter by the present marquis.

The Marquis of Londonderry* has left issue by his second wife—

1. George-Henry-Robert-Charles, born at Vienna, April 26, 1821; there baptized at the hotel of the British Embassy, 4th June following, and afterwards

displayed the qualities of a fearless and accomplished soldier, that the Marquis of Londonderry earned honourable distinction. He was from time to time engaged in important missions to the camps of our allies. One instance may be recorded in which his personal courage and resolution rendered essential service to the common cause. He was specially charged with the supervision of Bernadotte, the Swedish king, who had armed his troops by help of subsidies from England, and was at the time wavering in his allegiance. No intercession less energetic than that of Sir Charles Stewart would have been effective to retain him in the path of duty. The secret history of the time exists to show what kind of remonstrances the English envoy found it necessary to employ at so critical a moment as that which preceded the great battle of Leipsic.

During the whole of his active services on the continent, he was a member of the House of Commons, to which he was returned for the county of Londonderry in the first parliament after the union, in 1801.

Sir Charles Stewart was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, April 7, 1813; and in November of the same year, he was removed from the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Enniskillen dragoons, which he had held from 1799, to the command of the 25th light dragoons. He had become a major-general July 25, 1810, and was promoted to lieutenant-general June 4, 1814. In the latter year, he was appointed ambassador to Austria; and, together with his brother Lord Castlereagh, the Earl of Clancarty, and Earl Cathcart, he was constituted one of the plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain to the congress of Vienna; the Duke of Wellington being subsequently added as first plenipotentiary on the 18th January, 1815.

Lord Stewart was nominated to the command of the 10th hussars, February 3, 1820. When holding that appointment, he fought a duel with Mr. Battier, a cornet in the regiment; and in 1840, in consequence of a speech which he had made in the House of Lords, he was challenged by Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P. for Meath county, and again obeyed the call of honour.

On the 12th Aug., 1822, on the melancholy death of his half-brother Robert, the second Marquis of Londonderry, then premier, Lord Stewart succeeded to the dignities conferred on their father in the peerage of Ireland.

In 1837, he attained the rank of general in the army; and in June, 1843, on the death of Earl Cathcart, he was removed to the command of the 2nd Life Guards.

The noble marquis died at Holderness House, Park Lane, on the 1st March, 1854, aged 76. His remains were interred at Long-Newton, the ceremonies attending which have already been given—see p. 217.

As a soldier, Lord Londonderry is admitted to have been as fearless as ever drew sword, and as undaunted in battle. In politics, his lordship was always attached to the Tory party. He had formed relations of intimacy with the present Emperor of the French when an exile in this country, and effectually exerted himself to mitigate

created Viscount Seaham; elected M.P. for the Northern Division of the county of Durham in 1847 and 1852; and succeeded his father as Earl Vane. He married, August 3, 1846, Mary-Cornelia, only daughter and heiress of the late Sir J. Edwards, Bart., and has issue a son, born July 17, 1852, and a daughter named Frances-Cornelia-Harriet-Emily.

2. Adolphus-Frederick-Charles-William, born July 2, 1825; elected M.P. for the city of Durham in 1852, but which election was declared void; succeeded his brother, Viscount Seaham, in the representation of the Northern Division of the county of Durham, which he resigned in 1854, on joining his regiment, the 3rd or fusilier guards, which was at the seat of war in the Crimea.

3. Ernest M'Donnell, born February 29, 1836.

4. Frances-Anne-Emily, born April 15, 1822; married, July 12, 1843, to the Marquis of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough.

5. Alexandrina-Octavia-Maria, married September 2, 1847, to the Earl of Portarlington.

6. Adelaide-Emilina-Caroline, married February 11,

the rigours of Louis Napoleon's imprisonment in the fortress of Ham. In return, he solicited and obtained, from Louis Napoleon, the release of Abd-el-Kader, when the following correspondence took place between the marquis and the oriental chief:—

"Thanks to the only true God.

"His Excellency, Lord Marquis of Londonderry, the Irish general—peace be with you! Know that the commandant, Boissonet, has communicated to me your letter. You are, indeed, a man of a good heart, and it was you who kindly visited me at Amboise, and it is quite one of the impossibilities that we should forget your visit and your bounty. For a sheriff [meaning a noble] is one who 'never forgets the good done, and does not recollect the evil.'

"The Emperor Napoleon has set me free: may God prolong his life in the empire and increase him in victory. I shall remain obliged to him to the end of my life, and my children after me will inherit my gratitude to him.

"I cannot visit you in your country, because my departure is at hand; and my mother is old and infirm, and I cannot leave her.

"May God increase your good, and be gracious to you: and peace be with you.

"This is from your friend, ABD-EL-KADER, Mohammed il Deen.

"Dated the 8th, last day of Safer."

The Emir, on his arrival at Broussa, again addressed the marquis thus:—

"Thanks be to the only God! and to his lordship, the magnificent, the very distinguished, the man of heart, the key of happy releases, before whom misfortune vanishes, Monsieur the General Vane Londonderry. Health to you and to your spouse—one not less amiable than illustrious. We have arrived at Broussa, in health and happiness. It is impossible we can ever forget you; and your friendship is so much the more precious to us in proportion as you are a man of honour, doing good to all men: because, likewise, you have loved us and have treated us with compassion; and, thirdly, because you are allied by an ancient friendship to our well-beloved and our benefactor, his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III. We thank you

1852, to Frederick-Henry Law, A.B., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, az., three sinister gauntlets, or; in chief, a trefoil, slipped, of the last, for VANE: 2nd and 3rd, or, a hand, compny, arg. and az., between two lions, rampant, gu., for STEWART.

Crests.—Of VANE: a dexter gauntlet, erect, holding a sword, ppr., pommel and hilt, or. Of STEWART: a dragon, statant, or.

Supporters of the Family—Dexter, a Moor, wreathed about the temples, arg. and az., holding in his exterior hand a shield, of the last, garnished, or, charged with the sun in splendour, gold; sinister, a lion.

Supporters borne by the late Marquis—Two hussars of the 10th regiment; the dexter mounted upon a grey horse, and the sinister upon a bay horse, with their swords drawn, and accoutred, all ppr.

Motto.—Metuenda corolla draconis. (The dragon's crest is to be feared.)

Seats—Mount Stewart, Downshire; Garron Tower, Glenam, county Antrim; Wynyard House and Seaham Hall, Durham.

WHITTON.

THIS township occupies the southern portion of the parish, comprising an area of 742 acres, divided into five farms. The hamlet, containing a public house, is 5

always. Receive the sincere expression of our acknowledgments. May we not be lost to your recollection! Write to us. The greeting of

ABD-EL-KADER, BEN-MAHHI-EDDIN.

"29th February, 1853."

To the above, Lord Londonderry replied as follows:—

"Most illustrious, heroic, and noble chieftain,—It is impossible for me to express the sentiments which I experience in receiving from you a testimony of a friendship so flattering, and of an acknowledgment so honourable to me, such as your autographic letter announces. I am rejoiced that your health is good, and that you are now happy after so many sufferings and misfortunes occasioned by injustice. And if I have by my efforts in the slightest degree contributed towards your restoration to liberty, I exult in my good fortune. My wife is sensible of your kind remembrance, and we recall with lively interest your cordial reception of us in the Chateau d'Amboise. It will not be easily obliterated from our remembrance. You call me 'a man of heart,' I am proud of that title. You call me 'a man of honour,' and add that you set value on my friendship. These words and this character, pronounced by the Emir Abd-el-Kader, will spread throughout my own country, throughout France, and throughout Europe, and will constitute my passport as having served the cause at once of justice and humanity. And they will never be consigned to indifference, or to oblivion. If, unhappily, we should but seldom meet in this world, at least this 'man of heart and of honour' will always remain devoted to the good cause, and to the Emir Abd-el-Kader.

VANE LONDONDERRY,

"General in her Britannic Majesty's Army."

The Marquis of Londonderry occasionally appeared as an author. He published, in 1805, "Suggestions for the Improvement of the Force of the British Empire;" and, in 1828, "A Narrative of the Peninsular War, 1808-13," in which he was understood to have had the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Gleig, afterwards chaplain to the forces. More recently he gave to the world, the important correspondence of his brother, Robert Marquis of Londonderry, K.G.

miles north-west-by-west from Stockton. The population of the township, which has 11 inhabited houses and a large flour-mill, was stated at the periods of return, at 38, 45, 59, 75, 52, and 50, 23 of whom were males and 27 females. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, was £886.

The Clarence railway extends along $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and covers 12 acres in this township, towards the local rates of which it contributed £10 in 1851, and £7 10s. in 1852; the gross amounts collected in those years being £44 6s. and £33 4s. 6d.

From an early period, lands in Whitton have belonged to Sherburn Hospital. The Chipchases, Watsons, and Shawes appear as freeholders at various periods. The Davisons of Durham have more recently held lands. *Whitton House* is the property and residence of the Hutchinsons.

This family is supposed to derive from Uitonensis, who came over from Castle Cronenburg with Harold Harfager, and settled at or near Bishop-Middleham, then a fortified place. Thomas Hutchinson, grandson of Richard, fourth son of Thomas Hutchinson of Cornforth,* baptized April 20, 1661, purchased the estate of Whitton. He married, June 18, 1705, Sarah, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Law, Esq., of Billingham, and was succeeded by his son, Henry Hutchinson, Esq., of Whitton and Bishopton, born in 1706, who married, in 1728, Mary, daughter of George Scurfield, Esq., of Crimdon House, and had issue, George, his heir; Thomas, of Bishopton; Henry, of Stockton and Kirk-

leavington; and John, of Penrith, whose grandson assumed the name of Sutton (see ELTON, p. 214), and whose eldest daughter, Mary, became the wife of William Wordsworth, the poet.

George Hutchinson, Esq., of Whitton and Stockton, banker, married Catherine, daughter of Francis Forster, Esq., of Burton, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Charles Bathurst, Esq., of Skatterskelf, M.P. for Richmond, and grand-daughter of Joseph Forster, Esq., of Burdon, fourth in descent from Florence Forster, a younger son of the Edderstone family, and had issue George, his heir; Henry, born May 13, 1778; and Frances-Mary, married, July 15, 1800, to Charles Swain, Esq., son of Samuel Swain, of Sewardstone, Essex. Mr. Hutchinson died February 24, 1804, aged 74.

George Hutchinson, Esq., of Whitton House, son of the above, was born September 20, 1768; married, May 16, 1793, Charlotte Barbara, daughter and coheir of Thomas Dawson, Esq., of Tanfield, and has issue George-Thomas, born March 15, 1794; married in 1826, Elizabeth, only daughter of Captain John Mercer, of the East India service; Charles-Francis, born July 22, 1796; Charlotte, died young; and Catherine-Mary, married to Jose-Luis Fernandes, grandson and representative of the late Marquis of Tavora. Mr Hutchinson is a deputy lieutenant for the palatinate.

Arms—Per pale, gu. and az. semee of cross-crosslets, and a lion rampant, or.

Crest—out of a ducal coronet, a cockatrice, az.

Motto—Nihil humani alienum.

Seat—Whitton House, Durham.

* Robert, eldest son, born October 20, 1579, married, January 3, 1606, Agnes Morland, and had (with a younger son, Peter, who married, in 1653, Mary Johnson Kells) a son and successor, John Hutchinson, of Middleham, born in 1612, who married, September 11, 1638, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bedford, A.B. and had a son, Thomas Hutchinson, who married, April 15, 1673, Elizabeth Lynn, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Hutchinson, of Cornforth, born in 1674, who married Ann Haswell, and had issue, 1, Elizabeth, born in 1699, married, in 1719, to Bryan Roper, Esq., of Trimdon, and had

a son, Robert Roper, LL.D., chancellor of the diocese of York, who married, in 1754, Lady Harriet Hay, daughter of George, 7th Earl of Kinnoul, but died without issue; 2, Thomas, born in 1702, married, in 1727, Jane Surtees; 3, William, born in 1705, married, in 1728, Hannah Doubleday, of Butterby, and dying in 1777, left a son, Wm. Hutchinson, the historian of Durham (see vol. i., p. 10), born Dec. 31, 1732; married, Sept. 30, 1758, Miss Elizabeth Marshall, descended from Sir Thomas de Ogle; and dying April 7, 1814, left issue Robert Marshall, born 1764, Elizabeth, Winifred, Hannah, Frances, and Mary.

PARISH OF STANTON-LE-STREET.

THE parish of Stanton-le-Street is bounded by Haughton-le-Skerne and Bishopton on the south, by the latter parish and Redmarshall on the east, by Sedgfield on the north, and by Aycliffe on the west. It is divided into the townships of Great Stanton and Elstob.

GREAT STANTON.

THE area of this township is 1,214, acres, divided into four farms.* The population, according to the successive returns, was 104, 107, 126, 154, 105, and 117; of whom 64 were males and 53 females, inhabiting 24 houses. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rates, in 1853, was £972 3s.

The village of Great Stanton, now a mere hamlet, is pleasantly situated in a fine country, sloping to the south about 5 miles south-by-west from Sedgfield. It derives its addition (le-Street) from its position on the Roman road from Pounteys Bridge to Old Durham; and its prefix seems to imply its comparative extent with other places of the same name. There are several traces of foundations in the adjacent fields; and a place still called *Cross Hill*, a little to the north-east, has been supposed, though without any evidence, to have been the site of a cross. The village contains a public house, and a few rural tradesmen. *Stanton Grange*, to the south-west, has long been unoccupied and fallen to decay.

Thomas de la Haye held lands and a messuage in

* The following superstition is still prevalent amongst the people of this district:—"Darlington market has been unlucky to the farmers of Hawsley (near Great Stanton). One of them (named Boazman) had promised the daughter of Sarah Close, of Aycliffe, marriage; but, like many other people, failed to perform his intentions. The old lady (who had a suspected cat, and in passing whose door, school-lads, some sixty years ago, always ejaculated, 'FOUR FINGERS AND A THUMB, WITCH! I DEFY THEE!') accompanying the conjuration by the action of placing the thumb on the middle of the palm, and the four fingers upon it) had her revenge. The faithless swain soon began to lose all his flocks and herds, either by murrain or witchcraft; their bodies were thrown into a ditch near Newton Ketton, and were pointed out to my informant by his father years after; and so frightful was the visitation, that he is known to have come in tears to say that he had not one horse left to take away the dead bodies out of the fold-yard. For some time, even the cattle given or sold very cheap to him by his pitying neighbours, died also; but at last he began to prosper. In returning from market, one Monday evening, 'half seas over,' he fell from his horse, and was suffocated in a dirty pool of water near *Patie's Nook*. About forty years afterwards, the witch-bound farmer's nephew met his death on a similar journey from market, in the same

Stanton of John Baliol, by one penny rent at Easter fealty, and suit of court once in three weeks at Gainford. The same rent was paid for half the manor by Richard Lambton, Esq., who was slain, fighting on behalf of the house of Lancaster, at Towton, on Palm Sunday, 1461. His descendant, William Lambton, Esq., of Great Stanton, who died in 1612, left two daughters, viz., Anne, who married Nicholas Chaytor, Esq., of Butterby, and was the mother of Sir William Chaytor, Bart., of Croft; and Margaret, who married John Killinghall, Esq., of Middleton St. George. Their portion of Stanton appears to have passed through the Ogles of Durham to the Middletons; and William Middleton, in 1759, conveyed to John Tempest, Esq., of Sherburn, ancestor of the Marchioness of Londonderry. Other property in the township was held by the Rickabys.

THE CHURCH

STANDS on an elevation to the west of the village. It is a small neat edifice, without tower or side-aisles, capable of accommodating 103 persons. The east

state of intoxication, at the same place, and in exactly the same manner. The two succeeding occupiers of Hawsley also suffered violent deaths; the first by jumping from a train near Stillington when tipsy, the second by a corve of coals running over a staith, and crushing him when standing beneath."—*Longstaff*.

Patie's Nook, at the end of Cat-kill Lonin (so called from its having formerly held the reputation of being a rendezvous for cats, or witches, to hold their annual diabolical consultations,) where four roads meet near Stanton, is a place of ghastly renown. Patie's beer-house was a place of no very good association in any way. One market day, at Darlington, two farmers, Pringle and Race, fell out sadly, and Pringle threatened, "Before the sun rise to-morrow, I will be revenged of you." Race passed through Haughton, Pringle after him, and that was the last time he was seen alive. Two butchers intended to halt at Patie's Nook at midnight; but looking in first, they saw two men by a glimmering light; one supported a dead man's body bleeding from ear to ear, the other holding a basin to catch his blood. The butchers fled in terror. It was conjectured that Pringle and Patie burnt poor Race's body in an oven, but no evidence was procured; the murderers escaped, and the vile den, or beer-house of the olden time, has wholly passed away.

window consists of three lights under an obtusely-pointed arch; there are two arched windows on the south side of the chancel: those of the nave are common sashes. The font is an octagonal basin of freestone; the communion table is plain and unadorned. Texts of scripture, in plain black frames, are arranged on the walls. The burial-places of the Scurfields of Elstob, and the Nicholsons, are in the chancel.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 (parchment) contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1561 to 1800, and marriages from 1561 to 1752; No. 3, marriages from 1755 to 1799; and No. 4, baptisms, burials, and marriages, from 1797 to 1812.

Stanton, alias Staynton in Strata, rectory; the prior of St. Mary's, York, patron till the Dissolution; since, the crown. King's Books, £12 13s. 4d.; Tenths, £1 5s. 4d.; Episc. proc., 8s.; Archid. proc., 2s. Dedication to All Saints.

RECTORS.—William, presb. de Stanton, 1120; R. de Appleby; T. de Lincoln, 1369; T. de Lindesay, 1370; J. Cotenore, 1416; R. Marshall, 1433; R. Medow, 1448; D'n's J. Manfield, 1446; D'n's R. Chamber, 1497; W. Wytham, 1524; D'n's J. Metcalfe, 1530; R. Marshall, 1538; S. Robson, 1582; T. Ingmethorp, 1594, p. res. Robson; H. Doughty, 1638, p. m. Ingmethorp; T. Carr; J. Hilliard, 1658; W. Pell, A.M., 1660; T. Pearson, 1662, p. depr. Pell for nonconformity; J. Platts, A.M., 1681; T. Nicholson, A.M., 1706, p. m. Platts; J. Emerson, A.M., 1749; H. Vane. LL.D., April 21, 1754; J. Douglas, S.T.P., p. res. Vane; G. Maclellan, A.M.; H. Philpotts, A.M., p. m. Maclellan; T. Baker, A.M., p. res. Philpotts; W. Addison, August 18, 1811, p. res. Baker; D. M. Peacock, A.M., 1812, p. res. Addison; Thomas L. Trotter, A.M., 1841, p. m. Peacock.

The church and rectory formed part of the monastery of St. Mary at York, and were included in the confirmatory charter of King Henry II. Since the Dissolution, the advowson has remained in the crown. Queen Henrietta Maria had a grant of £17 6s. 8d. fee-farm rent out of this rectory. The parsonage, which was rebuilt by the Rev. J. Emmerson, is a handsome mansion, with a garden and shrubbery, and commands an extensive prospect, bounded by the Cleveland hills on the south, and reaching to the sea on the east. The glebe, including the site of the house, &c., contains 47 A. 3 R. 6 P. The rector is entitled to all tithes. The gross income is stated at £340, and the permanent payments at £61, leaving £279 clear.

CHARITIES.

School.—The Rev. Thomas Nicholson, rector of Great Stanton, by will, January 26, 1745, bequeathed £100, and his interest in certain leasehold property in

Northallerton, to trustees, who were to sell it, and apply the proceeds and legacy to the salary of a school-master, who should teach the poor children of Great Stanton reading, writing, and arithmetic, with the Church Catechism, and the expositions thereof by Dr. Nicholson, Dr. Kenn, Dr. Wake, Bishop Beveridge, a little book called the Art of Catechising, and Lewis's Catechism. The master was to be appointed or removed by the owners of the testator's estates in Yorkshire; and the bequest was to be on condition that the freeholders of Stanton provided a school-house at their own expense. The devised property was sold for £84, which, with the £100, produces an interest of £7 7s. annually. In 1771, the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities gave £60 to the use of Stanton school; and £40 of this sum was laid out, in 1774, in the purchase of a rent-charge of £1 10s. out of a tenement and close in the parish of Stanhope. A further donation of £100 was made in 1779; on which, Anthony Hubbock and Isabella his wife gave £60, on condition that four poor children from Little Stanton, in the parish of Bishopton, should be nominated to the school by the owners of the house then held by the donors. These two sums, with the £20 remaining from the first grant, were laid out, in 1780, in the purchase of £290 10s. 2d. stock, the dividend from which, £8 14s. 6d., is paid to the schoolmaster. The school is now conducted on the national system. At the visit of the government inspector, in July, 1853, there were 22 boys and girls present at examination; 7 had left and 8 had been admitted during the preceding twelve months; and the average attendance was 21. General observations:—

“Buildings, a small room, brick floor; no class-room. Two desks fixed to wall. Furniture, clock. Playground, the village green. Books fair; apparatus, one black-board, one easel.”

Barker's Charity.—Mary Barker, in 1719, gave £5, vested in the overseers, to the poor of Great Stanton. In respect of this sum, 5s. is distributed annually at Easter amongst five poor widows.

ELSTOB.

ELSTOB is a township to the north of Great Stanton, comprising 733 acres, divided into four farms, and containing 6 inhabited houses. In 1801, the population was 37; in 1811, 29; in 1821, 28; in 1831, during the construction of the Clarence railway, 94; in 1841, that undertaking having been completed, 27; and in 1851, 38, of whom 21 were males and 17 females. The annual

value of the property assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, was £476.

In this township, the Clarence railway has an extent of 6 F. 119 Y., and an area of 7 A. 0 R. 3 P. In 1851, it contributed £3 9s. towards £36 5s 3d., the amount of local rates; and in 1852, the gross amount being £30 12s. 6d., the railway contributed £2 17s. 6d.

The Greys of Northumberland were anciently proprietors of Elstob, which was forfeited to the see on the execution of Sir Thomas Grey, at Southampton, in 1417. The estate, about the close of the following century,

passed through the Spencelys and Wrens of Henkroll to William Scurfield, Gent., whose posterity held it for several descents. It was afterwards mortgaged to various parties, and eventually united by purchase in William Spearman, who, in 1723, conveyed to William Challoner, clerk. In 1771, Robert Challoner and Nathaniel Green (a mortgagee) joined in conveying their lands in Elstob to John Tempest, Esq., of Wynyard, for £4,500; and from the descendants of the latter it passed to the first Earl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor of England.

PARISH OF SEDGEFIELD.

THE extensive parish of Sedgefield, forming the north-western extremity of Stockton Ward, as at present constituted, is bounded on the north-west and west by Bishop-Middleham in Durham Ward, and Aycliffe in Darlington Ward, on the south by Stainton-le-Street and Redmarshall, on the south-east by Grindon, on the east by Elwick Hall, and on the north by Trimdon and Kelloe. The parish is divided into seven townships:—1, Sedgefield, including Hardwick, Sands, and Layton; 2, Bradbury and the Isle; 3, Morden; 4, Foxton and Shotton; 5, Butterwick, including Old Acres; 6, Embleton, including Swainston and the Mortons; and, 7, Fishburn.

SEDGEFIELD.

THIS township contains 5,171 acres. In 1801, its population was 1,184; in 1811, 1,307; in 1821, 1,268; in 1831, 1,429; in 1841, 1,345; and in 1851, 1,362, of whom 650 were males and 712 females. In 1841, there were 23 persons in the Sedgefield Union workhouse, and 22 in 1851. At the latter period, the township contained 295 inhabited houses and 14 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, was £6,055 10s.

The poor-rate return of the parish of Sedgefield, for the year ended Lady-day, 1855, was as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.
Poor-rates :—Sedgefield, 540 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> ; Bradbury, 137 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; Morden, 96 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> ; Foxton and Shotton, 31 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Butterwick, 50 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Embleton, 63 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; Fishburn, 130 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>	1,051	3
In aid of poor-rates :—Sedgefield, 7 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> ; Bradbury, 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; Morden, 16 <i>s.</i> ; Foxton and Shotton, 9 <i>s.</i> ; Butterwick, 8 <i>s.</i> ; Embleton, 15 <i>s.</i> ; Fishburn, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	12	15
	£1,063	18

EXPENDITURE.

In-maintenance :—Sedgefield, 52 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> ; Bradbury, 2 <i>s.</i> ; Morden, 1 <i>s.</i> ; Embleton, 1 <i>s.</i> ; Fishburn, 1 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	53	18
Out-relief :—Sedgefield, 287 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Bradbury, 43 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Morden, 43 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Foxton and Shotton, 14 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Butterwick, 28 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Embleton, 17 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; Fishburn, 66 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	501	9

Carried forward..... 555 7

Brought forward.....	£555	7
Salaries and rations of officers :—Sedgefield, 60 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> ; Bradbury, 10 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ; Morden, 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Foxton and Shotton, 3 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> ; Butterwick, 3 <i>l.</i> ; Embleton, 5 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; Fishburn, 12 <i>l.</i>	101	7
Other expenses :—Sedgefield, 81 <i>l.</i> ; Bradbury, 32 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> ; Morden, 5 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> ; Foxton and Shotton, 3 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> ; Butterwick, 2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Embleton, 5 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> ; Fishburn, 10 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	140	13
Expenditure connected with relief.....	797	7
Costs of proceedings at law :—Sedgefield.....	3	13
Constables' expenses before justices :—Sedgefield, 3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ; Bradbury, 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; Morden, 1 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> ; Foxton and Shotton, 1 <i>l.</i> ; Butterwick, 15 <i>s.</i> ; Embleton, 14 <i>s.</i> ; Fishburn, 1 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>	10	5
Vaccination :—Sedgefield, 2 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Bradbury, 10 <i>s.</i> ; Morden, 1 <i>l.</i> ; Butterwick, 2 <i>s.</i> ; Embleton, 3 <i>s.</i> ; Fishburn, 12 <i>s.</i>	4	14
Registration fees to clergymen, &c. :—Sedgefield, 3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> ; Bradbury, 10 <i>s.</i> ; Morden, 11 <i>s.</i> ; Foxton and Shotton, 3 <i>s.</i> ; Butterwick, 4 <i>s.</i> ; Embleton, 5 <i>s.</i> ; Fishburn, 12 <i>s.</i>	6	0
County-rate, &c. :—Sedgefield, 100 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> ; Bradbury, 45 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Morden, 30 <i>l.</i> ; Foxton and Shotton, 11 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Butterwick, 11 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; Embleton, 19 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> ; Fishburn, 22 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	241	1
Parliamentary registration, &c. :—Sedgefield, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Bradbury, 8 <i>s.</i> ; Morden, 11 <i>s.</i> ; Foxton and Shotton, 8 <i>s.</i> ; Butterwick, 7 <i>s.</i> ; Embleton, 7 <i>s.</i> ; Fishburn, 9 <i>s.</i>	4	0
For other purposes :—Sedgefield, 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; Bradbury, 3 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> ; Morden, 3 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> ; Foxton and Shotton, 2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; Butterwick, 14 <i>s.</i> ; Embleton, 1 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> ; Fishburn, 3 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	22	7
	£1,089	7

HISTORY.—About the year 900, Bishop Cutheard, successor of Eardulf, with the church's money redeemed the vill of Sedgefield, with its members, which

had been previously held by Aculf, Ethelbryth, and Frythlake.

Boldon Book records that there were twenty villains in this manor, who held their lands and performed their services like those of Boldon. There were also twenty farmers, each of whom held two oxgangs, and paid 5s., besides contributing, with their households, a prescribed number of days' service in hay and corn harvest. John, the reeve, had two oxgangs; the smith, one oxgang, for which he made the tenants' carts, finding his own coals; the carpenter, twelve acres for making and mending carts and implements of husbandry; and the punder, twelve acres, paying 40 hens and 400 eggs. Five cottagers held five tofts, paid 5s., and tilled four portions. The villains paid 3s. for toll of ale, and 20s. for cornage; and the whole vill joined to provide one milch cow. The manor-mill paid six marks, and Fishburn mill-dam 2s.; William of Aldacres, 16s.; Utdred of Butterwick, half a mark; and William held Herdewyck, and paid 10s.

Bishop Kellaw, in 1312, granted a weekly market, to be held on Friday, with a yearly fair for five days, commencing on the Eve of St. Edmund the Archbishop. John de Whytechurch, rector, made complaint to Bishop Bury, that the Friday market was neglected, and that the chapmen and others exposed their merchandise and transacted their business in the church porch on Sundays; on which the bishop issued a confirmation of Kellaw's grant.

Amongst the free tenants named in Hatfield's Survey were Roger de Fulthorp and John Herdwyck, who held the estate of Herdwyck; also John Henley, rector, Thomas del Hall, Thomas Gray, and the owners of Butterwick and Oldakres, which latter estates had recently been brought into cultivation. Malmen are named, whose services were the same as those of the farmers in Boldon Book. The villains, if required, were to build, once in the year, a house, of specified length and breadth; on which service, each was to be released from 44 of his averpennies. William Kellaw, the punder, besides the hens and eggs, paid 6s. The tenants paid 6s. in lieu of a milch cow, 20s. for cornage, 31s. 8d. for scatpennies, and 26s. 8d. for averpennies; and the bonds redeemed their woodlades for 20s. Portions were held by exchequer rents. The Brok moor is mentioned, for which the tenants paid 16s. 8d., before 40s.; and a fulling-mill near Cornforth, which used to pay 33s. 4d., was untenanted.

On the breaking out of the Northern Rebellion in 1569, nineteen persons joined it from Sedgefield, seven

from Fishburn, four from Shotton, and one from Morden. The proceedings in Sedgefield on that occasion are described in the depositions taken after the suppression of the insurrection. Cuthbert Gubion, labourer, aged 72; Thomas Richerdson, do., aged 60; Robert Walker, do., aged 50; and Christopher Hartburn, do., aged 40, were employed in building the altar in the church, which the queen's soldiers afterwards cast down. John Newton, parish clerk, husbandman, aged 58, saith—

"That he, this examine, was present in the church of Sedgefield when the workmen and laborers, byfor examined, had ther work redye, and was lyffting up the aulter stone; and in ther so doing, sodainly thei cauld of this examine for his helpe, sainge, 'Ye passe not of the maiming of us.' Whereupon, this deponent came to them, evon them, and helpt to gyve the said workmen and laborers a lyfft at the said aulter stone, at the laying on of the same; saing the soilgiers afterware cast ytt down, which was hyd with rubbish and layd low in the presene of this examine, Rowland Hixson, and Walkerson, and by Robert Walker, and that ther was to the number of 80 persons that drewe the said stone with ropes out of Gibson Garth; but this examine knoweth nor can name any one of them. Also he, this examine, came to masse, which one Richard Hartburn said, the vij. of December, in the church of Sedgefield, and kneild and used reverence therto: he used no beads, nother toke hollywater nor holly bread. And as for the hollywater stone it came out of Potter Garth to the church; and this examine dyd se the setting up of the same, and was caried out of the church and church yard by Roland Hixson and one other whom he knoweth not; sainge that this examine brought water in a skeil to be maid in holly water, and the said Hixson broughte bread also then for holly breade. He hard also Richard Hartburn sermon in the said church, sainge the doctrine of England was nowght, and that this Realm was cutt off frome all other Nations; but whither he gave any open absolucion to the people or nott, this examine cannott depose. And as for the bokes, he heryng that bokes was bornt at dyvers places, this examine delyver all the books to the said Roland Hixson the churchwarden, but the Byble and 2^o Salters; but when the Books was first bornt, after what soort they were bornt, or by whom, he cannott depose; for this examine was then in his bedd. Mary, at the latter borninge of the books this examine was at burninge of the 2^o Salters, and bornt one old boke of his own to save the Bible, which thereby is yet, the said Byble, sayved."

In the personal answer of Roland Hixson, husbandman, aged 50 years, he stated that he was compelled by Lancelot Bulman, Brian Headlham, and Richard Fleitham, to assist in setting up the high altar and holy water stone. As for the books, he said that Fleitham came to his house, before daylight, and commanded him, in the queen's name and the earls', to deliver the church books to him and Bulman, as they would not leave the town till they had them to burn.

"And thereupon this examine rose out of his bedd, and caried the said books to the crosse, to the number of fyve bookes, which this deponent brought to the crosse in the toun gayt, wher they were burnt by this examine and dyvers others; amongst which was Cuthbert Gibson, which help to cutt the said books; other fett fyver

and whynes and straw, amongst which was Agnes Sklaiter, Isabell Fidler, Florence Lookson, widow Whyte, and other. Examined whither this deponent, when the bokes was in burninge, sayd, 'Se wher the Homilies feith to the devill;' which words he, this examine, denieth. Mary, he saith, that when one old booke of the clark's was in burninge, this deponent said alowd, 'Se wher the byble bornes;' which words he spoke to the intent that the byble should not be cauld for, which is yet sa[fe] thereby.

Several other depositions, to the same effect, have been preserved. After the suppression of the outbreak, five executions took place at Sedgfield, two at Fishburn, one at Foxton, and one at Morden.

On July 25, 1636, a division of waste and common lands in the township was made, with the consent of the bishop. The bishop's waste, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was given to the rector, who also received, as compensation and allotment, nearly 158 acres more. The other principal claimants were, Sir Ralph Conyers, Knt., of Layton; Nicholas Frevile, Esq., of Hardwick; Henry Blakiston, Gent., of Sedgfield (son of Marmaduke Blakiston, then late rector); Robert Jonson, John Harrison, John Johnson, Thomas Smith, Leonard Middleton, Rowland Hixon, Richard Bradley, Thomas Wright, John Younge, Humphrey Mason, Roger Cowlinge, Robert Bellerbie, Richard Key, John Walker, Robert Hindmers, Olliver Scott, Ralph Watkin, Peter Hodshon, Robert Brown, Gyles Botcherbie, Alice Buckle and William Elstob, and Florence Butler, widow, and George Butler, Gent., of Fishburn.

A large proportion of the lands in the township is still held by lease, or by copy of court roll, under the see of Durham. The various freeholds have passed through the families of Lambton, Conyers, Ord, Wright, and others.

THE TOWN.—The town of Sedgfield is situated on the turnpike road between Durham and Stockton, and is 11 miles from the former and 10 from the latter place. It is distant, by road, 14 miles from Hartlepool, 24 from Sunderland, 31 from South Shields, 25 from Gateshead, 12 from Bishop Auckland, 26 from Barnard Castle, 14 from Darlington, and 248 from London. The town stands on a fine gradual swell of dry gravelly soil, and is consequently airy, pleasant, and healthy. In the centre is a large area, on which a market was held every Friday, and cattle fairs on the first Fridays in April and October. The markets are now, however, but nominal; the wants of the town being met by casual supplies of agricultural produce from the immediate district. A fair for the sale of swine is held on the first Friday of every month.

Several good houses surround the square on the south, west, and north sides, the east side being occupied by the church, rectory, &c., and the endowed school (see CHARITIES). The latter is a substantial structure, faced with freestone, erected on the site of a previous building in 1826; the cost being defrayed by subscription, towards which Lord Barrington, then rector, contributed £100; the Barrington School Fund, £200; the fund for establishing schools in Durham, under act of parliament passed in 1822, £100; Lord Crewe's trustees, £150; the executors of Bishop Barrington, £300; William Russell, Esq., £50; Miss Orde, £5; Mr. Salvin, £5; and Richard Wright, Esq., £10. In 1852, the trustees of the Barrington School at Bishop Auckland granted £15 towards the repairs of the school.

A good inn and posting-house stands at the north-east entrance into the town, and five inns and taverns in other quarters. There is a large brewery and malting. Several cartwrights, joiners, smiths, shoemakers, tailors, shopkeepers, and tradesmen, required for an agricultural population, carry on business, and are supported by the inhabitants of the town and surrounding district. Hauxley water corn-mill is about a mile from the town; and a railway station on the Clarence line is distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

According to ancient custom, the parish-clerk is obliged to furnish a foot-ball on Shrove Tuesday, which he throws out into the market-place, where it is contested for by the mechanics against the agriculturists of the town and neighbourhood; the day's sport generally concluding by the victors and the vanquished drinking "potations pottle deep" in commemoration of their exploits.

THE CHURCH.

THIS edifice stands probably upon the site of the church of which Ulchild was rector in 1085, and in which Andrew de Stanley, first Master of Greatham Hospital, was buried. The present structure is cruciform, and is one of the most handsome churches in the district. The western tower is 60 feet high, embattled, and supported by corner buttresses, from the tops of which spring lofty hexagonal turrets, surmounted by conical spires.* It contains five bells, and has a good clock on the west front. The Rev. Theophilus

* In May, 1854, a temporary observatory, 30 feet high, was erected on the top of the steeple, by Mr. Cahill, who was employed by the Board of Ordnance in making a trigonometrical survey of the district.

Pickering, rector, intended to furnish an additional bell, which was cast, and brought to Sedgefield, about the time of his death; but having impoverished himself by charitable gifts, he scarcely left effects for his funeral, and the bell was returned to the manufacturer.

The ancient custom of ringing the curfew is still continued in this rural parish. In the summer months, it is rung at nine o'clock in the evening, and in winter at eight; and after a pause, the day of the month is indicated by a corresponding number of strokes of the bell. In the morning, the bell is rung in summer at five, and in the winter at six o'clock.

The entrance to the church is by a plain porch on the south. The length of the nave and side aisles is 70 feet, and their width $48\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The aisles are formed by rows of three pillars, each of which consists of four cylinders joined, standing on a square plinth, with surrounding bands at mid-height, and surmounted by capitals curiously sculptured with foliage, flowers, birds, and human figures. The arches are pointed, springing from corbels of human heads, and ornamented with zigzag and filleted mouldings. The pillars are the earliest specimens of their style in the county, and, with their bands, resemble those in the circular part of the Temple church, London, finished before 1200. Each aisle is lighted by two arched windows; and there are three clerestory windows on each side of the nave.

The transept is 89 feet long. The south end, or south transept, formerly the chantry of St. Thomas, is lighted by a large window on the south and two on the sides, under pointed arches. The north transept, also built for a chantry in 1379, is lighted in the same manner, and was long used as a burial-place for the Hotons and Frevilles. It is now fitted up with a gallery, containing the Hardwick seats; the space under which is used as a vestry.

Beneath the lofty arch which separates the nave from the chancel is a rich screen of tabernacle work, in old oak, with three canopied stalls on each side, divided by light pillars, and surmounted by crocketed spires. The chancel is apparently of the same date as the north transept, and is 53 feet 8 inches in length, and 20 feet

5 inches in width. The space within the rails is large and commodious. There are three pointed windows on each side; and the east window is divided into five compartments, surmounted by elegant tracery. In the centre, the arms of Bishop Barrington are emblazoned in stained glass; on the north side, those of Lord Viscount Barrington, the late rector; and on the south side, those of the Rev. T. L. Strong, the present rector, at whose expense the window was renewed, and other restorations made in the chancel. This part of the church is pannelled with oak, about 8 feet high, and stilled with seven seats on each side, which, with the screen, are of the Elizabethan era.

Under the belfry is a good organ, the gift of Dr. Pickering, dated 1708. The font, supposed to have been presented by the same donor, is a large octagonal basin of black marble, sculptured with the arms of Pickering, Elstob of Foxton, Hoton of Hardwick, Thornton, Butler of Old Acres, Lambton of Hardwick, Wright of Sedgefield, and another. One of the most remarkable and primitive features in the church was the old money-box, consisting of the hollowed stump of a tree, fixed in the pavement, but which is now taken away.*

The church contains monuments to several of its rectors, and to members of the principal neighbouring families. In the pavement of the north aisle was, until recently, a large stone, with two inlaid figures of brass, representing skeletons in shrouds, each about half a yard long. That on the left had the shroud wrapped around the lower part of the waist; but in that on the right, it was thrown quite open. These mementoes have been removed.

In 1848 and 1849, considerable repairs and alterations were made. The roof of the chancel, which had previously been ceiled, was renewed, and is now of high pitch and open. The cost was defrayed by subscriptions amounting to between £200 and £300, to which the bishop, the rector, and some of the Barrington family contributed. The roofs of the nave and aisles are also open, and constructed of stained wood.

The floor of the church is paved with diamond-

* "There is preserved at Durham, in the Court of Chancery, an oblong chest of oak, containing upon the inside of its lid, in colours still distinct, the arms of England and Neville, together with the shield of Bishop Bury, and a coat unknown. There are also spirited representations of two wiverns, a lion rampant, and a centaur holding a round shield and spear. The whole affords a valuable specimen of the colouring and emblazoning of its period. It appears from an Ancient Roll of the year, that in 1521 the Receiver General of the

See gave to the churchwardens of Sedgefield a shilling, to be laid out upon the fabric of their church, in exchange for a chest 'for the safe keeping of the bishop's money during the time of the audit.' John de Whitchurch, rector of Sedgefield, was the sole executor of the will of Bury, from whom he had received his various preferments. Was the chest here purchased that which is above described; and had it been originally placed in the church of Sedgefield by Whitchurch, in memory of his patron?"—*Raine's Auckland Castle*, p. 35.

shaped tiles; and covered with wood beneath the seats. The pews are all open; and there is accommodation for 600 persons.

The communion table, it appears, was unlawfully removed by the churchwardens in 1567. The articles set forth by the bishop's notary public, Thomas K[ing], against Jo. H., Jo. B., Robt. D., and S. W., T. M., and every of them, are, 1. That the bishop is ordinary of the see; and that R[obert] S[wift] is his vicar. 2. That the bishop has power, by act of parliament to set or place the table of the holy communion in the chancel or the body of every church, and to appoint where morning and evening prayer may be most conveniently said or sung. 3. That in 1562, the bishop appointed that the Lord's table should stand in the body of the church, and also that Common Prayer should be there said and done in all places within the diocese. 4. That, in the present year 1567, the said R. S., ordinary, being personally present in the church of Sedgefield, did appoint the Communion Table and certain forms or desks to be placed in the body of the church, in such order and comeliness as seemed unto him most convenient for the ministration of sacraments and saying of Common Prayer. 5. That on the 7th November inst., the said Jo. H., Jo. B., &c., "not haveinge God before their eyes, nor the preheminance of the jurisdiction Episcopall, did into the

churche aforesaid enter, and, after dyverse contemptuous wordes then and there by them spoken, being also counselled to the contrarye, did forceableye, contemptuouslie, and rashlie take up and remove the said table, forms, or desks." 6. That the said Jo. H. "verie contemptuouslie and rebelliouslie in the said churche, before dyvers honest persones, once, twyse, or oftener, said openlye that he would remove the said table and formes, which the said Ordinarye had placed, addinge further that he was a hinderer and no furtherer of God's service." 7. That "whosoever dothe usurpe, invaid, or contempe the jurisdiction Episcopall of any Bushop, or his Ordinarye, is by the lawe (ipso facto) excommunicated, and so ought to be declared and reputed amongst all Christian men." The parties were sentenced accordingly.*

It was agreed at a vestry meeting, held December 6, 1750, to erect a gallery in the church, and to make a skylight in the roof, above the said gallery; but this resolution was afterwards opposed and set aside by John Burdon, Esq., of Hardwick, on the ground of its interfering with his property and seats in the said church.

At a meeting held in the vestry, July 8, 1811, it was resolved that the purchaser of the pew bounded on the north by the south aisle, on the east by the east aisle, on the south by the rector's pew for the time being, on

* The following depositions, taken in 1568, in a charge brought by George Cuthbert against Brian Headlam, have been published by the Surtees Society:—

"Lancelot Butiman, of Sedgefield, husbandman, aged 54 years.—He, this examine, was by at the Evening Praier when the church wardens of Sedgefield cam to hym and demandyd 12d. of the said Bryan, bycause he hadd his capp on in servic tyme, and he, the said Bryan, refused to pay the 12d. and maid his skewse that he had an evill head.—He remembreth that the said Bryan receyved at Easter last, and about the feaste of Candlemas, when the parishe was comandyd.—He hard not Brian Headlam threaten the said Th. Watkin, or any of the church wardens, but he said that, yf the law wold serve hym, he wold seke remedye by lawe against the said Watkyn.—The curat answered thus, 'Thou saist lyke a knave.'

"Thomas Watkin, of the same, husbandman, aged 54 years.—He and the said Bryan married 2 susters. He saith that he kept his cap on upon one Sunday at the Morning Praier, wherfore this examine and Robert Laiton demandyd 12d. of hym. And one other tyme, at the Evening Praier, and the third tyme, he misused the curat, and spoke to hym at such tyme as the said curat was examininge or speaking to a penitent. And ther upon this examine and his fellowes demandyd 3s. of the said Bryan, according to their presentment, which refused to pay yt unless he were compelled by order of lawe.—He saith that this last yere he receyved twise, and byfor that yere neither he or any parishioner then receyved but once.—He saith that about Christemas last past the said Brian said to this examine, 'I promes you, yf the lawe will serve me, I shall make you spend 40s.' Examined of the cause wherfor, he saith, bycause he this examine

presented the said Bryan to the judg, Mr Swyft, in the consistory of Durham—the presentment is trewe and all the contents therein.

"Robert Smith, of Foxton, husbandman, aged 50 years.—He saith that he was in the church of Sedgefeild, in the tyme of servie, when the said Bryan dyd disquiet Mr Horsfall ther eurat with speaking to hym at that tyme, viz. the said curat thought the 2 penitents satt to hy up in the church, and spoke to them, and speciall to one of them, to sett lower, and at last she so dyd, and ther stood a yong man neir hir whom the said curat asked whether that she was his wench or no, and the young man gave no answer, but Brian said then to him, the said curat, 'She may be youres, yf ye will;' and one other tyme this examine dyd se the said Bryan have on his cap at the tyme of the Morning Praier, and further," &c.

Extract from the libel against Brian Hedlam of Sedgefield:—"That you, Brian Hedlam, being in the parish church of Segfeld, the 17 day of November last, 1568, at the Morning Praier, at the saing of the generall confession and repeting of the Lorde's praier, beleffe, and ten commandments, letane, and other suffragies; at which time, by the Quene's lawes, every Christen man and woman ought orderly and reverently to put of his cap and knele upon his knees, and use other reverent behaviour, you, Brian Hedlam, not having God before your eies, but stirred up with devilish contempt and irreverence, did, the day and time aforesaid, sit with his cap on his head, and being thereof lawfully admonished, refused contemptuouslie to reforme these defaultes, or to pay 12d. to the churchwardens for the poore man's boxe then demanded, and disturbed the church with talking."

In the following year, Headlam appears to have engaged actfvely in the proceedings of the insurgents. See page 331.

the west by pews formerly belonging to Robert Mason, should be indemnified from all charges and costs in taking possession of the same.—The said pew was sold to Richard Wright, Esq., for the sum of £16, on the day above mentioned.

The fabric is maintained in repair by a church-rate, which usually amounts to three-halfpence in the pound. In 1848, to meet the heavy charges consequent upon the alterations and improvements, the rate was twopence-halfpenny in the pound; in 1849, twopence; in 1850, three-halfpence, the latter amount continuing to be imposed. The rate of three-halfpence, by the returns in 1854, amounted to £78 10s. 3d., the different townships in the parish bearing the following proportions:—

Sedgefield	£30	6	3
Butterwick	4	8	8
Fishburn	6	19	9
Embleton	6	18	11½
Foxton	3	16	0
Morden	10	7	1
Bradbury	15	13	6½
	£78	10	3

St. Catherine's chantry, in the north transept, was founded by John de Henly, parson of Sedgefield, by charter from Bishop Hatfield, dated September 16, 1379; it was endowed with lands of £10 per annum, for

* AFFRAY IN SEDGEFIELD CHURCH-YARD.—Proceedings against John Johnson and others, for laying violent hands upon John Martin (probably the same person mentioned p. 309) curate of Sedgefield, in the church-yard:—

"21 Oct. 1575. The personal answer of John Johnson, of Sedgefeild, yoman, alias husbandman, aged about 35 years.—He saith that, in the moneith of Maii or June articulate, being yett in the present yere 1575, he, this examinee, haith nott at any tyme maliciously by wordes quarrelld, chidd, or railed to or upon the said John Martyn, clerke, the minister articulate; saing, further, that he, this examinee, never spoke nor said the wordes in this article libellat, 'Hawg villain! have I nowe catched the? I shall nowe be evon with the.' Mary, this deponent remembreth that, about the 19th of June articulate, this examinee and Robert Walker and John Clerk, bein all thre with many moo in the church yarde of Sedgfeild, upon a sonday after the evyning praier, John Martyn, articulate, being then also in the church yard of Sedgfeild, which had newly then maid a fray upon or with Robert Crampton, or ells the said Robert with the said Martyn, for that they 2 had fought together, by the reporte of the said Walker and Clerke, which had then after sent for this deponent, being the constable; and at his this examinee's comminge into the said church yarde, he, this deponent, went and commandyd the said John Martyn to fynde suertie for the Quene's majesties peac; which Martyn would fynd no suertie by any persuation or gentle mocion that this examinee culd then use or make to the said Martyn, but misused this deponent, beinge the Quene's majesties constable and officer, by unseming wordes, saing to this examinee, 'Yt is thy knavery and thy practis of this fray bytwixt Crampton and me,' the forsaid John Martyn; and saing ther also, 'The Quene haith knaves to hir officers, and thou ar one of them, being the worst,' saing to and mening upon this depo-

two chaplains to celebrate divine service at the altar. In 1392, Bishop Skirlaw granted license to John de Henlie, clerk, William de Langchester, vicar of St. Oswald's, and William de Hill, chaplain, to give to John de Bishopton, chaplain, custos of St. Catherine's chantry, lands, houses, and rents in Butterwick, Ald-acres, and Hoton; and William Hoton of Hardwick, under a charter from Bishop Langley, June 6, 1435, assigned six messuages, two cottages, and 170 acres in Sedgefield, to Thomas Hoton, chaplain, and his successors for ever. At the Dissolution, the chantry was valued at £11 8s. 8d. per annum. John Franks, the last chaplain, had a pension, which he received in 1553.

St. Thomas's chantry was in the south porch: its foundation is unknown; but at the Dissolution, its value was £5 6s. A pension of £4 was paid to Richard Turner, the last chantry priest, in 1553. In October, 1764, as some workmen were repairing the floor of the south transept, they found a large stone image, "curiously cut," near six feet long, and lying at full length, with an arch over it, but without any inscription.

The guild or chantry of St. Mary occurs in the records. Robert Kerr, chaplain of St. Catherine's, bequeathed £10 to it; and Bishop Fox granted an indulgence for the repair of its chapel and altar in 1500.

The church-yard* is planted with lofty trees, and con-

nent; and ther upon this examinat toke and caried the said Martyn to the stokes.

"He did not violently, maliciously, or injuriously lay his hands of the said John Martyn, but accordinge to his offic, for the preservance of the Quene's majestie peac, nor dyd maliciously thruste, beit, or use the said Martyn: saing that this examinat, havinge holde of the said Martyn gowne, and beinge without the church yarde, and the said Martyn in the church yard, or upon the stile thereof, this examinee pulling the said John Martyn by the said gown, and he the said Martyn hynging backe, and not willinge to goo with this examinee, therupon only the said John Martyn's gown was rent, and no otherwaies; saing further that this deponent then after ledd the said John perforce to the stoks, being in the backhouse of Sedgfeild.—† JOHN JOHNSON."

John Clerk and Robert Walker, churchwardens, deposed to sending for Johnson, the constable, to the refusal of Martin to find sureties, and to his gown being torn in the scuffle to get him over the stile; and Clerk added, that he and his fellow Walker "toke the said John Martyn by the leggs, and so caryed him to Parlement house, alias the bakehouse, wher the stokes were. And ther the said John Martyn was sett in the stoks by John Johnson, who lyfted up the said stoks then, and also put in the said John Martyn his leg in the said stoks. And this examinee laid the said Sr John Martyn gown under hym, wher he the said Martyn contynued by the spaie of one halff houer."

Thomas Wheatley, a witness on the part of Martin, deposed that Crampton made a fray with him, when the constable was sent for, who called Martin "knave," and said he should go to the stocks; when the said Johnson, Walker, and Clerk, "toggled the said Martyn violently against his will by the head and shulder, more lyke a beast than a man, and cared hym to the stoks, tennng then also his gowne."

tains a number of tomb-stones. Two marble tablets on the exterior wall at the east end of the chancel indicate the family burial-place of the Spearmans, of Old Acres. There was formerly a foot-path through the ground; but it was resolved by the rector and four-and-twenty, at a meeting held in the vestry April 1, 1823, that the churchwardens should be empowered to lock up the church-yard gates, excepting only during divine service, and that application be made at the Durham Midsummer sessions for that purpose.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 4 contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1580 to 1812, and of marriages from 1580 to 1753; No. 5, marriages from 1754 to 1812; also, No. 6 (kept at Embleton), baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1650 to 1760.

Sedgefield rectory is in the deanery of Stockton; the Bishop of Durham, patron. King's Books, £73 18s. 1½d.; Tenths, £7 7s. 9½d.; Episc. proc., £1 13s. 4d.; Synod., 11s.; Archid., 4s. Dedication to St. Edmund the Bishop.

RECTORS.—Ulchild, 1085; Petrus Clericus de Seggefild, 1168; W. de Quelmer, 1274; W. de Ewell, 1301; T. de Hessewell, 1313 (Master of Sherburn Hospital); J. de Whytechurch, 1339, p. m. Hessewell (archdeacon of Wilts); J. de Grey, 1359, p. m. Whytechurch; J. de Henley, 1361, p. m. Grey (treasurer of the bishop's household); T. Weston, 1380 (archdeacon of Durham 1393, prebend of Grindall in York ch. 1397, prebend of Hoveden, ob. 1408); J. Clifford, 1392 (treasurer of York ch. 1374); A. de Hopwood, 1408; J. Leyburne, 1424, p. m. Hopwood (prebend in Lincoln ch.); Dr. G. Radclyff, 1425, p. res. Leyburne; J. Heyworthe, 1436, p. res. Radclyff

(treasurer of Lichfield); William Eyworthe, 1436; J. Radclyffe, resigned for a pension of 50 marks; W. Estfeld, 1496, p. res. Radclyffe; R. Leyburn, 1499, p. m. Estfeld; R. Shorton, S.T.P., 1518; R. Layton, LL.D., 1535 (dean of York and visitor of the monasteries); J. Redmayn, S.T.P., 1544, p. m. Layton; A. Salvayn, S.T.P., 1558, p. m. Redmayn; A. Lofthouse, 1560, p. depr. Salvayn (pres. Queen Eliz., see vac.); R. Skynner, S.T.B., 1562, p. depr. Lofthouse; R. Swyft, LL.D., 1562, p. m. Skynner; M. Blakiston, A.M., 1599, p. m. Swyft; R. Blakiston, 1631, p. res. patris; J. Naylor, S.T.B., 1634, p. m. Blakiston; — Hunton, an intruder, ejected 1660; D. Grenville, A.M., 1667, p. m. Naylor (see vol. i., pp. 251, 253); J. Clayton, S.T.P., 1691, p. depr. Grenville; T. Pickering, S.T.P., 1705, p. m. Clayton (see vol. i., p. 255); J. Morton, S.T.P. 1711, p. m. Pickering; T. Rundle, LL.D., 1722, p. m. Morton (master of Sherburn House, and Bishop of Derry); J. Gamage, A.M., 1728, p. res. Rundle; J. Lesley, A.M., 1747, p. m. Gamage (Bishop of Limerick); R. Lowth, S.T.P.,* 1755, p. res. Lesley (bishop of Oxford and of London); J. Ekins, S.T.P., 1777, p. res. Lowth; Geo. Viscount Barrington, A.M., 1791, p. m. Ekins (see vol. i., p. 258); Thomas Linwood Strong, A.M., May, 1829, p. m. Barrington.

The inhabitants of the parish received warning on August 20, 1644, to "forbeare payment of any tythes or rents to Joseph Nayler, Dr. of Divinitie, parson of the said parish;" and, two days afterwards, a warrant was issued to distrain his goods, and to keep them according to inventory for the use of the Commonwealth. On the 29th November, an order was issued to pay all rents, &c., due for tithes, to "John Vincent, preacher of God's word, who hath now the parsonage of Sedgefield conferred upon him by authy of parliament;" with the exception that Mrs. Dulcibella Nayler was to have a fifth of the income for the maintenance of herself and children.

* **BISHOP LOWTH.**—This learned and eminent prelate was the second son of Wm. Lowth, an apothecary and citizen of London; his elder brother, William, being also a distinguished divine. Robert was born November 27, 1710, and at Winchester school gave the first specimen of his great abilities in a poem entitled, "The Genealogy of Christ, as it is represented on the east window of Winchester College Chapel." From Winchester he was elected to New College, Oxford, and took his degree of A.M. in 1737. As professor of poetry, to which office he was preferred in 1741, he struck out a new path, by giving a course of lectures on Hebrew poetry, which afterwards added much to his reputation. In 1749, he became acquainted with the Duke of Devonshire, in consequence of his attending his brothers, Lord George and Lord Frederick Cavendish, on their travels; and the duke was so well satisfied with Lowth's conduct, that he afterwards proved his steady friend and patron. In 1750, Bishop Hoadley conferred on Lowth the archdeaconry of Winchester, and in 1753, the rectory of East Woodhay, in Hampshire. In 1754, he received the degree of D.D., conferred by the university by diploma. In 1755, he went to Ireland as first chaplain to the Marquis of Hartington. In consequence of this appointment, he had the offer of the bishopric of Limerick; but this he exchanged with Dr. Leslie, prebendary of the eighth stall at Durham and rector of Sedgefield, which were accordingly given to him by Dr. Trevor, Bishop of Durham, who was not a little pleased to rank among his clergy a gentleman of such rare accomplishments.

In June, 1766, Dr. Lowth was promoted to the see of St. David's, and, about four months afterwards, translated to that of Oxford; succeeding, in 1777, Dr. Terrick in the see of London. Dr. Lowth published his lectures on Hebrew poetry in 1753, and in 1758, his *Life of William of Wykeham*, founder of Winchester and New Colleges. His greatest literary work was on the prophecies of Isaiah, which, says Skelton, "is the best book in the world, next to the Bible." He was involved in a controversy with Bishop Warburton; but this did not, to any important extent, interfere with his literary labours. When Archbishop Cornwallis died, the king made an offer of the archiepiscopal see to Dr. Lowth; but this dignity he declined. He was now advanced in life, tormented by a painful and lingering disorder, and had recently experienced some severe strokes of domestic calamity. He died November 3, 1787, aged 77, and was buried at Fulham.

Many of his poetical effusions and occasional discourses were published, and went through several editions. His discourse "On the Kingdom of God," preached at a visitation at Durham, was much admired for its liberality of sentiment. Dr. Lowth united, in an eminent degree, the qualities of the gentleman with those of the scholar; he conversed with elegance as he wrote with accuracy. His piety had no tincture of moroseness, his charity no leaven of ostentation; and whilst virtue and learning are revered among men, the memory of Lowth will be respected and admired.

The glebe is extensive, lying in the townships of Sedgfield, Bradbury, Embleton, and Fishburn. The rectory house is situated to the south of the church, and is enclosed from the town. Several of the latter rectors had made improvements and additions; but, on December 31, 1792, a fire broke out in one of the lodging rooms, which consumed the greatest part of the building before it was extinguished.* The present handsome mansion was erected by the late rector, Lord Barrington, assisted by the bishop and the Hon. Admiral Barrington. The kitchen, with its mullioned windows, and a portion of the outer castellated wall, are the only remnants of the old parsonage.

The rector is generally entitled to tithes throughout the parish, with the exception of some small moduses. In 1739, the Rev. J. Gamage, rector, filed a bill in Chancery against several land-owners in the township, in order to break through a composition entered into by Dr. Nayler, and compel payment of tithes in kind. The defendants filed a cross bill to establish the composition, which had been accepted by six preceding rectors, and also by Mr. Gamage himself for nine or ten years. In 1741, the Lord Chancellor decreed the payment of tithes in kind, with costs against the defendants; the bishop, ordinary of the diocese and patron of the living, not having been a party to Dr. Nayler's arrangement. In 1835, the gross income was £1,933, subject to permanent payments amounting to £131. From the balance, £1,802, £220 was paid to two curates, who, with the rector, alternately officiated in the chapel of ease at Embleton. The tithes were commuted a few years ago for about £1,500. The salaries of the curates are at present respectively £170 and £120.

CHAPELS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—A chapel has been occupied by the Roman Catholics in Sedgfield for some years. It is dedicated to St. Joseph, and was recently the scene of "a mission," extending over ten days, given by the Rev. R. Suffield, one of the fathers from the Diocesan Mission House, St. Ninian's, Wooler, Northumberland. Mr. Suffield was formerly priest of Sedgfield and Thornley; but there was no

* Previous to the burning down of the rectory house, the superstitious and credulous portion of the inhabitants of Sedgfield were alarmed by an apparition, denominated the *Pickled Parson*, which for many years was presumed to infest the neighbourhood of the rector's hall, "making night hideous." The supposed origin of the tale is attributed to the cunning of the rector's wife, whose husband having died

resident minister at the first-named place until the appointment of the present clergyman, the Rev. — Markland.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.—The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at the west end of the village, which they have occupied for the last 50 years. The building will contain about 250 hearers; during service, the average attendance is 150. A library has recently been established in connection with the chapel.

POOR LAW UNION.

The Sedgfield Union comprises the parish of Sedgfield; the parishes of Bishop-Middleham, Stainton-le-Street, and Bishopton; the chapelries of Ferryhill and Trimdon; the townships of Preston-le-Skerne and Woodham, in the parish of Aycliffe; and the township of Stillington, in the parish of Redmarshall. The Union contains 23 townships; its entire area is 43,953 acres; and the population, in 1851, was 8,501, of whom 4,383 were males and 4,118 females.

For the receipts and expenditure in the year ended Lady-day, 1851, see vol. i., p. 162. Since that period, they have been stated as follows:—

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£.	s.	£.	s.
Up to Lady-day, 1852	-	2,830	1	2,728
„ 1853	-	2,602	4	2,664
„ 1854	-	2,550	3	2,712
„ 1855	-	3,020	12	3,030

The receipts and expenditure of the respective townships in the parish of Sedgfield, for the last-named year, have been given at page 330. The following shews the income and expenditure of the other portions of the Union:—

RECEIPTS.		£.	s.
Poor-rates:—Parish of Bishop-Middleham, 150 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; parish of Bishopton, 196 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> ; parish of Stainton-le-Street, 85 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; chapelry of Ferryhill, 456 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; chapelry of Trimdon, 285 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> ; part of parish of Aycliffe, 321 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> ; part of parish of Redmarshall, 13 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>		-	1,510
In aid of poor-rate:—Bishop-Middleham, 5 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Bishopton, 2 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> ; Stainton-le-Street, 1 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Ferryhill, 8 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> ; Trimdon, 28 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; Aycliffe, 4 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ; Redmarshall, 3 <i>s.</i>		-	50
			12
			3
			£1,561

about a week before the tithes (which are generally let off to farmers, and the rents paid on the 20th of December) became due, she concealed his death by salting his body in a private room. Her scheme succeeded; she received the emoluments of the living, and the next day made the decease of the rector public. Since the fire, the apparition has not been seen.

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.
In-maintenance:—Bishop-Middleham, 18 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Bishopton, 3 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> ; Stainton-le-Street, 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> ; Ferryhill, 23 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> ; Trimdon, 40 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Aycliffe, 23 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> - - -	111	11
Out-relief:—Bishop-Middleham, 222 <i>l.</i> ; Bishopton, 98 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> ; Stainton-le-Street, 33 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> ; Ferryhill, 173 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; Trimdon, 92 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Aycliffe, 119 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> ; Redmarshall, 2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> -	741	15
Salaries and rations of officers:—Bishop-Middleham, 34 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Bishopton, 19 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ; Stainton-le-Street, 10 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Ferryhill, 37 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> ; Trimdon, 10 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Aycliffe, 23 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Redmarshall, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> - - -	137	13
Other expenses:—Bishop-Middleham, 54 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Bishopton, 16 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Stainton-le-Street, 9 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; Ferryhill, 57 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Trimdon, 74 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> ; Aycliffe, 20 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Redmarshall, 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> -	234	5
Total expenses connected with relief	1,225	4
Costs of law proceedings:—Bishop-Middleham, 10 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Bishopton, 6 <i>s.</i> ; Ferryhill, 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; Trimdon, 8 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> -	23	18
Constables' expenses before justices:—Bishop-Middleham, 8 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> ; Bishopton, 2 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Stainton-le-Street, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Ferryhill, 3 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Trimdon, 5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> ; Aycliffe, 3 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> ; Redmarshall, 14 <i>s.</i> - - -	26	3
Vaccination fees:—Bishop-Middleham, 5 <i>l.</i> ; Bishopton, 4 <i>s.</i> ; Stainton-le-Street, 7 <i>s.</i> ; Ferryhill, 9 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Trimdon, 8 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; Aycliffe, 1 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> ; Redmarshall, 3 <i>s.</i> -	25	19
Registration fees to clergymen:—Bishop-Middleham, 4 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Bishopton, 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; Stainton-le-Street, 12 <i>s.</i> ; Ferryhill, 9 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> ; Trimdon, 9 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> ; Aycliffe, 1 <i>l.</i> ; Redmarshall, 2 <i>s.</i> -	26	13
County-rate:—Bishop-Middleham, 111 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Bishopton, 54 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> ; Stainton-le-Street, 24 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ; Ferryhill, 143 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Trimdon, 61 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> ; Aycliffe, 114 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; Redmarshall, 17 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> -	526	16
Parliamentary registration:—Bishop-Middleham, 1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> ; Bishopton, 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; Stainton-le-Street, 17 <i>s.</i> ; Ferryhill, 1 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ; Trimdon, 1 <i>l.</i> ; Aycliffe, 18 <i>s.</i> ; Redmarshall, 7 <i>s.</i> -	7	6
For other purposes:—Bishop-Middleham, 17 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> ; Bishopton, 4 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> ; Stainton-le-Street, 5 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> ; Ferryhill, 26 <i>l.</i> ; Trimdon, 18 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> ; Aycliffe, 6 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> ; Redmarshall, 1 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> -	79	8
	£1,941	7

The workhouse occupied by the Union is the same building as that used for the parish previous to the passing of the Poor Law Act, and for which a rent of £5 a year is paid to the churchwardens (see *Harrison's and Wren's Charities*). There is no paid assistant overseer.

CHARITIES.

School.—Sedgefield school is endowed with a close, containing 5 acres, on Beacon Hill, in the township of Sedgefield; from whom derived is not known. The property is let by the schoolmaster at £9 a year. In respect of £52, old school-money, laid out in the purchase of Howle Hope estate, hereafter mentioned, the master also receives £5 a year from its rents. In consideration of these sums, he instructs six poor children of the township, who, as well as the master himself, are appointed by the vestrymen. The trustees

of Wright's charity, noticed below, also pay £9 18*s.* to the school, for which they appoint six boys. From 40 to 50 other children generally attend, who pay for their own instruction.

Wright's Charity.—Richard Wright bequeathed, July 23, 1790, £300 to trustees, to be invested in the purchase of three per cent. consols, and the dividends applied in educating and clothing six poor boys between the ages of six and fourteen. The whole of the dividends, £12, had been paid for educating the boys up to the time of the Charity Commissioners Inquiry in 1829; when they recommended that the surplus, after paying the usual sum, 30*s.* each per annum, should be applied in clothing as far as it would go. The schoolmaster receives, as above-stated, £9 for teaching, and 18*s.* is allowed for books, &c.; but no clothing is procured. There is a small balance in hand.

Lowther's Charity.—John Lowther, by will, October 19, 1792, directed that £600 stock should be transferred to trustees, and the dividends applied in the education and clothing of such poor children as he or the trustees should appoint. Up to July, 1828, £4 16*s.* a year was paid to a schoolmistress for teaching eight girls, each of whom received clothes to the value of £1 5*s.* annually; but a surplus of £25 being at that time in hand, it was resolved that six additional children should be appointed until that surplus should be exhausted.

Bainbridge's Charity.—In respect of £50, less 10 per cent. legacy duty, bequeathed by John Drake Bainbridge, October 16, 1811, for the same purpose as the last-named charity, Lord Barrington for many years paid £2 5*s.* interest, which was, in ignorance of the testator's intention, given away with other charity money. It is now given to the girls' school above named.

Cooper's Alms-houses.—Thomas Cooper, surgeon, of Sedgefield, by will, March 6, 1702, demised to George Cuthbertson and John Mowbray, and their heirs, all his messuages and lands in the chapelry of Hamsterley, and at Hyndon in the parish of Cockfield, in trust, to pay, from the rents and profits, to each of five poor men and five poor women (being of the age of 50 years at the least, and living and remaining in the township of Sedgefield) the sum of £2 half-yearly, by equal portions; the said poor men and women to be nominated, after the decease of his wife, by the rector and 24 of the parish, who were also to provide each of the recipients with a coat of the value of 8*s.*, of a blue colour, with the letters T. C. upon the arms in yellow.

The testator also directed that, if he himself should not erect a suitable alms-house in his life-time, the sum of £100 should be given to the trustees for that purpose; that the cost of repairs should be deducted equally out of the several annuities given to the said poor people; and that they should not admit any person whatsoever to dwell with them, unless in case of sickness. He further directed, that if the requisite number of poor people could not, at any time, be found in Sedgefield, the deficiency should be made up from the township of Cornforth, in the parish of Bishop-Middleham.

The alms-houses, a range of low brick buildings, with the founder's arms in the centre, are situated to the north of the church. The owner of the Hamsterley estate pays £44 yearly; each of the alms-people receiving 40s. half-yearly, and 8s. in lieu of a cloak.

Wrightson's Charity.—In 1803, William Wrightson gave £5 yearly out of a field near Beacon, to be divided equally amongst the ten alms-people. The sum of 10s. each is distributed accordingly on St. Thomas's day.

Forster's Charity.—Thomas Forster (many years a domestic in the family of Dr. Lowth), by will, November 15, 1814, directed that £2,400 should be invested in the names of trustees, who were to apply so much of the dividends as they might think necessary in the purchase of suitable clothes for the inmates of Cooper's alms-houses, and divide the remainder equally amongst them. He further directed that £600 should be invested, the proceeds of which were to be applied in the purchase of good bread, to be distributed every Sunday amongst 20 poor persons of the township not receiving parochial relief. With the first legacy, £3,435 7s. 9d. three per cent. consols was purchased; the half-yearly dividend from which, £51 10s. 7d., is distributed equally by the rector and churchwardens amongst the alms-people. The other legacy was laid out in the purchase of £858 16s. 11d. three per cent. consols, the half-yearly dividend from which is £12 17s. 8d. Twenty sixpenny loaves were, until recently, given away every Sunday to the same number of poor persons; the small deficiency in the half-year's money being made up from Harrison's charity, hereafter mentioned; but the loaves are now reduced in size so as to meet the sum allowed.

Lady Freville's Charity.—This charity, a portion of which belongs to the parish of Bishop-Middleham, has been noticed in vol. i., p. 397.

Harrison's and Wren's Charities.—In 1663, Bryan Harrison gave £100, the interest of which was to be distributed to the poor of the town of Sedgefield every

Sunday. With £80 of this money, a house near East Well, and a piece of ground called White Bread Field, were purchased. In 1759, £30, given to the poor of the parish by Rebecca Wren, was laid out in building and repairing the premises, which, with a piece of ground, were let to the overseers at £5 a year, and are now used as the Union workhouse. The field was improved by draining in 1820, for which purpose £30 was lent by the overseers; and the rent was consequently advanced from £6 10s. to £13 a year. The above sums are laid out in bread, which is distributed weekly, beginning soon after Christmas, and continuing as long as the money lasts. The following is the "Small White Bread account" for 1848:—

	£.	s.	d.
Received 1 year's rent of White Bread Field, £14; which, with rent of Poor's House, and balance from last year	38	4	9½
Paid out-rent to the Bishop of Durham	0	3	4
" John Hood and others, for bread, for 12 weeks, at £1 17s. 11d. per week	22	15	0
Balance due from churchwardens	15	6	5½
	£38	4	9½

Howle Hope Estate.—The Howle or Holloway's Hope copyhold estate, held of the manor of Bishop-Middleham, contains about 28 acres. The first moiety of it was purchased in 1705 for £100 2s. 6d.; and the remainder, about 1734, for £140. The following benefactions appear to have been applied towards those sums:—

1663.—From the gift of Bryan Harrison, being the balance after the purchase mentioned above	£20
1680.—Henry Airey, the interest to be given to the poor of the town of Sedgefield on Feb. 17 yearly	10
1684.—Robert Johnson, the interest to be given to the poor of Sedgefield on St. Thomas's day yearly	20
1685.—John Gibson, the interest to be given to the poor of the town yearly	3
1686.—Thomas Barker, the interest to be given to the poor of the parish on Candlemas-day	10
1739.—Alice Vane, the interest to be given to the poor of the township of Sedgefield	5
Amount of School-stock, whereof £20 was given by Mrs. Freville	52
Bequest of Madam Mary Freville to the poor	20

Howle Hope, with a cottage and barn erected upon it, is let by auction, and produces about £40 a year. Out of this rent, £5 is paid to the schoolmaster on account of the school-stock included in the purchase, 13s. 3d. yearly for land-tax, &c. To the balance is added the produce of Bainbridge's and Jane Mason's charities, any surplus of Lady Freville's charity that may remain on St. Thomas's day, money

collected at the sacrament, and a voluntary donation by the rector; and the whole is distributed, on the 14th February yearly, amongst the poor of the parish. The following statement of the account is for February, 1847:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance from Lady Freville's charity.....	£51	18	0
Received 1 year's rent of Howle Hope, from Robert Dakers	41	0	0
One year's rent due from Neiceless farm, to the poor of Sedgefield.....	1	0	0
	£93	18	0

PAYMENTS.

Paid out-rent due to the Bishop of Durham, for Howle Hope	0	2	5
„ bailiff's rent.....	0	0	6½
„ master of Grammar school	5	0	0
„ for paper and keeping accounts.....	0	7	6
„ for stamps.....	0	1	0
„ a poor man ill of fever	1	0	0
„ poor of Sedgefield	45	16	6
„ „ „ Foxton	1	11	6
„ „ „ Morden.....	4	4	0
„ „ „ Bradbury	6	6	0
„ „ „ Butterwick	1	8	0
„ „ „ Embleton	2	18	0
„ „ „ Fishburn	7	15	0
	69	19	0
Balance due charity	17	7	6½
	£93	18	0

Jane Mason's Charity.—Jane Mason, in 1662, gave 20s. yearly to the poor of the parish, charged on a close called Shotton Newkes, by the proprietor of which it continued to be paid until about three years ago, when the estate fell into the hands of trustees, and the payment was discontinued.

Lamb's Charity.—John Lamb, of Manchester, by will, November 26, 1808, directed that on the death of Martha Furness, all his personal estates, with the exception of £100, should be settled for the support of five poor aged impotent men, and five poor aged impotent women, of the parish. This sum amounted to £484 7s. 3d., which it was intended to lay out in land. On the death of Martha Furness, however, the money was invested in government stock; and the interest is given as directed.

Soulsby's Charity.—William Soulsby, Esq. merchant, of Essex Street, Strand, London, bequeathed to the churchwardens and trustees for the time being of the old Grammar School, Sedgefield, the sum of £300, clear of legacy duty, to be invested in government stock; the interest arising therefrom to be paid to the master for the time being of the said school for ever, for the educa-

tion of two additional poor children (such children not to be under seven nor above ten years of age), to be instructed in the Latin classics until they attain the age of fourteen; the said children to be appointed by the vestry; and in case the trustees of the old Grammar School should neglect or refuse to fulfil their trusts, then it shall be lawful for the executors and trustees of the said Wm. Soulsby, or their heirs, to see to the proper application of the interest arising from the £300 of government stock, and to nominate and appoint such children, in accordance with the intention of the donor, as should receive the benefits of the said charity. Mr. Soulsby died April 10, 1832; his will was proved in the Prerogative Court, Canterbury, June 27, in the same year; and the £300 was invested in April, 1833, in government stock amounting to £340 18s 2d. in the names of the Rev. T. Linwood Strong, rector; Richard Wright, Esq., Sands; Benjamin Ord, Esq., and the Rev. Wm. Middleton, Sedgefield. The charity is administered agreeably to the intentions of the testator.

INSTITUTIONS, &c.

THE SEDGEFIELD INSTITUTE OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE was commenced in December, 1849, and now consists of 70 members, possessing a library of 651 volumes. Donations of books have been occasionally made by Dr. Townsend of Durham, the Rev. T. L. Strong, rector, the Rev. T. J. Steele, of Sedgefield, and other friends of education. The subscriptions average about £20 per annum. There is a reading room, provided with newspapers, open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Lectures are occasionally delivered gratuitously; and annual soirees are held. Rural fetes have been twice held, by permission, in the neighbouring pleasure grounds at Hardwick, at which visitors from Stockton, Hartlepool, &c., are admitted.

SCHOOLS.—There is a boarding-school in Sedgefield, for the education of a limited number of young ladies. Besides the free school (see pp. 332, 338), the rector supports a school for boys, and a school for girls is supported by Mrs. Strong, both of which are well attended.

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.—In 1854, a site for a lunatic asylum was examined, by order of the county magistrates, by Dr. Hill, of the asylum for the North Riding of Yorkshire, who reported favourably of its suitability. At a meeting of the magistrates, August 2,

1855, it was finally agreed that the building should be erected on the land selected, which is situated to the north-east of Sedgefield, between Fishburn and the Durham road.* It is estimated that the cost, including the ground, will be about £50,000.

GAS AND WATER.—A gas company has been projected, to be in shares of £5 each, forming a capital of £1,000. The number of shareholders is under 25, and therefore not liable to the provisions of the Registration Act. The town is supplied with water from various springs and a public pump.†

PLOUGHING MATCHES, at which prizes are given, are occasionally held at Sedgefield, for the encouragement of agricultural labourers.

HARDWICK.

THE manor of Hardwick adjoins Sedgefield on the west, from which Hardwick Hall is distant about half a mile. The mansion is a spacious building, fronting the south, and overlooking the highly ornamented pleasure grounds which were formed during the proprietorship of John Burdon, Esq. Immediately in front is a fine sheet of water, covering 36 acres; the margin of which is fringed with reeds and rushes, the resort of numerous water-fowl from the neighbouring marshes. Grassy slopes and plantations of flowering shrubs and evergreens, thickened with forest trees behind, surround this magnificent lake, a view of the whole of which is commanded from a Gothic seat, elevated on a flight of steps, protected by a porch. At the west end of the lake is the Bath, a neat building of the Doric order, in the vestibule of which there is a bust of Diana. An alto-relievo sculpture, representing the head of Neptune, is in one of the dressing rooms; and the fire screen of another room is ornamented with a painting of Apollo and the Muses. On the verge of

a smaller lake is a hermitage, containing busts of Newton, Bacon, Locke, Aurelius, Boyle, and Cicero. A large mirror, opposite the entrance, reflects an artificial cascade at the further end of the lake.

An elegant Grecian temple, in the Ionic order, stands on a circular eminence on the south side of the lake. It is square, surrounded by a colonnade of six pillars on each side, and surmounted by an octagonal dome. Busts of Homer, Virgil, Horace, Milton, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Pope, are placed in niches around the walls. The walk along the colonnade commands an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. In the interior, above the entrance, is a bust of Minerva; and busts of Socrates, Plato, Demosthenes, Julius Cæsar, Titus, Marcus Brutus, and Antoninus Pius, are arranged on brackets around the room. There are medallions of the four seasons in the recesses between the windows, which, with the stucco work of the ceiling, were executed by Cartici; the floor is inlaid with marble mosaic. In triangular divisions at the four corners of the room is an inscription:—" *This Temple begun by John Burdon, Esq., in the year 1754, and finished in 1757.*" The inside of the cupola is adorned with paintings by the Bornese, father and son, representing Music, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, the four cardinal virtues, and Minerva surrounded by genii and warlike trophies.

A serpentine river, the extremities of which are hidden by the surrounding plantations, is crossed by a picturesque bridge. On a pedestal in the middle of the river, Neptune is represented in the act of throwing his trident, similar to the figure in the market-place at Durham. The road from the bridge leads to an artificial ruin, which consists of a small central apartment, above a pointed arch, and surmounted at one corner by a circular turret. Several curious sculptures from Guisborough Priory are built into the walls.

The Banqueting House, intended to have formed part of a sumptuous mansion, stands near the east

* A double murder was committed at Cowley House, near Sedgefield, on the 10th November, 1828, by a man named Joseph Hutchinson, on his father and brother, who were joint occupiers of the farm. He rose from dinner without any provocation, and returned with a kitchen poker, with which he felled his victims to the ground, and afterwards beat their brains out with a hammer. He then coolly saddled a horse, and rode to Durham as though nothing had happened, but was taken on his return. At his trial, February 23, 1849, the grand jury threw out the bill for murder on the ground of insanity. Being arraigned on the coroner's warrant, and asked whether he was guilty or not, he replied, "I did it, but were they Christians or not?" He seemed perfectly collected, and indifferent to what was passing, telling the jury that he would bring "a speech box" for them. Me-

dical and other evidence proved the unsoundness of his mind; and he was taken back to prison, to be removed to an asylum.

† The fetching of water has always afforded an opportunity for gossip and scandal, an instance of which occurs in the case of "Janet Steiling con. Margaret Bulman," nearly three centuries ago:—

"Agnes Wheatley, wife of Robert Wheatley, of Segesfield, aged 33 years.—As this examinee was commyng forth with her skeill, she hard Bullman's wyffe call Styllinge 'noughtie pack;' who answered, 'What nowtynes know you by me? I am neither goosteler nor steg (gander) steiler, I would you knew ytt.' And then Bullman's wyff said, 'What, noughty hoore, caull thou me goose steiler?' 'Nay mayry, I know thee for no such,' saith Stillinge wyffe, 'but I thank you for your good reporte; whills you and I talk farther.'"

end of the large lake, flanked by two lines of evergreens. Its exterior is Corinthian. The principal apartment is 50 feet long, $25\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and of the same height: it is splendidly fitted up, and adorned with gilding; the mantle-piece is formed by well contrasted specimens of beautifully coloured marbles. At each end of the room, is a semicircular recess, supported by Ionic columns, containing a bow window; the front windows overlook the lake. Busts of Flora, Sappho, Faustina, and Cornelia, are placed on brackets on one side of the room; and those of Virgil, Vitruvius, Palladio, and Inigo Jones, are opposite. In an oval in the centre of the ceiling is a painting of the Feast of the Gods, by Hayman; to the right, in a square, Thetis supplicating Jupiter for her son; and to the left, Venus delivering the cestus to Juno, both by Wall. Above the doors are Bacchanals, and Cupid and Psyche, by Hayman. Amidst all this gorgeous classical and mythological display, there is a well executed portrait of the founder, John Burdon, Esq., in the plain dress of an English gentleman, with his spaniel by his side.

The designs for the several buildings were made by Payne, and executed by Mr. Bell, of Durham. The grounds contain 150 acres, of which 46 acres are covered with water.

Parties holding the local name are mentioned both in Boldon Book and the Survey; and though other proprietors occur, the whole estate was eventually concentrated in the principal owner. John de Hardwick died in 1398, and left an only daughter, Agnes, who married Gilbert de Hoton. The estate afterwards came into the possession of William Hoton, mercer, of London, one of whose daughters was married to William Hansard, of Walworth, and the other to William Hebburne, who thus acquired Hardwick. Anthony Hebburne, Esq., great-grandson of William, joined the insurrection of 1569, and was included in the act of attainder. His lands in Hardwick were granted, by letters patent, in the 32nd year of Queen Elizabeth, to George Freville, a Staffordshire gentleman, who had served as clerk of the ordnance under the Earl of Sussex, and had thus been employed in quelling the rebellion. The estate was held under a reserved rent of £25 19s. 6d. In 1603, Freville was knighted by King James at York, on his first entry, and was keeper of Raby for the crown. Dying without issue, Hardwick passed to his nephew, who was charged with a horse and its furniture for the service of Charles I. His daughter Margaret married, first, Sir Thomas Lambton, (knighted by Cromwell)

son of Sir William Lambton, Knt.; and, secondly, Nicholas Conyers, Esq., of Biddick. Freville Lambton, son of Thomas and Margaret, married Ann Milward, of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, who, on her death bed, desired her husband to marry her cousin, Thomasine Milward, which he accordingly did. The issue of this marriage was Thomas Lambton, whose six daughters and co-heiresses sold Hardwick, in 1748, to John Burdon, Esq., who conveyed it, in 1780, (reserving his life interest,) to William Russell, Esq. The estate is now the property of Viscount Boyne, of Brancepeth Castle; and the mansion is the residence of C. Bramwell, Esq., of Sunderland.

EAST AND WEST LAYTON.

THE manor of Layton is about two miles south-east from Sedgefield. A family named Layton intermarried with the Brackenburys, who held of the Mundevilles, by rendering a barbed arrow at entrance, or 40d. The property of the Laytons afterwards was divided between the Colvilles and Moresbys, and was re-united in Cuthbert Conyers, Esq., second son of Sir William Conyers of Sockburn, and high sheriff of the county. Ralph, his son, forfeited his life estate by engaging in the Northern Rebellion; but, through an entail, it passed to his nephew, Sir Ralph Conyers, whose son, Cuthbert, was colonel of a regiment of horse for Charles I., and fell in that service at Malpas in Cheshire, in August, 1644. The last of the family was John Conyers, a younger brother, who, having been educated abroad for the Catholic church, led a retired and melancholy life in an obscure lodging with one of his own tenants; and, dying unmarried and intestate in 1748, Layton became the property of Thomas Maire, Esq., of Lartington, and George Baker, Esq., of Elemore, descendants of the daughters of Sir Ralph Conyers. George Baker, Esq., having, in 1771, purchased Maire's moiety, sold Layton to William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth, and it is now the property of Viscount Boyne.

SANDS HOUSE, for many years the property of the Ords, and latterly of Richard Wright, Esq., son of Ralph Ward, Esq., is now the property and residence of his relative, Mark Ord, Esq. It is situated about a mile west-south-west from Sedgefield, and is a spacious and elegant house, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect of the surrounding country.

BRADBURY AND THE ISLE.

THE manors of Bradbury and the Isle form a township, which contains 2,043 acres. Its population, at the successive periods of return, was 106, 125, 132, 147, 167, and 171; 83 of the latter number being males and 88 females. In 1851, there were 31 inhabited houses. The value of property assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, was £2,731.

The York, Newcastle, and Berwick, now the North-eastern railway, has an extent of two miles, and an area of 26 A. 2 R. 23 P. in this township, and contributed £38 8s. 8½d. in 1851, and £42 5s. in 1852, to the local rates; the gross amounts collected in those years being £114 5s. 7d. and £125 4s. The Clarence railway, with an extent of 6 F. and an area of 7 A., contributed £11 in 1851 and £11 10s. in 1852.

BRADBURY.—The village of Bradbury is situated on the Skerne, 2½ miles west from Sedgefield. It consists of two or three farm houses, a public house, a blacksmith's shop, and a few cottages, in but indifferent condition. There was formerly a chapel of ease in the township, dedicated to Saint Nicholas; but it fell to decay, and its foundations were removed nearly a century ago.

Bradbury, with Mordon, Socceburg, and Grisebi, were given to Saint Cuthbert by Snaculf, the son of Cykell. It is conjectured that this manor anciently belonged to the knightly family which took its name from the adjoining Isle. In 1343, Bradbury and the Isle were parts of the estate of William de la Pole, who held of the bishop by suit of court and half a knight's fee. From the De la Poles, Earls of Suffolk, these estates had passed, before 1439, to Roger Thornton, merchant, of Newcastle, with whose daughter and heiress they passed in marriage to John Lord Lumley. Before 1569, Bradbury and the Isle had become the property of the Nevilles, and were included in the forfeitures of the Earl of Westmoreland. Bradbury was granted to Sir George Bowes apparently for a term of years, on the expiration of which, King James I., by letters patent, dated October 19, 1606, demised the manor of Bradbury, with that of Hilton (see p. 115), to Thomas Emerson, Esq., for 1,000 years, under the yearly rent of £550. It would appear that the Earl of Huntingdon had, in the interim, purchased Bowes's term. Surtees states that the grant was to Sir John Ramsay, Knt., the king's preserver from the Gowry conspiracy. The term, however, was purchased from

Emerson by Richard Manning; and King Charles I., in 1638, granted the inheritance to Edward Manning, brother of Richard, under the same reserved rent. On the purchase of Hilton by Henry Marley, the rent was apportioned, and £360 was charged upon Bradbury. In 1653, the Mannings sold this manor to John Farrer, Gent., of Durham. Arrears of rent having accrued, Cromwell, by his warrant under the privy seal, dated at Westminster, April 15, 1658, ratified the apportionment. In 1719, a moiety of the manor was purchased by Benjamin Ord, of Sedgefield; and the other moiety was afterwards sold by Farrer Wren, Esq., to Richard Wright, Esq., of the same place, who devised it to his grand-nephew, Richard Ord, Esq., of Sands, on condition of his assuming the name of Wright. The first-named moiety, with property formerly belonging to the Smiths and Addisons, were united by the late Richard Wright, Esq., and now belong to Mark Ord, Esq.

THE ISLE lies to the south of Bradbury, and, being completely insulated by the Skerne, the Rushyford Beck, and some smaller streams, is liable to inundations; but, since the formation of the railway, not to the same extent as formerly. The L'Isles and De Insulas occur in several ancient documents. The Isle was granted, with Bradbury, to Sir George Bowes; at which time a survey states it to consist of "a fayre hall, with boords, thyrstells, and fowrmes; and a fayre chymney, wyth one chaymer above covered with slayte. A fayre parlowre, well syled, and in good case of glassinge; and on yt a greate chaymer covered with slayte. A lobbye, from the say'd greate chaymer into a galerye covered with leade, being of xvii yeards of lengthe, and iiij yeards and d. broode." Other chambers are mentioned, as well as a "goodley barn and stables for 24 or 30 horses, a leade that will salt iij oxen." The extent of the fields is not mentioned; but the park is of "100 days' mowing," and the "grene about the howse will beare calves."

The Islē was sold by Sir William, son of Sir George Bowes, to Sir Cuthbert Buckle, whose son sold it to Sir Thomas Tempest, Knt., attorney-general of Ireland. During the Commonwealth, he compounded for his estate for £134. His son, John Tempest, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Heath, Esq., of Kepyer and Old Durham; he was colonel of a regiment in the army of King Charles I. At the Restoration, he was nominated for a Knight of the intended Order of the Royal Oak, which was never established. His estate, as returned, was valued at

£1,000 per annum. He took a prominent part in the efforts made to procure parliamentary representation; and, though unsuccessful, he and William Davison, Esq., were met, on their return from London, with a popular welcome. Bishop Cosin, much annoyed at this, writes, "The newes that you write of Mr. *Jony* Tempest and his vain-glorious coming in triumph with one hundred and fifty horse before him into the country, lookes like a great insolence or somewhat that is worse." Mr. Tempest represented the county in the parliaments of 1675, and 1678-9, and died in July, 1697. The Isle continued in the possession of his posterity till it was sold by the Marchioness of Londonderry to Lord Chancellor Eldon. The ancient mansion-house, which has long been deserted by its owners, still remains, and is occupied as a farm-house; its projecting gables, and narrow windows with stone mullions, harmonizing with the dreariness of its situation.

MORDON.

THE township of Mordon contains 1,537 acres. Its population is stated in the successive returns at 101, 127, 124, 174, 161, and 163, of which latter number 82 were males and 81 females. There were, at the same time, 33 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited. In 1853, the property was valued for the county-rate at £1,801.

The North-eastern railway passes over 1 F. and covers 1 A. 1 R. in this township. It contributed £2 10s. 5d. in 1851, and £2 19s. 7d. in 1852, towards the local rates; and the Clarence railway, which has an extent of 1 M. 5 F. 35 Y. and an area of 15 A., contributed, in those years, £23 13s. 4d. and £27 14s. The gross amounts collected were £74 14s. 6d. in 1851 and £101 10s. 8d. in 1852.

The village of Mordon is about two miles south-west from Sedgefield. It consists of two or three farm houses, a public house, and a few workmen's cottages. *Mordon Carrs* is an extensive level of many hundred acres, through which the Skerne and its numerous feeders slowly traverse through their devious windings, and frequently in winter overflow their low banks. At such times, the place is the resort of flocks of wild geese, ducks, &c. Though the Carrs have been some-

what improved since the formation of the railway, the line has been more than once injured or rendered impassable by these inundations, respecting which there is an old adage:—

"When Roseberry Topping wears a hat,
Mordon-Carrs will suffer for that."

Mordon was included in Snaculf's donation to the church. There appears to have been for some time a family of the local name. In 1334, William, son of Thomas de Shotton, died seised of two messuages and 60 acres of land in Mordon, held of the bishop in *capite*, by homage, fealty, and the fortieth part of a knight's fee, leaving Alicia, daughter of Roger de Grenden, his heir. John de Kellaw held three parts of the vill in 1348, which, in the following year, were held by John Harpyn, charged with the support of three chantry priests at the altar of St. Helen's of Kellawe. From the Harpyns, Mordon passed by marriage to the Lumleys, and afterwards to the Trollops of Thornley. The Martins, Harrisons, Reeds, Hixons,* Conyers, Hodgsons, and Wards, occur at various periods as holding property in Mordon. The daughter and heiress of John Ward, Gent., of Billingham, married William Sleigh, Esq., by whom her possessions were consequently held. Other portions were purchased of the Reeds by William Russell, Esq., and by Lord Barrington.

FOXTON AND SHOTTON.

THIS township consists of a hamlet with five farms called Foxton, and two farms called Shotton, about 3 miles south from Sedgefield. The extent of the whole is 1,787 acres. The returns of population are 53, 62, 63, 73, 44, and 58, 35 of the latter being males and 23 females. The property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £697 6s.

In 1851, the amount collected for local rates was £38 18s. 4½d., towards whsch the Clarence railway, covering an extent of 2 F. and an area of 4 A., contributed £3. In 1852, it contributed £4 towards an amount of £51 9s. 4½d.

Foxton or Foxdene manor belonged to the Knights Templars, whose possessions, on the dissolution of their order, were transferred to the Knights Hospitallers of

* "Die Jovis, die Febr. anno 1630.—Will^m Hixon, of Mordon, a Papist recusant, for interrupting divine service in y^e cathedral church of Dnrham, by his profane & outrageous roaring & bellowing like a bull, near unto the queare door, whereby the service of God was interrupted, &c., & wh^{ch} was conceived to be done in contempt, he being

as aforesaid a Papist recusant: was sentenced to make an open submission at y^e markett crosse, in Durham, on a Satterdaie in his lynying apparell, & to pay costes of court. Presentibus Ricardo Hunt, S.T.P., Decan. John Cosin, John Robson," &c.

St. John. Under them, the families of Seton, Carrowe, Sayer, De la Pole, Fulthorp, and Elstobb, held various possessions. The latter family, probably deriving their name from the hamlet of Elstob, in the adjoining parish of Stainton, and who resided here from 1393 to 1726, at length acquired nearly the whole vill.* At the death of Roger Thornton in 1470, 115 acres and two oxgangs in Foxden were held by him of John Sayer and Thomas Seton. In the last century, the manor was the estate of Carlton Carr, Esq., of Haughton.

Shotton appears to have belonged generally to the same proprietors as Foxton. A part of it belonged to John Hebborne of Hardwick in 1507; and Anthony Hebborne, who was attainted in 1570, forfeited lands in Shotton of £11 annual value. These were granted by the crown to Sir William Bowes, who sold them to Sir George Freville, of Hardwick. In 1685, Shotton was the estate of Gerard Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale, whose descendant, William Thomas Salvin, Esq., sold it to William Russell, Esq.; and Foxton and Shotton now belong to Viscount Boyne, of Brancepeth Castle.

BUTTERWICK.

THIS township, including the manor of Old Acres, contains an area of 1,495 acres, on which, in 1851, there were 10 inhabited houses. The population, at the six decennial periods of return, was 60, 49, 54, 38, 51, and 64; 31 of the latter number being males and 33 females. The property was assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, at £710. The hamlet of Butterwick, which contains a public house and three or four farm houses, is about 2 miles east-by-north from Sedgefield.

In the time of Bishop Pudsey, the drenge fed a dog

* WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH ELSTOR.—Ralph Elstob, merchant-adventurer, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of which town he was sheriff in 1686, was the second son of Charles Elstob, Esq., of Foxton. He died in April, 1688, leaving, by his wife, Jane, daughter of William Hall, merchant, of Newcastle, four sons and four daughters. William, eldest son, was removed from Eton to Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and from thence to Queen's College, Oxford, whence he was elected Fellow of University on the 23rd July, 1696. The study of Saxon literature was at that time popular in Queen's College, and, at the request of Dr. Hickeys, Mr. Elstob translated the Saxon homily of *Lupus* into Latin. In 1709, he produced a Latin version of the Saxon homily of Saint Gregory; but his most considerable design was an edition of the Saxon laws, the publication of which, however, was prevented by his death. Through the influence of an uncle, who was a prebendary of Canterbury, he was presented, in 1702, by the dean and chapter of that church, to the united parishes of Saint Swithin and Saint Mary Botham, London. He died March 3, 1715. His sister, Elizabeth Elstob, is considered to have been "the first and last of her sex who was a Saxon scholar." She is said to have re-

ceived the rudiments of her very extraordinary education from her mother; and she was also the companion of her brother's studies at Oxford. With him she removed to London, and printed an English translation with her brother's homily in 1709. She also assisted him in an intended edition of Gregory's *Pastoral*. A few Saxon homilies, of which she had undertaken an edition, were printed in folio at Oxford. Chief Justice Parker defrayed the expense of the types for a Saxon Grammar, which she published in 1715. On the death of her brother, she was under the necessity of keeping a school for her subsistence at Evesham, until she obtained a pension of twenty guineas from Queen Caroline. The death of her benefactress, and consequent stoppage of her pension, again plunged her into difficulties, from which she was at length rescued by the Duchess Dowager of Portland, in whose family she became an inmate. Rowe Mores describes her in her old age, sitting in her chamber at Bulstrode, surrounded with books and dirt. The latter days of this extraordinary woman were rendered easy and comfortable by her patroness, at whose house she died on the 30th of May, 1756.

A tenement, 15 acres of land, and 4 of meadow, which had belonged to the chantry of St. Catherine, in Sedgefield church, were granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1591, to Edmund Downing and Roger Rant, to hold of the manor of East Greenwich in soccage, and by 14s. 8d. rent. In 1612, the property was purchased by Ralph Butler, Gent., of Butterwick, and has since been united to the Old Acres estate.

OLD ACRES is mentioned in Boldon Book as paying 16s. rent, which, in Hatfield's time, was reduced to 8s. 11d. In the 15th century, the manor had become the property of the Fulthorps, and passed by marriage to Richard Booth, and afterwards to John Swinburne, Esq., of Chetwell, who engaged in the Northern Rebellion. In 1574, it was granted to the trustees of Robert Bowes, Esq., of Aske, who sold it for £71 13s. 4d., to Gregory Butler, Gent., of Bishop Auckland. It remained in the Butler family till 1715, when it passed to Robert Spearman, Gent. In 1832, it was the seat of his daughter, Mrs Charlotte Swinburn, and is now in the possession of her representatives.

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EMBLETON.

THIS township, with Swainston and the Mortons, measures 3,356 acres, on which, in 1851, there were 20 inhabited houses. Its population, in 1801 and the five following enumerations, was 98, 105, 100, 105, 98, and 117; 64 of the latter number being males and 49 females. The property was assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,142.

Embleton, anciently *Elmdene*, from an elm-wood which formerly grew in the neighbouring dene, is a hamlet 4 miles east-by-south from Sedgefield. It contains a chapel of ease, capable of accommodating 60 persons, in which the curates of Sedgefield officiate on alternate Sundays. Some round arches in the north wall, now closed up, show that it has been formerly wider in that direction; and it is supposed that the chancel originally extended further to the east. It is the only remaining one of four chapelries once dependent on the church at Sedgefield.

This place anciently gave name to the family of Elmeden, in whom it continued until Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Elmeden, intermarried with William Bulmer. The Bulmers resided at Elmeden, and were styled of that place, till it was alienated piecemeal, in the 17th century, to the Eshes, Hicksons, and Surteeses. It afterwards passed, through William Wrightson, surgeon, of Sedgefield, to Mr. John Willis, of Stillington, in whose descendant it is still vested.

Lamb's Charity.—In 1728, William Lamb gave £5, the interest to be given to the poor of Embleton. This sum is placed in the hands of the rector of Sedgefield for the time being, by whom the interest is paid every four years to the overseer of Embleton, for distribution amongst the poor of that township.

SWAINSTON is a hamlet about 3 miles to the east of Sedgefield. The estate comprises three farms, *High*, *Middle*, and *Low Swainston*, near the latter of which are the vestiges of several houses, apparently the remains of a considerable village.

Swainston was the property of the Nevilles from the year 1370, and, after the attainder, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Calverley and Henry Anderson. It was afterwards purchased for Sir Thomas Tempest, whose lands here, let for £140 per annum, were seized by the sequestrators, and let for £90. The property descended to the Marchioness of Londonderry.

On July 19, 1855, the Lands Improvement Company gave notice that application had been made by the

Most Hon. Frances-Anne Vane, Marchioness of Londonderry, for the power to charge on lands in Swainston, in Long Newton, in the Close, parish of Elwick Hall, and in Barmston, parish of Washington, a sum not exceeding £3,425 5s., under the provisions of "The Lands Improvement Company's Act, 1833," and of "The Lands Improvement Company's Amendment Act, 1855," to be applied to improvements, and to be repaid with interest by way of rent-charge or annuity, in the terms of the said act.

WEST MORTON.—After passing through the hands of various owners, West Morton became the property of the Claxtons, of Old Park, who held it till 1649, when it was purchased by Thomas Todd, merchant, of Newcastle. In the beginning of the 18th century, it was the property of Bertram Stote, of Jesmond; and, by successive purchases, it passed, before 1754, to John Nesham, Esq., whose descendant, in 1808, sold it to John Griffith, Esq., of Durham.

EAST MORTON belonged to the Elmedens and Bulmers, and, latterly, to the Maires of Lartington.

FISHBURN.

THIS township is the most northerly part of the parish of Sedgefield, and contains 2,082 acres. In 1801, the population was 154, and increased progressively at the subsequent enumerations to 171, 192, 212, 239, and 261, of whom 127 were males and 134 females. In 1851, there were 55 inhabited houses, and two uninhabited. The value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £1,325 4s.

The village of Fishburn stands on the side of a hill sloping to the south, about 2 miles north from Sedgefield. It is a neat and pleasant place, containing two public houses, a corn-mill, and the shops of a smith, a millwright, &c. There is a Wesleyan chapel in the village; and a school is endowed with £5 per annum by Lord Crewe's trustees. In November, 1852, £10 was granted from the same source towards rebuilding the school-room. One of the curates of Sedgefield reads the church service in the school-room every alternate Sunday afternoon; the rector also taking his turn.

From the family of Fishburn this manor passed to the Claxtons, and was divided amongst three of the daughters of Robert Claxton, who died in 1484. They married into the families of Elmeden, Conyers of Hordon, and Widdrington. The portion of the Elmedens

passed through the Bulmers, Ords, and Woodifields, to William Beckwith, Esq., of Thurcroft, Yorkshire, whose descendant, Colonel Beckwith, still holds property in the township. The Conyers' portion passed to the Layton branch of the family; it was seized in 1644 by the sequestrators, and subsequently alienated. Lands belonging to the Lumleys and Boweses became, in 1558, the property of Robert Ayton, whose sisters married, respectively, Robert Farrer and William Heighington. The descendants of the Farrers or Farrowes continued in lineal succession till 1759, when, on the death of Nicholas Farrowe, without issue, the estate descended to his nephew, Nicholas Chilton, Esq., whose descendant, Miss Chilton, of *Fishburn Hall*, died in 1839, and left several charitable bequests.* The property belonging to the Chiltons, is now held by Robert Hall Nayler, Esq., who occupies the mansion, and by Mr. John Giles. A tenement in the village, called *Charter House*, the property of the

* John Bramwell and John Kipling, Esqrs., executors of Miss Chilton, paid £180 to the Durham Infirmary, the legacy duty of £20 having been first deducted from the sum of £200 which she had bequeathed. The British and Foreign Bible Society also received £200;

Wilkinsons, is subject to an annual fee-farm rent of £2.

Airey's Charity.—Henry Airey, in 1680, gave £7 10s., the interest thereof to be given yearly to the poor of Fishburn on February 14. This money is in the hands of the representatives of the Chiltons, by whom 7s. 6d. is distributed annually as the interest.

Mason's Charity.—William Mason, in 1696, charged his lands in Fishburn with £1 4s. a year for the poor of that township, and 6d. each at Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost, to every poor widow. The sum of £1 4s. (all that has been paid for many years) is contributed in equal portions by John Chilton, John Richardson, and the tenant of Col. Beckwith, and is given by the overseer, on Feb. 14, to about ten poor persons.

Woodifield's Charity.—The sum of £20, given by John Woodifield, in 1744, to the poor of Fishburn, was lost many years ago, having been placed in the hands of William Arrowsmith, who became insolvent.

the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, £350; the Church Missionary Society, £100; the Wesleyan Preachers' Auxiliary Fund, £100; and a sum of £200 stock, for the education of poor children belonging to the township of Fishburn.

THE AREA, NUMBER OF HOUSES, POPULATION, &c., OF STOCKTON WARD.

SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.

	ACRES.	HOUSES, 1841.				HOUSES, 1851.			POPULATION.			
		Inh.	Un.	Bdg.		Inh.	Un.	Bdg.	1841.	1851.	Males.	Females.
Parish of Stockton - - -	5,160	1,912	58	28	—	2,030	131	3	10,071	0,1459	4,911	5,548
Parish of Norton - - -	4,614	374	12	4	—	402	14	2	1,628	1,725	810	915
Parish of Elton - - -	1,419	19	..	..	—	22	..	..	92	84	38	46
Parish of Egglecliffe - - -	4,821	134	5	1	—	142	5	..	628	701	340	361
Parish of Middleton St. George	2,050	67	1	..	—	68	5	..	433	332	167	165
Parish of Long-Newton - - -	4,544	62	2	..	—	68	1	..	293	325	181	144
Parish of Redmarshall - - -	3,513	58	2	..	—	59	5	..	272	332	176	156
Parish of Bishopton - - -	4,031	101	12	2	—	105	5	..	473	484	241	243
	30,152	2,727	92	35		2,896	166	5	13,890	14,442	6,864	7,578

NORTH-EAST DIVISION.

Parish of Hart - - -	7,880	135	5	..	—	143	6	8	728	920	527	393
Chapelry of Hartlepool - - -	990	841	25	53	—	1,466	28	29	5,236	9,503	4,800	4,703
Parish of Stranton - - -	4,443	278	12	6	—	441	15	56	1,518	4,041	2,306	1,735
Chapelry of Seaton-Carew - - -	4,885	116	16	1	—	152	19	..	588	728	320	408
Parish of Greatham - - -	4,176	155	7	3	—	150	7	2	687	700	339	361
Parish of Billingham - - -	9,295	219	22	1	—	212	45	1	1,065	1,061	515	546
Chapelry of Wolviston - - -	2,396	132	9	..	—	143	14	..	588	750	393	357
Parish of Elwick Hall - - -	4,321	29	1	..	—	32	11	..	165	187	102	85
Parish of Grindon - - -	4,187	74	1	..	—	72	7	..	337	317	166	151
Parish of Stainton-le-Street	1,947	31	2	..	—	30	..	..	132	155	85	70
Parish of Sedgefield - - -	17,471	439	20	..	—	454	19	..	2,105	2,192	1,072	1,120
	61,991	2,449	120	64		3,295	171	96	13,149	20,554	10,625	9,929

It will thus be seen that the entire area of the ward is 92,143 acres. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £151,706 9s. 9d. In 1831, the population of the South-west Division was 11,664; and of the North-east Division, 7,470; or 19,134 in all. In 1841, as shewn in the above table, it was 27,039, being an increase of 7,905 during the ten years, or about 41·314 per cent. The number in 1851, 34,996, shews a further increase of 7,957, or 29·423 per cent; the increase during the preceding twenty years being at the rate of 32·9 per cent.

In the parliamentary returns of the population in 1851, certain parishes in Yorkshire are included in Stockton Union (see page 166). In that and Sedgefield Union there were, in 1851, 14,610 males above 20 years of age, of whom 4,935 were bachelors, 8,796 married, and 879 widowers. Of 14,086 females above that age, 3,208 were spinsters, 9,180 married, and 1,698 widows. There were 24,238 persons under 20 years of age, of whom 15,851 were born in the county of Durham, 168 in London, 6,047 in Yorkshire, 214 in Scotland, 324 in Ireland, 33 in foreign parts, 1 at sea, and the remainder in various parts of the British dominions; and of 28,696 persons above 20 years of age, 13,024 were born in the county of Durham, 373 in London, 9,052 in Yorkshire, 781 in Scotland, 1,344 in Ireland, 129 in foreign parts, 1 at sea, and the rest in different parts of England. There were 45 persons blind, 22 deaf and dumb, and 86 in the workhouses.

OCCUPATIONS.

THE following particulars relative to Stockton Ward are selected from the classified population tables, founded on the census of 1851:—

There were in the Ward, at that time, 17 males and

10 females, above 20 years of age, employed in post-offices; 8 males in the inland revenue; 66 in the customs; 5 in other government offices; 27 policemen; 22 Chelsea pensioners; 8 Greenwich do.; 36 clergymen; 14 Protestant ministers; 9 priests and other religious teachers; 1 physician; 31 surgeons; 33 druggists; 10 male and 4 female teachers of music; 60 schoolmasters; 117 schoolmistresses; 17 governesses; 10 other female teachers; 16 male do.; 136 male and 47 female innkeepers; 128 innkeepers' wives; 5 male and 94 female lodging-house keepers; 52 male and 725 female domestic servants; 1 coachman; 22 grooms; 131 housekeepers; 46 female cooks; 55 housemaids; 26 nurses; 19 do., not domestic servants; 18 male and 54 female inn servants; 2 midwives; 180 washerwomen; 30 male and 17 female hawkers; 145 railway engine drivers and stokers; 84 others engaged in railway traffic; 47 ship-owners; 1,502 seamen; 147 pilots; 301 others engaged in sea navigation; 33 male and 83 female house proprietors; 44 male and 42 female land proprietors; 689 male and 55 female farmers; 452 farmers' wives; 2 graziers; 247 farmers' sons, grandsons, brothers, nephews, &c.; 237 farmers' daughters, &c.; 12 farm bailiffs; 1,335 male and 102 female out-door farm servants; 318 male and 196 female in-door do.; 13 other males connected with agriculture; 98 fishermen; 10 maltsters; 62 brewers; 30 male and 15 female licensed victuallers, beer shop keepers; 22 victuallers' wives; 31 male and 1 female wine and spirit merchants; 580 coal miners; 22 coal merchants and dealers; 228 coal heavers, &c.; 461 railway labourers; 186 earthenware manufacturers; 533 iron manufacturers; 7 independent gentlemen; 29 independent gentlewomen; 57 male and 318 female annuitants; 35 male and 118 female paupers of no stated occupation; 2 male and 7 female lunatic do.; and 17 male and 8 female vagrants and others in barns, &c.

EASINGTON WARD.

Easington Ward is nearly oblong in form; one of its sides, which extends from the parish of Hart to the mouth of the Wear, being about 15 miles in length from south to north, and bounded by the German Ocean. The average width of the ward from east to west is from 7 to 8 miles. It is separated from Stockton Ward on the south by an imaginary line running west-north-west through the parish of Hart, and between the parishes of Sedgefield in Stockton Ward on the south, and Kelloe and the chapelry of Trimdon on the north. On the west, this Ward is bounded by Durham Ward, and is separated from Chester Ward on the north-west by the river Wear. The parish of Monkwearmouth, with part of its dependent townships on the north bank of the Wear, being attached to the municipal borough of Sunderland, are incorporated with Easington Ward.

The general appearance of the country in this ward is hilly, but without any remarkable elevations. The soil is not so fertile as that of Stockton Ward and the eastern portions of Darlington Ward. Except the Wear, on its verge, there are no streams of any magnitude to enliven the landscape; but in some of the numerous denes or chasms in the limestone rock, which wind deviously from the interior to the sea-shore, there

are scenes which are not exceeded in beauty in any other part of the county.

But it is below the soil that the great wealth of this important ward is found. Nearly its entire extent is one immense bed of the best household coal;* and its surface is characterised by the numberless steam-engines and other apparatus by which the mines are drained, their produce exhumed, and their wealth conveyed for use or shipment. The southern boundary of the coal-field passes across the Ward from Hartlepool docks and railway through Monk-Hesleden, near Castle-Eden pit, and to the south of Hutton-Henry. Limestone is also extensively quarried and burnt in many places, and is another valuable natural production of the Ward. Public and private railways meet and intersect each other in various directions; and the district may be considered as one great mining and manufacturing laboratory.

Though containing a large population, Easington Ward possesses only one market-town—Sunderland. Villages, large enough for market-towns, however, form the central points of populous colliery districts; and the facilities of modern transit afford an easy communication with the markets of Durham, Sedgefield, Darlington, Stockton, and Hartlepool.

* "The best household coal," says Mr. Hall, "is worked principally in the county of Durham, south of the river Wear. A line from Seaham Harbour, by Easington, Shotton, Thornley, Ludworth, Shincliffe, Cassop, Lord Londonderry's pit at Elvet, near Old Durham, and thence by the river Wear to Pensher, and then on to the sea south of the entrance of the Wear, will circumscribe the principal

portion of the household district." Within these limits this writer estimates the coal-field at 9·5 miles by 7·5, or 71·25 square miles. The coal is bright and cubical; compact, so as to turn water under pressure; burning first to a black cinder, which in turn is consumed, leaving a small portion of ashes; specific gravity from 1·2 to 1·3. It also produces coke, but not always free from sulphur.

Crowded as this ward is with the works of modern science and progress, it cannot be expected to retain many monuments of antiquity; some of its ecclesiastical edifices, of course, excepted. Hylton Castle is the only architectural remain which can claim a highly remote origin; but there are several elegant modern mansions, the residences of influential families, which possess no common claims to admiration.

This ward formerly contained, in whole or in part, fifteen parishes and four extra-parochial places; but the parishes of Pittington, Saint Giles, Saint Mary-le-Bow,

Saint Mary-le-Less, and Saint Nicholas, the Castle Precincts, and the College, in the city of Durham, with the extra-parochial places Sherburn Hospital and Whitwell House, the township of Coxhoe, Quarrington, and Cassop, in Kelloe parish, and the townships of Moorsley and Moorhouse in Houghton-le-Spring parish, were severed from it under the powers of the act of 6 Geo. IV., c. 43, and annexed to Durham Ward. Easington Ward is arranged in two Divisions, the Southern and Northern, which respectively contain the following parishes and chapelries:—

SOUTH DIVISION.

Parish of Easington.
Parish of Castle-Eden.
Parish of Monk-Hesleden.

Parish of Kelloe (part of).
Chapelry of Thornley.

Chapelry of Wingate Grange.
Chapelry of Trimdon.

NORTH DIVISION.

Parish of Sunderland.
Parish of Bishopwearmouth.
Chapelry of St. Thomas.
Chapelry of Deptford.
Chapelry of Hylton.
Parish of Monkwearmouth.

Chapelry of All Saints.
Chapelry of Southwick.
Parish of Houghton-le-Spring
(part of).
Chapelry of Hetton-le-Hole.
Chapelry of Penshaw.

Chapelry of West Rainton.
Parish of Seaham.
Parish of Dalton-le-Dale.
Chapelry of Seaham Harbour.
Parish of Chester-le-Street
(part of).

The townships of Lambton and the Lumleys, in Chester-le-Street, will be treated of with that parish.

Under the powers of the act 15 and 16 Vict., c. 81, sec. 15 and 16, the townships of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, Bishopwearmouth Panns, Burdon, Dawdon Field Houses, Ford, Fulwell, Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, Hylton, Ryhope, Seaham, Silksworth, Southwick, and Tunstall, have been formed into a subdivision for the purposes of the county-rate.

Easington Deanery is co-extensive with the Ward as it existed previous to the alterations above described, and includes the parishes parochial places, and townships annexed to Durham Ward on the west; whilst the parish of Monkwearmouth and its dependant chapelries, though annexed to Sunderland for parliamentary and municipal purposes, remain incorporated in Chester Deanery.

THE SOUTH DIVISION.

PARISH OF EASINGTON.

THIS parish, which gives name to the Deanery and Ward, forms the most northern portion of the South Division. It is bounded by the chapelry of Shadforth and the parish of Pittington, in Durham Ward, on the west, by Houghton-le-Spring on the north-west, by Dalton-le-Dale on the north, by the sea on the east, by Castle-Eden and Monk-Hesledon on the south-east and south, and by Thornley chapelry, in the parish of Kelloe, on the south-west. It is divided into four townships or constableries, viz., 1, Easington, including Thorpe and Horden; 2, Hawthorn; 3, Haswell and Pespool; and, 4, Shotton, with Little Eden, Flemingfield, and Edderacres.

EASINGTON.

THE township of Easington contains 5,217 acres, of which 227 acres are sea-coast. Its population, in 1801, was 487; in 1811, 542; in 1821, 593; in 1831, 693; in 1841, 812; and, in 1851, 916, of whom 475 were males and 441 females. There were, at the latter date, 156 inhabited houses, 3 uninhabited, and 5 building. The return of 1851 includes 26 persons in the Union work-house. The township contains about 30 farms. The property was assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, at £5,013.

Easington is a considerable village on the turnpike between Stockton and Sunderland, 17 miles north of the former, and 10 south of the latter place. Standing on elevated ground, which gradually slopes towards the sea, at about a mile distant, its church tower affords a useful landmark to sailors near the coast. In the village are a station of the county police force, a post-office (established May 24, 1842), four public houses, a steam corn-mill, a wind-mill at a short distance, and several shopkeepers and tradesmen, the greater proportion of whom are tailors and shoemakers, supported by the colliery population in the district.

The parish school, for boys and girls, is a commodious stone building near the church, well lighted and

ventilated. The national system of education is adopted, and about 120 is the average attendance. The school was erected in 1814, by subscription, the principal amount being contributed by Archdeacon Prosser, who also gave £1,000 for its future support. This amount is invested in the three per cents, and produces between £33 and £34 per annum; to this sum the trustees of Lord Crewe's charity give £10 annually, and the remaining expenses are made up by liberal contributions from the rector and the payments of the children, each of whom is charged twopence per week for education. There is one other school in the village, which is attended by between 20 and 30 children.

It is said that Dr. Gabriel Clarke gave, by will, dated May 8, 1662, £60 to buy a lease of £10 per annum for a schoolmaster at Easington; but no trace of this bequest is now to be found.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in Easington; but the Primitive Methodists' place of meeting has been discontinued.

A corps of yeomanry cavalry, consisting of two troops, was raised in Easington Ward towards the latter end of the last century, and placed under the command of Rowland Burdon, Esq., as major. They were presented with their colours on Sunday, September 24, 1798, by Mrs. Burdon.

Easington is first mentioned in a grant to Ealfrid, the son of Britulfinc, by Bishop Cutheard. "Essington," says Lambarde, "a manor perteyninge of auncient tyme to the byshopryke of Durham; for when one Nicholas resigned in tyme of Henry III., he had this towne, Howden, and Stocton, appointed for his sustentation duriinge his life."

This place is mentioned jointly with Thorpe in Boldon Book. There were 31 villains, who held their lands, and performed their services, like those of Boldon. Simon and Galfrid Cokesmaht were the only free tenants, each of whom held half a carucate of land and served on the bishop's embassies. The carpenter, smith, and punder, each held lands for their services; and the two villis rendered 30s. cornage, and provided two milch cows. The demesne was let out; but the pasture and sheep stock were in the hands of the bishop.

A messuage and a parcel of land in Easington were held *in capite* of Bishop Bury by John Fairey, by the service of "aiding the bishop's bailiff to drive goods distrained, attesting summonses, and superintending the carriage of a dole of wine annually." His descendants held possession for several generations, and are supposed to be the ancestors of the yeomanly family of Ferry, of Thorpe.

The mischief inflicted on the coast by the Scots, during the reign of Edward II., may account for the numerous waste lands and reduced rents mentioned in Hatfield's Survey. Nine free tenants are named in that record, who performed the service of embassy. Upwards of 300 acres of demesne lands were leased at a gross rent of 18d. Twenty-nine bond tenants occupied thirty-two messuages, each holding two oxgangs of 15 acres; and, besides various small money rents at various feasts, they rendered eight bushels of lot oats at the feast of the Purification, two hens at the feast of the Nativity, ten eggs at the Passover, and 13d. at the feast of St. Michael in lieu of other work. They also paid 30s. for cornage, 40s. for castle-men, 12s. in lieu of a milch cow, and carried a tun of wine. The cottagers collected the hens, and carried them to the bishop's manors between Tyne and Tees. Sixteen of the cottages were empty and their lands in grass. Richard Colling and eight others held two tenements, two cottages, two tofts, a garden, and a curtilage, parcel of the Manor-place; and William Swalwells held a garden near *le Maysendieu*, and paid 12d. Nine acres of meadow and the pasture were held by Adam Glede and others at £4; and the same tenants paid for an

improvement called the *Rydding* 16s. 10d.; for the common forge, 4s.; and for the windmill, formerly £13 6s. 8d., then only £6 13s. 4d.

Six persons from Easington joined the rising in 1569, two of whom were afterwards executed.

The manorial property has always been vested in the see of Durham, under which a great proportion of the lands are still held by copy of court roll. Easington, Thorpe, Cassop, Shadforth, the Sherburns, and Shotton, do service at the halmote court. Fillymoor Close, worth £7 per annum, was anciently held by the rector, on condition of his defraying the expenses of the bishop's seneschal and his attendants. Between the years 1656 and 1665, the moors of the parish were enclosed, and divided amongst the freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders. In a decree dated 22nd August, 1672, the first of the following divisions is recited:—1st award, Easington Moor, which appears to have been divided in 1656.—2nd award, Division of Little Thorp lands, 23rd March, 1659.—3rd award, 30th April, 1661, Easington Moor.—4th award, 23rd January, 1661, concerning the allotments of Forster and Paxton.—5th award, 23rd March, 1665, division of Easington Cow Close, and Easington al's Thorp Lee. The allotments are numerous.

Several closes and portions of leasehold ground have, from time to time, been bought and sold by various proprietors. The names which occur are, *West Closes*, *Farmer's Close*, *Crawlaw* or *Crawhall Closes*, *Coleman Close*, *Moor Close*, *Comet Hill*, the *Brighills*, *Scaldrish Hills*, *High* and *Low Pope's Chair*, *High Moor*, *Tibby Smith's Moor*, *Shepherd's Closes*, &c. The names of the farms are *Duncombe's Moor*, *Rise-bridge*, *Strawberry Hall*, *Milestone Moor*, *Hall Field*, *Holme Hill*, &c. *Cow Close*, containing 86½ acres, was sold in April, 1825, by order of the Court of Chancery, in the cause between Elizabeth Nicholson, widow, and others, plaintiffs, and Rowland Webster and others, defendants: it is subject to an annual rent of £2 6s. 3d., and payments of 3s. 6d. and 7s. 3d. to the bishop. *Beacon House* farm is freehold, situated on the south side of Hawthorn Dene: it derives its name from *Beacon Hill*, an eminence on which fires were formerly lighted to warn mariners from the dangerous coast.

Salter's Way.—The remains of an ancient road, under this appellation, passes through the parish of Easington, as well as along the greater part of the eastern coast of the county of Durham. It is known by the same or similar appellations near the coast in

several parts of the island. Cade supposed it to be Roman.

Hett Dyke.—The Hett basaltic dyke traverses the Durham coal field, in a west-south-west direction from the sea in the township of Easington. It passes between Shotton and Haswell collieries, and those of Thornley and Ludworth; passing Hett, it continues between Ferryhill and Sunderland Bridge, close by the north end of the village of Tudhoe, across the Wear, and a little to the north of Willington colliery, apparently running into the Butterknowle slip dyke. It may be traced considerably beyond the outcrop of the coal at Witton-le-Wear, and runs nearly parallel with it till it joins the Cockfield Fell basaltic dyke (see page 81). The Hutton seam of coal, on the south side of the Hett dyke, is much thinner and more expensive to work than the same seam on the north side, particularly in the eastern portion of the district. The dyke has been cut through in Shotton and Willington Collieries.

THE CHURCH.

It would appear that at Easington there was an edifice for the performance of religious worship, long before the overthrow of the Saxon dynasty. The tower of the present church, however, which is the most ancient part of the building, is of the Norman era; the nave and chancel walls are early English, of about 1270, and the side walls in the decorated style. The tower, about 60 feet high, is supported by a circular arch, concealed by a flat modern ceiling, and a strong exterior buttress on the south-west. The entrance to the church is on the south side of the tower, the original south door in the nave having been closed up. Several fragments of old armour are preserved in the tower, probably kept there when that part of the church was used for defensive purposes, "which," says Hutchinson, "perhaps belonged to such castlemen as the manor was bound to provide by the tenure, or to the proper parochial guard; for, as the steeples or towers of churches were to be kept in repair by the ancient laws of the church tenures, as the fortress of such parish, it is probable armour was provided for the men of such fortress." The nave is 57 feet long and 22 wide; and the aisles, which are of equal length with the nave, are 11 feet wide. The south aisle is formed by one round and two light octagonal pillars; two of the pillars of the north aisle are round, and one octagonal; and the arches supported by those pillars are lofty and elegant. The chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed

arch rising from corbels. An uninterrupted view of the entire edifice is now obtained, as the beautiful decorated screen, ornamented with foliage and open work in oak, has been removed. This screen, which is carefully preserved, is of about the year 1660, as are also the boldly carved bench-ends with which the body of the church is completely fitted.* A portion of those in the south aisle are called the *Pesspool Seats*; other stalls are the property of the owners of Horden and High Edcn estates. A helmet, which was formerly kept in the chancel, is supposed to have belonged to one of the Conyers family, of Horden Hall, who died in 1644; this date being marked on the wooden plume.

The chancel, which was entirely rebuilt and restored, except the north wall, in 1853, is 41 feet long and 21 feet wide. The east window, of the decorated style, is chaste and beautiful; it consists of five lancets filled with stained glass, representing the Annunciation, Baptism, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Christ appearing to the three Maries, by O'Connor, of London. There are three windows on the south side, and on the north one window, and an entrance to the vestry; these windows are also filled with stained glass. Within the altar-rails are two recumbent figures. The one at the south side is of freestone, found, during the recent repairs, under the foundation of the south wall of the nave, below the tablet to the Conyers family. It is a male figure, the hands placed upon the breast, legs crossed, with sword and shield, and on the latter are three popinjays; the figure is in good preservation, the lower part of the legs only being slightly mutilated. The figure on the north side lay previously under the *Pesspool Seats*; it is the effigy of a female, of Stanhope marble, in excellent preservation. The head rests on a cushion, the drapery extending to the feet; on the breast are sculptured three popinjays, two above and one below the cincture, and it is inferred that these effigies are memorials of the ancient owners of Horden. A neat marble tablet is erected on the north wall, to the memory of the youngest daughter of the present rector, the Rev. H. G. Liddell.

The roof of the nave is an open arch of stained oak; and the clerestory, which had been blocked up by the plastered ceiling, is now opened out. There are four windows on each side of the nave; those on the north

* "The general effect of the screen and bench-ends," says Billings, "is excellent; and if they are questionable in point of detail, the fault must be attributed to the prevailing taste of the time, and not to the architect who designed them—James Clement, of Durham, who died in 1690."

were inserted about four years ago by the rector, and those on the south side at the expense of the rector and the parishioners during the following year. A mural tablet of grey marble, in the south aisle, records the death of Francis Conyers of Hordon, in 1635, John in 1664, and Christopher in 16—; the epitaph not having been completed.

There is an organ near the entrance, purchased by subscription about two years ago; and large stoves are arranged to warm the church.

The chancel was rebuilt at the entire expense of the rector, and the restorations and repairs of the other portions of the edifice were defrayed partly by the parish and partly by the rector's family. In 1855, the interior of the church was thoroughly cleaned and painted, for which a church-rate of twopence in the pound was unanimously agreed to, the usual rate being one penny or three-halfpence.

The chantry of St. Mary, in Easington church, was of ancient date. Bishop Richard de Marisco and Bishop Farnham were amongst its benefactors; and Adam Neuman alienated to it, without license, a messuage and 21 acres in Little Eden, worth 10s. per annum. At the Dissolution, this chantry was valued at £4 11s. 4d. George Burnell, the last incumbent, had a pension of £4, which he received in 1553.

The chantry of our Ladie of Pittie was founded November 17, 1526, by the will of John Jackson, of Easington, "for one preeste to sing at the awlter of our Ladye in the church of Easington for the saules of the said John Jackson, Jenet his wife, his parents, Deane Henry Dalton, Mr. Thomas Hobbes, clerke, late Archdeacon of the Bussshopricke of Duresme, and for the sowles of the Rev. Father in God Hughe Priour of Duresme, William Frankleyn, and John Bentley, after they be departed—and for all Christen sowles." Rules were imposed for the conduct of the chaplain, who was to be appointed by the prior of Durham for the time being; and the chantry was endowed with lands and messuages in Easington and an out-rent of 60s. It was valued at the Dissolution at £5.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 3 (parchment), contain entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1571 to 1797; and No. 4, baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1798 to 1812.

In the vestry is preserved the Easington Declaration, a copy of the "Solemn League and Covenant," taken by the parishioners, Oct. 26, 1645, "according to an order directed by the Hon^{ble} the Standing Committee at Newcastle to the minister for the time being, Philip Nesbitt."

Easington rectory is valued in the King's Books at £100; tenths, £10; episc. proc., £2. The Bishop of Durham, patron. Dedication to St. Mary.

Bishop Richard de Marisco founded or endowed this church before 1222, and, in that year, granted to John de Romesey, rector, and his successors, the lands called *Renyngmolmer*, pasture for ten oxen in the demesne, and the service of the land of Suth-twysle. In 1256, Bishop Kirkham collated Robert de St. Agatha, archdeacon of Durham, to this rectory, and, by the same instrument, decreed the perpetual union of the rectory and archdeaconry. See, therefore, the list of archdeacons, vol. i., p. 98. It was probably as archdeacon, in which capacity he had the charge and conduct of the clerical levies, that, at the general array of the clergy in 1400, the rector of Easington is stated to be "*oneratur sufficienter*."

Archdeacon Roger Leyburn, in 1501, had license from Bishop Fox to enclose 40 acres of the glebe, lying near Le Hallefeld, with free passage to and from a pond upon the moor. During the civil wars, Dr. Gabriel Clarke, was expelled from the rectory as a Malignant; and Philip Nesbitt, a Scotchman, styled *Minister Verbi Dei*, intruded himself into the church. Nicholas Heath of Eden, Thomas Midford of Pespool, and Thomas Shadforth of Eppleton, gentlemen of estate in the neighbourhood, acted in all the committees of sequestration.

"The totall rent of Easington parsonage, late belonging to Dr. Clarke, rector thereof, is £137 10s.; five farms and a halfe at Greetham, £—; in toto, £248 10s.; whereof allowed to Mrs Mildred Clarke, for maintenance of herself and her children, £49 14s.—Sept. 17, 1644."

Dr. Clarke survived the Restoration. For an account of his successor, Dr. Granville, see vol. i., p. 251. The Hon. and Rev. Robert Booth, the Rev. George Sayer, Dr. Dickins, Dr. Pye, Dr. Prosser, and the Rev. Charles Thorp, followed in succession. By the Durham Church Estate Bill, passed in 1832, the rectory of Easington was separated from the archdeaconry of Durham; and the Rev. Henry George Liddell, A.M., was appointed rector.

The rectory-house, which stands a little to the north of the church, shaded by a grove of sycamores, was built at the same time as the nave of the church; and large portions of the original structure are still discoverable in the present mansion, especially in the domestic offices. The house has been much improved by the present rector. A ruined oratory, with a large west window under a pointed arch, stands a little to the north. The glebe consists of between 500 and 600

acres of land; and the rector is generally entitled to great and small tithes throughout the parish, with the exception of a prescript rent of £7 10s. from the manor of Horden, £27 9s. 11d. from the township of Hawthorn, and £2 10s. from Edderacres. A prescript of £7 6s. 8d. from Little Eden, (which see) was purchased by Rowland Burdon, Esq., from Dr. Pye, when archdeacon, under the authority of an act of parliament which enabled the clergy to sell certain property, and with the proceeds to purchase their land-tax. The rector pays 5s. annually to the bishop for Pilmire Close, and £4 for the expense of a halmot-court dinner, held once a year, and for defraying the charge of the bishop's seneschal. He also pays £1 11s. to the guardians of the poor of Gateshead, for a stripe of land within the precincts of the rectory; £2 3s. 4d. to Kepyer School; and a fee-farm rent of £4, out of which the land-tax is deducted; and he receives £1 6s. 8d. cottage-rents, is entitled to the kelp on his sea-rocks, and annually holds a court for the manor of his rectory. The gross income was stated in 1835 at £1,437, subject to permanent payments amounting to £126, leaving £1,311, from which £127 was paid to a curate. A parochial meeting of land-owners and tithe-owners in the parish was held April 3, 1837, pursuant to the provisions of the act, 6 and 7 Vict., when a commutation of tithes was effected.

CHARITIES.

Charities of Wardell and another.—A close in Hawthorn, the rents of which were given to the poor, was sold, with the consent of the parishioners, about 70 years ago, for £100. In 1771, Richard Wardell gave £100 to the poor of the parish; and these two sums are secured, with interest at five per cent., on mortgage of the tolls of the turnpike road between Newcastle and Monkwearmouth (see vol. i., p. 100). The interest is distributed in the church on Candlemas day and Saint Thomas's day, amongst the poor, by the curate and the parish officers, in sums of about 2s. 6d. each. An account of the distribution is kept by the curate.

Sparke's Charity.—A rent-charge of 8s. per annum, given to the poor of the parish, and payable out of property in Hutton-Henry and Trimdon belonging to the representatives of Mr. Stott Donnison, has not been paid for above 40 years.

For other charities, see HAWTHORN, HASWELL, and SHOTTON.

POOR-LAW UNION.

EASINGTON UNION comprises the parishes of Easington, Castle-Eden, Monk-Hesledon, Dalton-le-Dale, and Seaham; the townships of Kelloe, Thornley, and Wingate, in the parish of Kelloe; the township of Nesbitt, in the parish of Hart; and the township of Burdon, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth. The township of Haswell sends three guardians to the board; the townships of Dawdon, Thornley, Wingate, and Monk-Hesledon, two each; and each of the other townships in the union, one. The ex-officio members of the board are, the Rev. H. G. Liddell, chairman; Rowland Burdon, Esq., of Castle Eden, senior vice-chairman; Rev. A. Bathune, of Seaham Harbour, junior vice-chairman; and R. Anderson, Esq., of Seaham Harbour.

The Union contains 38,943 acres, and, in 1851, a population of 21,795 inhabitants, of whom 11,466 are males, and 10,329 females. There were 5,604 males of 20 years and upwards, of whom 1,634 were bachelors, 3,687 married, and 283 widowers. Of 4,951 females, 801 were spinsters, 3,706 married, and 444 widows. There were 11,200 persons under 20 years of age, of whom 9,400 were born in the county of Durham, 47 in London, 273 in Yorkshire, 1,959 in Northumberland, 315 in Cumberland, 97 in Scotland, 147 in Ireland, 12 in foreign parts and colonies, and the remainder in various parts of the British dominions; and of 10,555 persons of twenty years and above, 6,288 were born in the county, 1,784 in Yorkshire, 3,999 in Northumberland, 742 in Cumberland, 313 in Scotland, 359 in Ireland, 39 in the colonies and foreign countries, 1 at sea, and the rest in other parts of England.

There were in the Union, at that time, 2 males and 3 females, above 20 years of age, employed in the post-office, 1 inland revenue officer, 15 in the customs, 12 police, 11 clergymen, 3 Protestant ministers, 2 priests or other religious teachers, 11 surgeons, 5 druggists, 22 schoolmasters, 17 schoolmistresses, 3 governesses, 4 other female and 7 male teachers, 30 male and 6 female innkeepers, 11 female lodging-house keepers, 16 male and 125 female general domestic servants, 2 coachmen, 2 grooms, 1 gardener, 33 housekeepers, 8 female cooks, 8 housemaids, 1 nurse, 2 male and 15 female inn-servants, 1 midwife, 3 male and 6 female house proprietors, 6 male and 6 female land proprietors, 7 pedlars, 22 railway engine drivers, 5 shipowners, 387 seamen, 42 pilots, 46 others connected with sea navigation, 185 male and 15 female farmers, 71 male and 60 female agricultural servants, 10 brewers, 11

male and 7 female licensed victuallers, 1 wine and spirit merchant, 2,742 male and 10 female coal miners, 3 male and 21 female annuitants, 7 male and 36 female paupers of no stated occupation, and 2 male vagrants. There were 12 persons blind, 5 deaf and dumb, 17 in the workhouse, and 2 in hospital.

The income and expenditure of the Union, in the year ended Lady-day, 1851, has been given in vol. i., page 162. The following are the receipts and expenditure since that time:—

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
Year ended Lady-day, 1852....	£3,765 15	— £4,038 6
“ “ 1853....	4,106 4	— 3,982 7
“ “ 1854....	4,292 8	— 4,268 17
“ “ 1855....	4,597 3	— 4,422 13*

The income and expenditure of the parish of Easington, in the year ended 1855, were as follow:—

INCOME.	£.	s.
Receipts from poor-rates:—Easington, 327 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> ; Hawthorn, 74 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> ; Haswell, 723 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> ; Shotton, 468 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 593 9		
In aid of poor-rates:—Easington, 5 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ; Hawthorn, 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> ; Haswell, 11 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Shotton, 27 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	45	11
	£1,639	0

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.
In-maintenance:—Easington, 15 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> ; Hawthorn, 1 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; Haswell, 69 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> ; Shotton, 28 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>	115	16
Out-relief:—Easington, 131 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Hawthorn, 21 <i>l.</i> ; Haswell, 356 <i>l.</i> ; Shotton, 183 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	692	6
Workhouse loans repaid, &c.:—Easington, 19 <i>l.</i> ; Hawthorn, 5 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> ; Haswell, 38 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> ; Shotton, 25 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	87	18
Salaries and rations of officers:—Easington, 23 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> ; Hawthorn, 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Haswell, 48 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> ; Shotton, 31 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	110	5
Other expenses:—Easington, 20 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Hawthorn, 4 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; Haswell, 36 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; Shotton, 42 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	103	12
Total connected with relief	£1,109	14
Costs of law proceedings:—Shotton	6	13
Constable's expenses before justices:—Easington, 3 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> ; Hawthorn, 1 <i>l.</i> ; Haswell, 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Shotton, 6 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	11	17
Vaccination:—Easington, 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Haswell, 12 <i>l.</i> ; Shotton, 3 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	17	3
Registration fees to clergymen:—Easington, 2 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> ; Hawthorn, 7 <i>s.</i> ; Haswell, 14 <i>l.</i> ; Shotton, 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	21	15
County-rates, &c.:—Easington, 83 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> ; Hawthorn, 21 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Haswell, 144 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> ; Shotton, 74 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	324	0
Parliamentary registration:—Easington, 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; Hawthorn, 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; Haswell, 1 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; Shotton, 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	5	9
For all other purposes:—Easington, 21 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Hawthorn, 4 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> ; Haswell, 59 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Shotton, 33 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	119	12
	£1,616	3

* The medical officers' salaries amounted to £139. £62 10*s.*, repaid by her majesty's treasury on account of those salaries, is divided according to the averages, and placed opposite each township in the column in aid of poor-rates.

The workhouse is situated to the east of the village. The building is of stone, in the manor house style, and with the yard, out-buildings, and garden ground, occupies an area of about an acre and a half. There are four classifications in the establishment, containing 75 inmates. The cost of the building was about £2,500, and the amount was arranged to be paid by instalments in twenty years.

The dietary table for the able-bodied is as follows:—
Breakfast—every day, 6 oz. of bread, and 3 gills of boiled milk with oatmeal. *Dinner*—Sunday and Thursday, 5 oz. of cooked meat, and 12 oz. of potatoes; Monday and Friday, 4 oz. of bread and 3 gills of soup; Tuesday and Saturday, 14 oz. of suet pudding; Wednesday, 4 oz. of bread and 3 gills of rice milk. *Supper*—Sunday and Thursday, 6 oz. of bread and 3 gills of broth; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, 6 oz. of bread and 3 gills of boiled milk with oatmeal. The aged and infirm are, at the discretion of the guardians, to be allowed at breakfast and supper, in lieu of the allowances of milk with oatmeal and broth at those meals, above specified, 2 oz. of coffee, 1 oz. of tea, together with 4 oz. of butter and 4 oz. of sugar per week. Children under 9 years of age, to be dieted at discretion; above 9 and under 15, to be allowed the same quantities as women. Sick to be dieted as directed by the medical officer.

HORDEN.

HORDEN HALL, situate about a mile from Easington, and near the head of a dene which descends to the sea, is one of the few remaining specimens of old domestic architecture remaining in the county. It is now a small building, but has originally been of greater extent. Its exterior is somewhat plain, consisting of gables to the east and west, with a projecting porch to the south, having two heavy cylindrical pillars on each side. Above is a bay-window, divided into several lights by plain stone mullions. A shield of arms above the entrance appears to fix the date of the building about the time of Christopher Conyers, in the age of James I. or Elizabeth. The staircase is of oak, and the balustrade is roughly, but spiritedly carved with foliage and figures. The drawing-room is panelled, and ornamented with a carved oaken chimney-piece, bearing some grotesque busts and a profusion of tracery and foliage in relief. In the centre of two compartments are the arms of Claxton and Conyers. “Nothing,” says Billings, “can exceed this decoration in the ex-

cution of its detail; and as a specimen of its style, it is not to be surpassed."

Bishop Flambard, after the accession of Henry I., granted Horden, Ravensworth, Blakiston, and Hetton to his nephew, Richard, from whose descendant, Marmaduke, the family assumed the name of Fitz-Marmaduke. John Fitz-Marmaduke was one of the barons who, in 1300, asserted their sovereign's authority in Scotland, in opposition to Pope Boniface. He died in 1311, whilst engaged in the wars in Scotland. Being at that time governor of St. John's Town, Perth, the flesh was boiled from his bones in a huge cauldron at that place, to the intent that when in peaceful times an opportunity should present itself, the bones might be brought home and buried in Durham cathedral, according to his will. In consequence of the frequency of such practices, a canon of the church had been promulgated on the subject; and Cardinal Berengarius, Bishop of Tusculum, imposed on the offenders in the present case the mild penance of attending their lord's obsequies at Durham, having first interposed the authority of the church to insure the quiet transportation of the relics. Meanwhile, a dispute had arisen between Richard, the son, and the executors of the deceased, relative to the funeral, which, though apparently settled before the bishop as ordinary, continued to be mooted with much angry feeling, and was eventually appealed to the court of York, when it was probably terminated by the untimely death of Richard Fitz-Marmaduke. "In the year 1318, there fell out in the bishoprick a most strange and detestable action;

for as Richard Marmeduc, seneschall to the Bishop of Durham, did ride to hold the county court, he was slain upon the old bridge of Durham, by his kinsman, Robert Neville. (See page 94.) The only reason assigned for this outrage is that in the following passage of Leland's Col., i., 547:—"James Duglas discomfitted the band of Englishmen at Berwicke (Bewick) wher Robert Neville was slayn, the which Neville had afore slayn Richard Fitz-Marmaduke, at the Old Bridge of Duresme, *for despite who might rule most.*"

Besides the manors of Horden, Ravensworth, Lamesley, Silksworth, Ulnaby, and Carlebury, which Richard Fitz-Marmaduke had inherited from his father, he also held the manor of Stranton, from his mother Isabel, sister of Robert Brus. The manors of Horden and Carleton were, after his death, settled on Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who granted the former to Sir — Holland. Sir Thomas Holland, Knt., leased Horden to John Fitz-Adam de Menville and Agnes his wife, at £13 rent; and their descendants held it for four centuries. Isabella, daughter and sole heiress of William de Meneville was married first to William Laton, and afterwards to William Claxton, 12th Skirlaw. Sir Robert Claxton, Knt.,* who died 7th Bishop Dudley, left four co-heiresses, of whom the third daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Richard Conyers, and became possessed of Horden as her share of her father's estates. John Conyers, son and heir of Christopher, was created a baronet July 14, 1628. His son, Christopher, died in 1693, and was the last Conyers of Horden.† The four co-heiresses of Sir Baldwin

* A translation of a letter, dated July 5, 1479, from William, the keeper of the Friary of Hartlepool, to Sir Robert Claxton and his lady, is given by Sir C. Sharp. It contains a grant of absolution; and on the back is written, "May our Lord J. H. S. Christ, who gave to his disciples the power of binding and loosing, himself absolve thee. And by the authority of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and by the virtue of this bull and papal indulgence, and by the whole power of the church, I absolve thee from all thy sins, confessed and unconfessed, and those which thou wouldest wish to confess if they should occur to thy memory. And I grant thee a plenary absolution and remission as far as the keys of the church extend in this part, so that thou mayest be absolved before the tribunal of our Lord Jesus Christ, and mayest have eternal life, and mayest live for ever."

† THE LAST OF THE CONYERS.—The Conyers family, "one of the most honourable houses in the north," have been mentioned under the respective heads of SOCKBURN, BISHOPTON, &c. Its last representative was Sir Thomas Conyers, whose misfortunes and poverty fortunately came to the knowledge of the historian Surtees. With his characteristic veneration for old families, that gentleman, in December, 1809, addressed an appeal, of mingled simplicity and feeling, to the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, on behalf of the aged knight. After stating the antiquity, noble alliances, and large possessions of the

family, he adds, "that on the death of Sir George Conyers, who had squandered the little that was left, the barren title descended to his uncle, Thomas Conyers, who after a life perhaps of some imprudence, certainly of much hardship, after an unsuccessful attempt in a humble business, and a subsequent service of several years at sea, is now, in his seventy-second year, solitary and friendless, a pauper in the parish workhouse of Chester-le-Street. When I add, that if any credit be due to physiognomy, Sir Thomas has received from nature, in his fine manly figure and open expressive countenance, the native marks of a gentleman; and that he bears his lot with a degree of fortitude equally removed from misplaced pride, or querulous meanness; enough I hope will have been said to interest some benevolent minds in his favour. Accustomed to a life of hardship and labour, he wishes for neither affluence nor luxury; but his present humiliating situation he feels severely." To this letter Mr Surtees appended his name and address, adding, "I will willingly contribute £20 a year to this purpose. I have a few promises of annual guineas, which will raise this to £36. Of the present application, the object of it is ignorant; and it would be cruel to acquaint him with it, unless something be effected for his relief."

In consequence of this letter, Mr. Surtees became engaged in voluminous correspondence with persons making inquiries, and offering assistance. On February 26, 1810, before the subscriptions had been

Conyers, Bart., on November 23, 1767, conveyed Horden and lands in Preston-le-Skerne and Little Thorpe, to Rowland Burdon, Esq., for £20,000. The manor of Horden was advertised for sale by private contract in 1818, and by public auction on May 2, 1825. The estate was described as freehold and tithe-free (land-tax redeemed), and containing about 954 acres, of which about 50 were wood land, and above 300 old grass land; the whole being let in two farms, viz., *Horden Hall* and *West Horden*. The estate became the property of W. Scruton, Esq., Durham, and now belongs to Matthew Woodfield Esq.

LITTLE THORPE, or THORPE-NIGH-EASINGTON, is a hamlet about a mile south of Easington, and is included in the same manor. John Thorpe in 1385, and Robert Dalton in 1560, occur as proprietors under the see. An estate in Little Thorpe, containing a farm-house and 100 acres, purchased in 1843, the greater part of which is held by lease under the Bishop of Durham, now belongs to Mr. Henry Longstaff.

HAWTHORN.

THE township of Hawthorn contains 1,552 acres, of which 86 acres are covered by tidal water. Its population, at the successive periods of return, was 114, 118, 140, 162, 177, and 183; 86 of the latter number being males and 97 females, and inhabiting 39 houses. The value of property assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, £1,291.

The village of Hawthorn is pleasantly situated upon

received, he hastened to the relief of the old baronet, accompanied by the Rev. Patrick George, then curate of Bishop-Middleham, who afterwards spoke with admiration of the delicate and kind manner in which he executed his commission. His own grey head uncovered, he accosted Sir Thomas at once with cordiality and respect, simply stating the purpose of his visit. The old man was at first much affected; but a dormant sense of pride seemed to be awakened, and he said, "I am no beggar, sir; I won't accept any such offers." Mr. Surtees gently soothed this temper, assuring him that the gentlemen by whom he was deputed were actuated by no motive that could be offensive to him, but only by feelings proper to their rank, and his own; and that, by acceding to their wishes, he could only evince his own sense of that propriety, and prove that he, in their situation, would have felt and acted as they now did. Thus his scruples were gradually overcome, and he consented to the proposed arrangement, with many expressions of gratitude to those who had so kindly interested themselves in his situation. He was removed from the workhouse on the 1st of March, though the proposed amount of subscription was not then filled, to a situation of ease and comfort, at the house of Mr. William Pybus, Chester-le-Street, where he was respectfully and kindly treated. He was not destined, however, long to enjoy the asylum so considerably prepared for him. His strength had been for

an eminence about half a mile north from Easington, and nearly at an equal distance from the sea. It contains a public house, a blacksmith's, and other small shops, and six farmsteads. In the township there is a corn-mill.

Hawthorn Dene is one of those deep ravines which descend to the eastern coast of the county of Durham. Near its embouchure, Admiral Milbank built a summer retreat, which he called *Sailor's Hall*, now partly in ruins, and belonging to Mr Mark Snowdon. When the estate was purchased by Major Anderson, of Newcastle, he erected an elegant Gothic mansion near the same site, designating it *Hawthorn Hive Cottage*, which now belongs to his representatives. It commands an imposing view of the wild and rocky coast, which here consists of rude cliffs, broken by the action of the sea into deep caverns; whilst the offing is also nearly filled with dangerous rocks and shoals, over which the waves break furiously during storms from the east and north-east. At a little distance there is a fine bay called *Hawthorn Hive*, or *Hythe*, formed by a natural rocky projection called the *Skaw*, and off which the light colliers of Sunderland frequently await the flow of the tide in fine weather. "The placidness of a summer's evening calm," says Hutchinson, "when the moon is reflected on the smooth bosom of the ocean, is highly pleasing to the contemplative eye; but when the storm lifts the distracted waves, with a horrid gloom confounds the elements, and mixes the spray even with the clouds; when the winds groan in the caverns, and the hoarse billows thunder along the beach; when the shrill cries of distress and wreck strike the ear from wretches with-

some time declining; and his constitution, naturally vigorous and robust, sunk under the increasing burthens of age and infirmity. He died on the 15th of March, without pain and without a sigh, after taking an affectionate farewell of his relatives and friends. Sir Thomas left three daughters married in humble situations. The sum of £100 5s. had been subscribed on his behalf, comprising £10 from Bishop Barrington; £5 from Sir Thomas Sheppard, Bart.; £5 from George Anderson, Esq., Newcastle (see HAWTHORN); £10 from Sir Thomas H. Liddell, Bart. (afterwards Lord Ravensworth); £10 from Sir H. V. Tempest, Bart.; £2 from William Radcliffe, Esq., Rouge-Croix; £2 from the Rev. John Ward, Mickelover near Derby; £1 1s. from James Hammett, Esq.; £2 2s. from E. A. and E. H.; £10 from Sir Henry Etherington, Bart.; £15 from Thomas Harrison, Esq., Stub House; £1 from Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., Oswald House; £2 2s. from Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart.; £5 from Sir Montagu Cholmley, Bart.; and £20 from Robert Surtees, Esq. From the amount, £15 was paid for clothes and linen; £5 4s. 10d. in discharge of debts; £8 for lodging, and a gratuity for trouble; £4 13s. 6d. medical attendance; and £19 19s. 6d. for funeral expenses. Some further charges left a balance of £47, which was employed in placing some of his grandchildren in decent occupations.

out succour; when the affrighted cattle bellowing leave the hills, and driving showers sweep the disconsolate landscape, little remains to make such a situation eligible.”*

In 1387, Bishop Fordham, in vindication of his legal right to all whales, sturgeons, porpoises, and thulepolls wrecked on the coast of Durham, directed Roger Fulthorpe, and others his justices, to enquire concerning a certain porpoise, worth 100s., lately wrecked at Hawthorn, and which Robert Brown, of that place, and other malefactors, had seized and carried away.

Hagathorne was granted by Bishop Flambard to William, the son of Ranulf; and Bishop Pudsey confirmed the donation to Thomas, son of William. The family afterwards assumed the name of Herrington. The Merleys, Lumleys, and other families held lands in Hawthorn at an early period; and subsequently the Menevilles, Claxtons, and Radclyffes, successively held the manor. The manorial rights now belong to Lord and Lady Deerpurth.

Three of the farms in this township, *West Butterlaw*, *Little Coop House*, and *Big Coop House*, belong to the representatives of the Countess of Coventry. The property of Major Anderson, including *Kinley Hill*, containing 188 acres; the mansion, pleasure grounds, garden, &c., containing 29 acres; the *Poor Close*, in the village, containing $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres; and the *Blue House* (copyhold) farm, containing 45 acres, were purchased

* On the 5th of November, 1824, nearly fifty vessels perished almost immediately off the Hive, together with all their crews, except that belonging to the ship *Dido*, which was wrecked betwixt two rocks, about 30 yards from the shore. Here Major Anderson, who witnessed the distressing scene, had assembled all his servants in order to render every possible assistance to the unfortunate mariners, who, having lost their main-mast, fore-mast, and rudder, collected themselves upon the bowsprit, and made several fruitless attempts to throw a rope to the shore; fortunately, however, the major had an excellent Newfoundland dog, which, by encouragement, after several dangerous attempts, succeeded in catching hold of the rope, and brought it through the raging surges to the major and his servants; by it the crew, fourteen in number, escaped from the foaming gulph, which had threatened them with destruction. The crew, having been refreshed with every necessary comfort at the major's house, departed after gratefully thanking their preservers; and so affected were the feelings of the captain's wife, that, on the following day, she visited Hawthorn Hive Cottage, where she, with streaming eyes, expressed her gratitude, and falling upon her knees, kissed the dog which had been so essentially instrumental in saving her husband and his crew.

George Anderson, Esq., F.S.A., who had been major of the 34th regiment of foot, and was for some years a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of the county of Northumberland, died at his house in Anderson Place, Newcastle, on the 6th September, 1831. He was a liberal benefactor to the public institutions of that town, and by will left the following bequests:—To the church of St. Andrew, £100 to

by Richard Pemberton, Esq., in 1836. *Peak House* farm, to the east of Hawthorn, and near Kinley Hill, is the property of Mr. Thomas Henderson. In the western portion of the township is *Butterlaw* farm, containing 66 A. 2 R. 17 P., formerly the property of Sir M. W. Ridley: it afterwards belonged successively to Mr. George Pearson and Mr. James Freeman, and is now the property of the Pembertons.† The coal under this farm still belongs to Sir M. W. Ridley, who possesses the usual powers for winning, working, and carrying it away. Other property in the township belongs to B. Ogden, Esq., of Sunderland, and to the South Hetton Coal Company.

Hawthorn School.—By an instrument, dated November 24, 1736, Robert Forster directed that £200 should be put at interest by the Durham meeting of the Society of Friends, and paid to a schoolmaster or mistress at Hawthorn, for teaching 24 poor children, to be appointed by Nicholas Dodshon and Warren Maude, their executors and assigns. In respect of this charity, the sum of £255 in the new four per cents now stands in the names of trustees, producing an annual dividend of £10 4s. A school and dwelling-house, with a small garden, were given by the above Robert Forster, and are kept in repair by the Society of Friends. The sum of £10 a year is paid to a schoolmistress, for which she teaches 14 children reading, writing, and accounts, and the girls needlework in

repair and ornament the tower, and a further bequest of £400 to erect a spire 100 feet high, if the tower should be found capable of bearing it, his wish being that it might be visible from Durham, and be an ornament to the town; to St. John's church, £200, to raise a spire 50 feet high on the tower thereof, with his arms engraved thereon; and to St. Nicholas' church, £500 for the purpose of obtaining a large bell to strike the hours upon; all of which bequests to be null and void if not complied with in the course of three years after his death. The steeples of St. Andrew's and St. John's were not sufficiently strong to bear the proposed accumulated weight; but the great bell was provided for the clock of St. Nicholas' church, and is still popularly called in Newcastle, in commemoration of the testator, “THE MAJOR.”

† Mr. Freeman died in January, 1848. By his will, dated in 1847, he gave the residue of his property, real and personal, to trustees for sale and investment, and to stand possessed of the trust funds, “in trust for and to pay the same to all his cousins who should be living at his decease, in equal shares, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for their own use and benefit.” This gave rise to a contest between the testator's first cousins on the one hand, and his first cousins once removed and his second cousins on the other; the first cousins contending that they alone were entitled to the benefit of the bequest. The case “*Stanger v. Nelson*,” came on, July 11, 1855, before Vice-chancellor Sir J. Stewart, who held that the first cousins once removed and the second cousins living at the testator's decease were not excluded from participating in the bequest.

addition. The children are selected by the mistress, subject to the control of a visiting committee.

HASWELL.

THIS township comprises an area of 3,108 acres. The population, in 1801, was 93; in 1811, 114; in 1821, 115; in 1831, 263; in 1841, in consequence of the opening out of new coal mines, it had increased to 3,981; and in 1851, it was 4,356, of whom 2,326 were males and 2,030 females. At the latter date, there were 856 inhabited and 10 uninhabited houses. The property was estimated in 1853 at the annual value of £8,689 4s. 7s.

The Hartlepool railway has an extent of 2 miles and an area of 16 acres in this township. Its contribution to the local rates, in each of the years 1851 and 1852, was £300. The Durham and Sunderland line, with an extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and an area of 10 acres, contributed £400 in each year; the gross amounts collected being £9,218 10s. 10d. in 1851, and £9,219 15s. 6d. in 1852.

HIGH HASWELL, about 3 miles west from Easington, contains three farm-houses and a few cottages. Low HASWELL is about a quarter of a mile to the north-west, and consists of a farm-house, the property of Baker Baker, Esq., of Elemore. HASWELL LANE is a considerable village, consisting of a long line of houses, shops, and public houses. Adjacent is the junction station of the Durham and Sunderland and Sunderland and Hartlepool railways.* The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the village, which will hold about 200 hearers; there is a school attached, and both are well attended. The Primitive Methodists have also a chapel and school, of about the same size, and equally well supported. There is, besides, a village school, at which between 40 and 50 boys and girls are taught; it is maintained by the children's pence. The place is well supplied with water for domestic purposes.

HASWELL COLLIERY village consists of pitmen's houses only. At the colliery is a school for boys and another for girls, supported by the colliery owners, and the children's pence. The curate of Easington performs service in the boys' school every Sunday afternoon.

* "If the tourist, on his way to Hartlepool," says Dr. Granville, "departs direct from Sunderland, many are the modes and changes which he will witness in the manner of being forwarded to his destination. The manner altogether is a tedious, though an extremely cheap one; and as the levels of the ground vary, so do the means employed to travel over them. Thus, from the sea village of Ryhope, three miles from the first station out of Sunderland, the traveller will be dragged up an elevated plane, by stationary engines working an end-

Haswell Colliery.—The first attempt made to obtain coal by the Haswell Coal Company, Messrs. Clark, Taylors, Plummer, Lambs, Maude, Laws, and Bell, was in a part where the limestone is comparatively thin, being only about 36 fathoms; but beneath this was found about 20 fathoms of quicksand, abounding with feeders of water, the pressure from which impeded the operations of the sinkers, and could only be kept under by strong engine power. After an expenditure of about £60,000, it was found necessary to abandon the sinking; the only set-off to the outlay being the value of the materials removed. Another sinking was commenced in a field of coal received in exchange from the South Hetton Coal Company, for the same area of coal belonging to the Haswell Company near South Hetton pit. Two boreholes were abandoned; one having 16 fathoms, and the other 26 fathoms of quicksand; but another, near that last mentioned, in the field received in exchange, was found to be free from this obstruction. The five-quarter seam of coal, 3 feet 6 inches thick, is at the depth of 90 fathoms from the surface; 30 fathoms further is the main coal; 16 fathoms lower, the low main, 3 feet 7 inches thick; and 20 fathoms beneath it, the Hutton seam, 4 feet 4 inches (all good); being a total depth of 156 fathoms. The number of workmen employed under ground in this colliery, for the raising of 200,000 tons of coal yearly, is as follows:—

	Men.	Boys.
Staff (for safety) employed in superintendence, and in properly ventilating the mine and waste, in keeping roads, setting timber, removing obstructions, and doing all things necessary for the safety of the mine and the workmen	60	13
Bargainmen, or men employed on piece work in stone drifting, cutting through troubles, &c..	12	..
In transit of coal under ground	7	126
Employed in cutting coal	210	..
	289	139

The first shipment of coals from the colliery took place, July 2, 1835; and the first waggon of coals that passed over the Durham and Sunderland railway was on the 5th July, 1836, when a supply was sent to Hendon. The coals are now shipped at Sunderland,

less rope, and in that manner will he reach Haswell. Of these stationary engines there is one at every three miles; but even that number would not have been sufficient for the intended purpose, had not the ascending ground been rendered less steep, by excavations made through the soft oolitic rock to a considerable depth. At Haswell the moving power is again changed; and a single horse, put in front of the whole train, is found to be sufficient to draw the immense loads I have described along a single rail."

Seaham, and the Victoria Dock at Hartlepool. They are called in the market, Richmond Main, Haswell Wallsend, Plummer's Wallsend, and Easington Wallsend.

One of the most fatal cases of explosion on record in the north of England occurred in the "Little Pit," at this colliery, on the afternoon of Saturday, September 28, 1844. No fewer than 95 lives were lost, either by the explosion itself or by the "after damp." The event took place shortly after three o'clock, when "the back shift" (as it is called) were at work; and of the number then in the pit, only four persons, who were at the bottom of the shaft at the time, escaped, in consequence of the explosive current having been intercepted by some waggons laden with coals on a "rolley way." The four men were at the end of those waggons nearest to the shaft. The horse attached to the train was killed, and thrown completely over in the form of a summerset, falling on his back. The point where the explosion occurred was called the Meadows-Flat, about 1,400 yards from the shaft; and the misfortune was thought to have been occasioned either by the removal of a "jud" or pillar of coal, by which a quantity of gas had been suddenly extricated, or by a fall of stone from the roof, which injured the gauze of a Davy lamp. An inquest was held on the 29th September, and, by adjournment, on the 1st, 2nd, 9th, and 11th of October; and the verdict was to the effect that the deceased "were accidentally and by misfortune killed by an explosion of fire damp, at the Little Pit of Haswell colliery; and further, that there is no blame attributable to any one connected with the said pit."

An extensive colliery village at SOUTH HETTON, erected near a little cottage, well known by the name of *Snippey's Gate*, on *Salter Lane*, consists of several rows of houses, and the usual shopkeepers. A chapel of ease has been erected on high ground, by the side of the railway. It is of stone, in the Gothic style, with a bell turret above the entrance, a vestry, and a gallery in the interior; it will hold about 300 persons. There is also a school in the village.

South Hetton Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Forster, Walker, Burrell, Green, and Co., is on the northern verge of the township. The five-quarter seam is not at this pit under the limestone and lower red sandstone; but the main coal is of good quality and thickness, at 140 fathoms. The depth to the Hutton seam, is 180 fathoms, where it exists in great perfection, and produces best household coal. The sinking of this

colliery was commenced about the same time with that at Haswell, but with so much better success that the Hutton seam was reached before the first sinking at Haswell was abandoned. The coals are shipped at Sunderland, Seaham Harbour, and the Victoria Dock, Hartlepool, and are called in the market South Hetton Wallsend.

Hessewelle gave name to a local family at an early date. Talbot de Northallerton, in 1338, granted a rent-charge out of the lands at Great Haswell to John, son of Adam de Menville and Agnes his wife and their heirs. From the Menvilles the estate passed to the Claxtons (see HORDEN), and, with Pespool, Boysfield, and half the manor of Fishburn, was allotted to Felice, youngest daughter of Sir William Claxton, who became he wife of Sir Ralph Widdrington, Knt. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the manor of Great Haswell was held by Richard Bellasis, Esq.; and, before 1680, it was sold by William Bellasis, Esq., to John Duck, alderman of Durham (see vol i., p. 375). Lady Duck, in 1695, devised it to Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of West Rainton, who died in 1727, leaving three daughters and co-heiresses. Jane, the eldest, married Thomas Earl of Strathmore (see p. 54); Anne, the second, married the Hon. Patrick Lyon, brother to the earl; and Mary died a spinster. By deed of partition, Great Haswell was allotted, in 1759, to the Countess of Strathmore, whose grandson, John, tenth Earl of Strathmore, sold it to the late Sir George Shee, Bart., of Dunmore, in the county of Carlow. *South Fallowfield* and a farm at High Haswell are held by his representatives. *North Fallowfield, Haswell Moor* farm estate, and other property, formerly belonging to T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq., were purchased by Baker Baker, Esq., of Elemore, in 1850. Haswell colliery is situated nearly in the centre of the latter estate, which contains 275 A. 0 R. 12 P., and, with the exception of 43 A. 3 R. 48 P. of plantations, is leased to the colliery company.

Adamson's Charity.—In 1756, John Adamson, by deed, gave land to the poor of Haswell, then vested in the overseers, and producing 12s. per annum. No information can now be obtained respecting this charity, the payment of which has been discontinued for many years.

PESPOOL and BOISFIELD, now united, are supposed to be estates originally formed out of the large wastes belonging to the manors of Easington and Haswell, and

contain 630 acres of land in the southern portion of Haswell township. Pespool was early the estate of Edmund de Denum, who held it of the bishop *in capite*, by homage and fealty and 13s. 4d. rent. On his death without issue, his four sisters became his coheiresses. By Hatfield's Survey, Lady Isabel de Claxton held the manor by 13s. 4d. rent, and a pair of spurs, at the feast of St. Cuthbert in September, and four acres *de nova vasto* under 6d. rent. In 1484, Pespool and Boisfield were included with Haswell in the share of Felice Widdrington above named. After having passed through the hands of several proprietors, the manor was purchased, in 1623, from Robert White and Elizabeth his wife, by Thomas Midford, merchant, of Newcastle, who resided on the estate. Both he and his son and successor, William, were zealous Parliamentarians; and, after the Restoration, the conduct of the younger Midford having involved him in difficulties, he mortgaged Pespool to Thomas Strode, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Parnham, in Dorsetshire. In 1697, it was purchased, for £3,550, by Mathias Partis, who conveyed it to Robert Lawson, of Newcastle, in 1700, from whom it passed, in 1706, to Robert Forster, merchant, of the same place. The heirs of the latter, in 1752, sold the manor and estate, for £3,640, to John Nesham, Esq., of Houghton-le-Spring, from whose grandson it passed, in 1808, to John Pemberton, Esq., of York, for £8,850. His widow, Mrs. Pemberton, of Sherburn, is the present proprietor.

SHOTTON.

THE township of Shotton, the most southerly portion of the parish of Easington, contains 3,853 acres, 173 of which are tidal water. The population was, at the successive returns, 250, 286, 264, 272, 603, and 1,607: of the latter number, 822 were males and 785 females. In 1841, there were 118 inhabited houses, and two building; and in 1851, 284 inhabited, 3 uninhabited, and 24 building. The property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £4,450.

The Hartlepool branch of the North-eastern railway pass over 2 M. 2 F. 192 Y., and covers an area of 27 A. in this township. In 1851, it contributed £86 13s. 4d.

*Some parties in this district having been interrupted whilst engaged on the ordnance survey of the county, at present being made, a printed notice was conspicuously posted in the township of Shotton, addressed to owners and occupiers of land in the parish of Easington, stating that surveys of the several townships in the parish of Easington would commence on the 13th Aug., 1855; that each surveyor has a printed appointment, on which his name is written, authorising

to the local rates, and £65 in 1852; the gross amounts collected in those years being £453 4s. 3½d. and £343 12s. 1½d. In the year ended March, 1855, the payments of the railway were, for poor-rate, £93 15s.; highway rate, £20 16s. 8d.; church-rate (½d. in the pound), £2 3s. 4d.; total, £116 15s.

SHOTTON.—The old village of *Shotton* is about 2 miles south from Easington, and 12 from Sunderland. It contains two public houses, a blacksmith's shop,* four farm-houses, a school, and a few cottages.

School.—Edward Walton, of Wheatley Hill, in the township of Wingate, by will, dated 1768, bequeathed a house and garden in Shotton as a school-room and residence for a master; and endowed it with a share of £2,000 (see BISHOP-AUCKLAND, vol. i., p. 554) for teaching 20 poor children. William Dunn, of Easington, clerk, had, by will, December 8, 1760, given and bequeathed "to the township of Shotton, £40, to be paid to the churchwardens or overseers for the time being, the interest thereof to be applied to the education of the poor children of Shotton." This bequest produces £2 per annum, which, with £20 from Walton's charity, is paid to the schoolmaster, who has the use of the house and garden, and the payments from the children who are not under the endowment. The appointment of the free scholars is at the discretion of the master, subject to the same visiting committee as at Hawthorn. The committee repair the school premises from the charity fund.

Shotton Hall, to the east of the village, late the property and residence of the Rev. Ralph John Brandling, now belongs to the owners of Haswell colliery. It is a commodious and modern mansion; the ceiling, staircase, and balustrade of the interior being highly ornamented. Attached are some fine old woods, a fish pond, and extensive pleasure and garden grounds. It is at present the residence of Robert Calverley Bewicke, Esq.

NEW SHOTTON is the colliery village, consisting principally of workmen's houses, and containing the church. Shotton tillery is about a quarter of a mile from the colliery.

him to act on the survey, and which he is ordered to shew to persons asking the reason of his being on their lands; and should any surveyor refuse to shew his appointment or behave improperly, that he be reported to Lieut. O'Grady, Royal Engineer's offices, Newcastle-on-Tyne. And any person wilfully obstructing or hindering such person so appointed, is subject to a penalty of £10, but which may be mitigated to a sum not less than £2.

THE CHURCH.

In 1845, it was proposed to the ecclesiastical commissioners that the townships of Shotton and Haswell should be formed into an ecclesiastical district, under the Church Endowment Act. Subscriptions were commenced under the auspices of the Rev. H. G. Liddell, rector of Easington, to raise the necessary funds for the erection of a church and a parsonage. The sites for both were given by the owners of Haswell and Shotton collieries, who also presented a donation of £100. The Bishop of Durham gave, towards the church, £50; the rector of Easington, £200; the Diocesan Church Building Society, £100; Mrs. H. G. Liddell, £30; Rev. W. W. Liddell, £30; John Taylor, Esq., £20; Mrs. Burdon, £20; Lord Ravensworth, £10; B. Baker, Esq. £10; Mrs. Pemberton, £30; the Incorporated Church Building Society, £165; T. Forster, Esq., £10; Mrs. Pemberton, York, £10; Rev. H. G. Liddell, jun., £25; Miss A. Liddell, Miss C. Liddell, R. Burdon, Esq., Mrs. Richmond, Hon. Mrs. Thomas Liddell, Misses Burdon, Rev. J. A. Park, Miss Taylor, and Miss J. Taylor, Earsdon, £5 each. Towards the parsonage, the rector of Easington gave £100; Mrs. H. G. Liddell, £10; R. Burdon, Esq., £20; Mrs. Burdon and the Rev. W. W. Liddell, £5 each.

The foundation-stone of the church was laid, on the 11th September, 1852, by Mrs. H. G. Liddell; and the edifice was consecrated, July 11, 1854, by the Bishop of Moray and Ross, by virtue of a commission from the Bishop of Durham. It is dedicated to Saint Saviour, and is expected to be a distinct chapelry district; but no permanent endowment has yet been made, and it is at present a chapel of ease to the parish of Easington. The designs for the church, which is a neat and elegant structure, in the early English style of architecture, were by Mr. P. Hardwick, of London. It consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a porch and vestry; the nave being 54 feet long by 25 broad, the chancel 25 by 20, and the aisle 54 by 11. The seats are arranged to give accommodation for 380 persons. The roof is open. At the east end, there is a fine window of mixed character; the altar is surrounded by an elegant iron railing; and the pathway around it is paved with black and red encaustic tiles.

* This may be deduced as an instance, amongst others, of the faith placed in a long and undisturbed possession of the royalty; the customary payments being made for renewals. The capital would not have been embarked, says Hugh Taylor, Esq., in his evidence before the Episcopal and Capitular Revenues Commissioners, May 17, 1849, "except in the confidence that at all events forty or sixty years would

The vestry is separated from the chancel by a screen; and the font is of excellent workmanship. A spacious burial-ground is attached to the edifice; but no parsonage-house is yet erected. Service is performed by one of the curates of Easington.

In Shotton, anciently *Ceatton* and *Scotton*, there were, according to Boldon Book, sixteen villains, holding, paying, and working like those of Boldon. Robert Chet, William Lorimer, and Saddoc, are the tenants named. The smith held an oxgang of 15 acres for his service. The whole vill paid 11s. for cornage, and provided one milch cow. Thomas, the punder, held 8 acres, and paid 40 hens, 300 eggs, and 4s. The demesne was farmed with a stock of three draughts and 200 sheep, and paid 24 chalders of corn, as many of oats, and 12 of barley; and four marks for the stock of sheep.

Edmund de Denum, in 1350, died seised of a mesuage and 24 acres in Shotton, which place is not mentioned in Hatfield's Survey. By decree, August 16, 1673, a division of common lands was made. Much of the property within the vill is held by copy of court-roll under the manor of Easington. About 1756, Elizabeth Thompson, whose ancestors had held lands in Shotton from the time of Queen Elizabeth, intermarried with Charles Brandling, Esq., of Gosforth, Northumberland; and *Shotton Hall* subsequently became the property and residence of their second son, the Rev. Ralph John Brandling.

Shotton Grange Colliery.—This pit was sunk by the Haswell Coal Company in 1841, on the south side of the Hett Dyke, for the purpose of working the five-quarter seam, and also in expectation of meeting with the Hutton seam in good workable condition, which had been sunk to in the Haswell pit, on the north side of the dyke. In 1849, the undertaking had cost nearly £120,000, from which neither profit nor interest had been derived.* The Hutton seam was found to be inferior in quality, and the five-quarter was therefore principally worked at first; after which the Beaumont or Harvey seam, below the Hutton, was sunk to. A drift was also made, at much labour and expense, through the Hett Dyke, which was found to be of great thickness and very hard. The good Hutton seam on

elapse before any change in those respects was made, it being no more than usual for lessees to have leases of the above duration where such a large amount of capital is embarked. The royalty won by Shotton colliery is almost exclusively leasehold, so that this kind of property is all that the company depend on for compensation."

the north side was thus reached, and a direct underground communication made between the Shotton and Haswell collieries, which will enable the coals of that seam to be brought to bank at the first-named pit, and transmitted thence to Hartlepool for shipment. The five-quarter seam, 3 feet 6 inches thick, is at the depth of 127 fathoms; the main, 4 feet thick, is 14 fathoms lower; the low main, 3 feet 7 inches, 20 fathoms; and the Hutton seam, 4 feet, 19 fathoms deeper; being 180 fathoms in all. The depth to the Harvey seam is 210 fathoms. The coals are called in the market, Shotton Wallsend and Shotton Unscreened.

FLEMINGFIELD is a tenement about 2 miles to the west of Shotton, granted by Bishop Stichell, out of the moors, to John de Flemyng of Newcastle, Isabel his wife, and their heirs, to be held by homage, service, and 66s. 8d. rent. The estate, after having reverted to the see, was held, under Bishop Hatfield, by Walter Hawyk, and was devised by Bishop Langley to Thomas Holden, Esq., for 90 years, under 20s. rent. The Conyers family held it during the latter part of the 17th century. Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause, "*Hutchinson v. Hutchinson*," Flemingfield was advertised for sale on June 8, 1848. It contains a farm-house and 194 A. 38 P. of meadow and arable land, and now belongs to Mr. Henry Bell, of Durham.

EDDERACRES, containing 376 acres, lies to the south-west of Easington. By Boldon Book, "Adan, the son of John, held *Etheredesacres*, in exchange for land which his father held in Great Halton. Afterwards he sold half the vill to Nigel, brother of John the Clerk, to be held of the bishop in chief; and he pays for that moiety half a mark: and Drogo of Midilham pays half a mark for the other moiety, which he holds in pledge for the said Adam." John del Halle de Elvet held the estate of the bishop *in capite*, by homage, fealty, and 13s. 4d. rent for all services; and on his death without issue, the husband of his sister, Alicie, assumed the local name. Edderacres was afterwards parcel of the possessions of the chantry of St. John the Baptist, in the church of St. Oswald, Durham, founded in 1402 by Richard, Joan, and Gilbert de Elvet. After the Dissolution, the manor continued in the crown till the reign of James I., when it was granted by letters patent, with the rest of the possessions of the chantry, to Simon Wiseman and Richard Mare, to hold of the king's manor of East Greenwich, in free and common

soccage, under a yearly rent of £11 12s. 2d., payable at the Annunciation and the Feast of St. Michael. The Wilkinsons have for many years been proprietors of Edderacres, which now belongs to the representatives of the late T. S. Wilkinson, Esq.

LITTLE EDEN.—This manor is situated on the north bank of Eden Dene, the rivulet in which divides Castle Eden from the parish of Easington. Traces of foundations are visible in a field called Chappel Hill, in which was formerly an ancient tower, taken down by the late Rowland Burdon, Esq. Little Eden was an estate of the Hawicks, the last of whom, Walter Hawyk, on March 2, 1426, settled his estates on trustees, "for as mekil as he purposed to travail unto the kynge's service into the parties of Fraunce." His daughter, Joan, married Robert Rhodes; and on her death, the right of succession was vested in John Trollop, of Thornley. The *Heremitage* and the *Conygrate* are bequeathed in the will of John Trollop, Esq., January 3, 1569, to Leonard Trolloppe, he "paying yerly therefore to my heires xxx couple of conyes, without other rent, during the lyfe of the said Leonard." After the decline of the Trollop family, Little Eden became a possession of the Heaths, and was sold by George Heath, Esq., to Major-general John Lambton. In 1800, Ralph Lambton, Esq., conveyed Little Eden and *Beggarsbush* to Rowland Burdon, Esq. The latter estate, with *Cotsford Grange*, after belonging to the Heaths, was, in 1740, in the possession of Francis Brandling, merchant, and descended to the Ildertons, from whom it was conveyed to Major-general Lambton. Little Eden, Sigeworth, Eden Hall, Black Hill, and *Cotsford Grange*, containing together 774 acres, were leased on May 13, 1804, for 12 years, at the yearly rent of £550. *Cotsford* and John Burdon, Esqrs., and their two sisters, are now proprietors of *Cotsford Grange*. The western part of Little Eden, late the property of Mrs. Ibbetson, now belongs to Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn. *The Garden of Eden* is the name given to a cottage and orchard in the dene.

EDEN-DEYNE-HOUSE.—Nicholas Heath, Gent., of Eden, and Elizabeth his wife, and Archibald Waddell, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, on June 1, 1655, to Thomas Delaval, Esq., of Hetton-le-Hole, the messuage called Deyne House, with a garden, orchard, and certain closes, having a right of road from the highway leading from Easington to Little Eden, and a similar exemption from tithes with that place. In 1675, the premises were

sold by Robert Delavale, Esq., and Rebecca his wife, for £850, to James Hall, of Monk-Hesleden, who, with Jacob Wilson, of Sunderland, conveyed them to Hannah Wilson, spinster, who intermarried with Fran-

cis Harrison, of Sunderland. Their descendants, in 1763, sold Eden-Dene House, or Dene House, to Rowland Burdon, Esq., and it now belongs to the proprietors of Cotsford Grange.

PARISH OF CASTLE-EDEN.

THE parish of Castle-Eden is bounded by Easington on the north, by the chapelry of Wingate (formed of portions of the parishes of Castle-Eden and Kelloe) on the west, and by Monk-Hesleden on the south and east. The parish forms but one township, which is co-extensive with the manor.

THIS parish and township comprise an area of 1,935 acres. Its population, at the successive periods of return, was 362, 257, 281, 260, 558, and 491; of which latter number 247 were males and 244 females. There were, in 1851, 96 inhabited houses and 13 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, was £4,518.

In 1851, the Hartlepool branch of the North-eastern railway, which passes over 3 M. 7 F. 107 Y., and covers 42 A. 2 R. in this parish, contributed £100 15s. to the local rates, and £104 12s. 6d. in the following year; the gross amounts collected in those years being £257 15s. 8½d. and £253 18s. 2½d. The station near the village is 7 miles from Hartlepool, and 10½ from Ferryhill.

The receipts from the poor-rates, in the year ended Lady-day, 1855, amounted to £245 10s., and in aid of rates, £4 7s. The expenditure was, for in-maintenance, £16 9s.; out-relief, £91 19s.; workhouse loans repaid, &c., £15 19s.; salaries and rations of officers, £20; other expenses, £16 1s.; total expended in relief, £160 8s. Constables' expenses before justices, 15s.; vaccination, 19s.; registration fees to clergymen, £1; county-rate, £75 6s.; parliamentary registration, £1 9s.; all other purposes, £22 13s.; total expenditure, £262 10s.

CASTLE-EDEN consists of the more considerable village called the *Factory*, and the old village of Castle-Eden, lying about half a mile apart from each other. The Factory, so called from extensive cotton works having been erected at the place by the late Rowland Burdon, Esq., but which, for many years, have been discontinued, is situated on the turnpike road between Stockton and Sunderland, 15 miles north of the former place, 12 south

of the latter, and 2½ from the sea. There is a large and commodious inn and posting house, called the Castle-Eden Inn, with brewery and malting attached, at which the petty sessions are held for the southern division of Easington Ward. A school for boys is supported, by Mr. Burdon and the payments of the children, the average attendance at which is about 40; and at a short distance, on the road side, is a neat stone building, erected as a school-house for girls, which is supported by Mrs. Burdon and the quarterly payments of those attending. There is a literary and reading society, which is well supported. A friendly, or benefit society, held at the Inn, was commenced in Castle-Eden, Aug. 10, 1793, and is said to be the first institution of the kind established in England. There is a post office in the village, a cabinet-maker's work-shop of considerable extent, and some other tradesmen. Horticultural exhibitions, steeple chases, &c., are held annually. A little to the north, and on the south side of the dene, are the erections of the *Castle-Eden New Winning*; but the colliery operations are suspended.

The old village of Castle-Eden lies a little off the main road, to the north. It consists of about 17 workmen's cottages, with flower gardens in front; at the north of the village is the church, near which is a pleasantly situated dwelling, occupied by the Misses Burdon.

Castle-Eden House,* or, as it is locally termed, *The Castle*, the property and residence of Rowland Burdon, Esq., is a spacious mansion, situated to the north-east of the church. The exterior of the building is plain; but the dimensions and arrangements of the interior are chaste and elegant, particularly the gallery and staircase, recently fitted up. The surrounding plantations and

* In Castle-Eden House is preserved the cup of the last abbot of Bury, a capacious goblet of Dutch glass, handsomely mounted in silver, but without any inscription. A cover of silver has been added

in good taste, by its latter owners. After the Dissolution, the cup came into the hands of the Reeves of Suffolk, and by descent to the first Rowland Burdon, Esq., of Castle-Eden.

pleasure grounds are extensive, and the magnificent conservatory, erected about two years ago, is constructed after the most approved models. The whole of the estate has been much improved by its modern owners; and *Castle-Eden Dene*, in particular, by a judicious combination of art with its wild natural beauties, has been rendered one of the most romantic and pleasing spots in the north of England. Its previously inaccessible fastnesses have been opened out by a winding path of between three and four miles in extent, which commences near the house, and after a devious course, through woods, over rocks, and near waterfalls, terminates at the sea shore.

"A poet, and a poet only," says Dr. Granville, "can do justice to the many varied beauties of this enchanted region. The brilliant tone and robust pencil of Stanfield might seize and portray some of its truly magnificent pictorial features, which appear, as it were, purposely arranged for the artist, in some of the happiest and incessantly varying combinations of rocks that seem split asunder by some geological catastrophe, and hanging woods, which, in many places, actually darken the face of the sun, and serve to perpetuate night.

"A winding and safe road, throughout the whole extent of this defile, serves admirably the purpose of displaying its endless beauties to the many hundred visitors who, during the summer, are admitted by the liberal proprietor to the enjoyments of this magnificent region, containing some of the finest scenery in Durham county. Seen from the upper part of the dene, not far from where a stream of water springs from the crevice of a rock, and, forming a natural cascade, falls into the Gunner's Pool, the road can be traced to a considerable distance through the valley below. Snake-like and in broad coils it rushes down the deep sides towards the bottom of the dell, which is too much steeped in gloom to reveal its own secrets. Here and there the road is seen for a moment to right itself upon a level in the shape of a platform, or to wind round a steep bank covered with trees and brushwood; but it soon again takes a downward course, and proceeds to its destination.

"Caves, gloomy and unfathomable; masses of rock, detached and rolled down precipices—among which a stream of water frets and murmurs—and trees of every species that place themselves in the soil of Great Britain—such are some of the features that strike the attention

of the visitor, who in general prefers approaching the dene, and exploring it, from the lowest or sea-shore entrance. Gay vehicles, filled with such visitors, are seen almost constantly ascending from below; and many did I behold on that day, from a circular terrace that overlooks a hanging wood, and heard them trying their prolonged halloos, to provoke an echo which faintly answered to their calls. Gipsy parties are spread among the steep and grassy slopes, seeking for a spot where to display their picnic baskets. They gaze upwards at the azure of the sky, which they can only behold through the various clumps of trees that hang over them, forming a refreshing canopy to their repast."

The town of Jodene or Yoden is mentioned by Simeon as having been the northern limit of Scula's piratical oppressions (see page 307). "In those days," it is added, "Ealfrid, the son of Britulfine, flying from the pirates, came beyond the mountains towards the west imploring the mercy of St. Cuthbert and Cutheard the bishop that they should give him some lands. And Cutheard gave him these towns: Esington, Sileton, Thorep, Hovedon, Yoden, duas Ceaaton (Shotton), South-Yoden, Holom, Hoten, Tumlington, Billingham with its appendages, Scrufaton (Sheraton); and Bishop Cutheard, having completed fifteen years in the bishopric, died."

During the life of Cutheard, Tilred (see vol. i., p. 23) redeemed South-Eden, and gave one half of it to the church of Durham, that he might become a monk in that monastery, and the other half to Norton that he might be made abbot there.

Robert de Brus, who became lord of Eden after the Conquest, granted the chapel to the monks of St. Cuthbert, with all tithes and parochial dues, upon condition that within four years the prior should build a chapel within the vill and procure it to be consecrated. This is supposed to be the origin of the parochial church of Eden; and that a castle or manorial residence supplied the addition to the name. Eustace de Eden having become indebted to Leo, the Jew of York, the monks of Durham advanced 17 marks to release him; and to discharge this debt, he gave half his land to St. Cuthbert, and 10s. out-rent from the moiety that he preserved. Seven donations of land in Eden were given to the church of Durham by William de Turp (Thorpe); in one of the grants of which the chapel of St. James is named.* Bishop de St. Barbara, about 1150, devised

* On the site of this chapel, about 100 yards north of the bridge between the mansion house and the church, a workman, in 1775, found a vase of thick greenish glass, resembling that of the beads and

snakestones attributed to the ancient British. The neck of the vase is narrow; and a number of short tubes, all closed at the ends, proceed from the body. The mouth was applied to a human skull, so

half of the tithes of Castle-Eden to Guisborough Priory ; and Ivo, son of Adam de Seton, bestowed the manorial right upon the same institution. Lands in the parish were rented of the church of Durham by the Claxtons. King Edward VI., by letters patent, March 27, 1553, in consideration of £1,343 3s. 4d., granted to Simon Welbery and Christopher Morland the lordship of Castle-Eden, late parcel of the monastery of Guisborough, with £20 issuing out of the rectory of Eden, 26s. issuing out of the lands of St. Cuthbert at Durham and the lands of John Claxton at "Eden in the parish of Hesledon," the messuage and appurtenances in Eden in the tenure of John Jackson, late belonging to the church of Durham, and four messuages in Wingate, together with the lands of Lanchester college, to be holden of the king in chief, as one fortieth part of a knight's fee. Castle-Eden, with all its rights, became the property of Anthony, eldest son of Simon Welbury. John Welbury, July 6, 1614, sold the manor to Sir Robert Carey, afterwards Earl of Monmouth. Before 1678, it had become the property of Sir William Bromley, K.B., of Baginter, Warwickshire, whose great-grandson, William Throckmorton Bromley, Esq., in 1758, sold it to Rowland Burdon, Esq., grandfather of the present proprietor.

This family are descended from Thomas Burdon, of Stockton, who was nine times mayor of that town between 1641 and 1655. He married Elizabeth,

daughter of John Swainston, and had, with several daughters, two sons, George and Henry. He died in 1657, and was succeeded by his eldest son, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hutchinson, Esq., of Trimdon, and dying in 1681, was succeeded by his only surviving son, the Rev. Rowland Burdon, some time of Sedgfield. He married Sarah, daughter of John Reeve, Esq., of Great Milton, Oxfordshire. On his death in 1750, he was succeeded by his only son, Rowland Burdon, Esq., baptized January 7, 1724, a merchant in Newcastle, and purchaser of Castle-Eden. He married, August 26, 1755, Elizabeth, daughter of George Smith, of Burn Hall, and dying October 25, 1786, left an only child, Rowland Burdon, Esq., of Castle-Eden, who married, first, on June 27, 1780, Margaret, daughter of Charles Brandling, Esq., of Gosforth, Northumberland, by whom (who died February 17, 1791) he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, born January 18, 1783, and died January 30, 1791. Mr Burdon married, secondly, in 1794, Cotsford, daughter and sole heiress of General Richard Mathews, and had issue four sons, Rowland, Richard, John, and Cotsford, and three daughters, Elizabeth-Anne, Frances, and Mary-Cotsford. He died September 17, 1838, in his 82nd year.* Rowland Burdon, Esq., his successor, is a magistrate of the county of Durham, and chairman of the quarter sessions.

Arms.—Az., three palmer's staves, inter semee of cross-crosslets, gu.

near the surface as to leave the bottom of the vase exposed in the gutter of the hedge. The body had been deposited horizontally, and covered with loose stones; the head towards the east. The vase was full of earth, and when emptied seemed to retain a subtle aromatic smell. This mode of sepulture seems to be of an earlier date than the 12th century, when the chapel of St. James, named in William de Thorp's grant, was founded.

* ROWLAND BURDON, Esq.—Amongst the many philanthropic or patriotic individuals who have appeared in the county of Durham, none have attained a higher place in public estimation than Rowland Burdon. The town of Sunderland, in particular, found in him one of the most munificent of its patrons. He was one of the earliest examples of a merchant representing an English county, having been elected member of parliament for the county of Durham in 1790, when he at once directed his energies and talents to the furtherance of its prosperity. The turnpike road from Sunderland to Stockton was procured by his exertions; but the most magnificent production of his inventive genius and genuine patriotism is the cast iron bridge at Sunderland. In 1791, he brought the subject before parliament; and in the following year, with some difficulty, obtained an act for its erection. After having caused an experimental rib to be cast, and set up by Messrs. Walkers, of Rotherham, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Wilson, as clerk of the works, Mr. Burdon brought forward a proposal to the town of Sunderland and the county, for constructing a bridge, on his principles, over the Wear. This proposal was adopted, and the foundation-stone was laid, amidst great rejoicings, by Mr. Burdon,

on the 24th September, 1793. He advanced £30,000 towards the completion of this grand undertaking; and on the opening of the bridge for general use, August 9, 1796, in the presence of his royal highness the Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Burdon was appointed, *pro tempore*, provincial grand master at a very splendid masonic ceremony and procession.

In 1796, Mr Burdon, was again elected M.P. for the county. On September 7, 1801, he addressed a letter to the freeholders of the county, announcing his intention not to offer himself again as a candidate; and Sir Henry Vane Tempest at once became a candidate for the vacant seat. Addresses to Mr. Burdon, however, were forwarded from South Shields, Sunderland, Durham, and Gateshead, requesting him to alter his resolution. Failing in this, a county meeting was held, at which he was proposed and seconded as a fit and proper person to represent the county; and Sir H. V. Tempest honourably withdrew from the contest. Mr. Burdon was consequently elected without opposition, July 26, 1802. In this election, the ordinary course of proceedings was completely reversed; the solicitations and exertions being all made by the electors, the object of their choice alone remaining at home, quiet in the bosom of his family, until thus honourably recalled to public life.

In 1806, Mr Burdon finally declined the representation of the county. At this period, the unfortunate failure of the bank of Surtees and Co. put a stop to the useful pursuits of this true patriot. His life interest in the Castle-Eden estate was advertised for public sale. It was described as the mansion-house, gardens, &c., containing 171 A.; certain houses and lands in Castle-Eden, containing 1,580 A., let at

THE CHURCH.

THE ancient chapel of Saint James of Eden, founded by Robert Brus, and afterwards appropriated to the priory of Guisborough, has already been alluded to. The present church was erected in 1764, by Rowland Burdon, Esq., as recorded by the following inscription on a marble tablet in the vestry:—

"Anno Domini MDCCLXIV. This Sacred Fabric, which consuming Time had now reduced to ruinous Decay, was, with the addition of a Steeple, rebuilt from its old foundation, by Rowland Burdon, Esquire, at his own free charge: who thus most humbly dedicates to the service of ALMIGHTY GOD a portion of that wealth His blessing hath conferr'd; the Tenants bearing their part of the labour of leading the materials. T. Todd, Curate; W. Lane, Church Warden."

£1,325 10s.; and 50 A. let to Webster, Wilson, and Co., for 21 years from November, 1799, at the yearly rent of £300. His share in the Newcastle Fire Office and Water Works, and a large pew in St. Nicholas' church, Newcastle, were included in the advertisement. To the honour of the gentry of the county, however, they interfered to prevent the alienation of Mr Burdon's family property. A committee were appointed to raise a subscription-loan of £15,050, for the purchase of his life and reversionary interests in Castle-Eden, upon security of that estate, with interest at 4 per cent.

"This measure," it was observed in the prospectus, "which originated in motives of public gratitude for past services, the committee are fully aware, falls very short of being a proper acknowledgment for those disinterested exertions in Mr. Burdon's public as well as private life, from which the commercial and landed interests of the county of Durham have derived advantages of the most extensive importance.

"In order to anticipate any objection as to the insufficiency of the accommodation proposed, the committee think it necessary to state that Mr. Burdon has refused to accept of any other accommodation than that of a loan."

The following sums were subscribed:—The Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham, £1,000; William Russell, Esq., £1,000; Joseph Bulmer, Esq., £1,000; George Robinson, Esq., £500; Thomas Nicholson, Esq., £500; William Ingham, Esq., £500; William Grieves, Esq., £500; the Rev. Robert Gray, D.D., £100; the Rev. George Stephenson, £100; Mrs. Bramwell, £100; Mr. Grimshaw, £100; Miss Sanderson, £100; Messrs. Richard and Marshall Stonehouse, £100; Mr. Ralph Hills, £200; Messrs. Cooke and Co., bankers, Sunderland, £500; the Rev. Dr. Price, LL.D., £100; Messrs. Mowbray and Co., Durham, £500; John Graham Clarke, Esq., £200; William Darnell, Esq., £200; Robert Clarke, Esq., £500; Henry Stapylton, Esq., £100; the Rev. Mr. Anstey, £100; William Sleight, Esq., £100; George Sutherland, Esq., £200, &c.

The estates were of the clear annual value of £1,600 or thereabouts. They were to be conveyed to trustees for 99 years, who were to pay the interest half-yearly; £800 at the end of the first and second years, £1,000 at the end of each year to the 13th; £1,200 at the end of the 14th; and £1,250 at the end of the 15th; the clear annual surplus of the rents and profits, after the above payments and expenses of the trust, were to be paid to Mr. Burdon, or in such other manner for the benefit of himself or his family as should be expedient.

Further security for the repayment of the principal was made, in case of the death of Mr. Burdon. The trustees were William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle; Joseph Bulmer, Esq., of South Shields; Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of Bishopwearmouth; William Maland, Esq., of Pall Mall, Westminster; and Anthony Murton, Esq., of South-

Two uniform aisles were added by the late Rowland Burdon, Esq.; and the church has, from time to time, received several other improvements. It is a very neat and commodious structure, containing sittings for 450 persons. The spire forms a pleasing object in the surrounding landscape. It contains a clock, the dial of which faces the west. The font, an oval basin of marble, with a Bible by Baskerville, two folio Prayer Books, a silver flagon, chalice, and paten for the altar, were all the gifts of the patrons. A mutilated effigy of a monastic, apparently in the Benedictine habit, lies in the church-yard, and is supposed to represent one of the ancient chaplains of Saint James. The ground is ornamented by rows of trees.

ampton. The securities were settled and approved of by Francis Hargrave, Esq., Q.C., and Robert Hopper Williamson, Esq.

It was not in the nature of Mr. Burdon to remain totally inactive, Though unable to participate, to the extent of his wishes, in furthering the welfare and prosperity of the county, he was not the less intent upon that object. One of his last public efforts was made in obtaining the act of parliament for the improvement of the harbour at Hartlepool in 1832; a measure productive of as important and beneficial results as any to which he had ever lent his aid.

At a public meeting, March 17, 1837, at the Exchange Buildings, Sunderland, the Rev. Robert Gray, rector, in the chair, it was resolved, "That Rowland Burdon, Esq., of Castle Eden, in this county, having originally planned the execution of the Iron Bridge over the Wear at Sunderland, and having chiefly assisted in its construction, both by procuring an act of parliament for the same, and by advancing the principal part of the funds employed in its completion; having also materially aided in planning and carrying into effect the several improvements made in the public roads leading to and from Sunderland, as well as in procuring the making of new roads; and having thereby rendered the most important service to the borough of Sunderland and its neighbourhood, a public subscription be forthwith entered into amongst the inhabitants of the borough, and any individuals connected with it, for the purpose of promoting the erection, in honour of Mr. Burdon, within the borough, of an enduring public memorial, which may at once record the grateful sense which they entertain of his services, and in future times may stimulate others, like himself, moving in public life, to consider the good of the community more than their own private advantage."

The committee were, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley; Mr. Beckwith, Mr. C. Bramwell, Mr. R. B. Cay, Dr. Clanny, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. C. Ferguson, Mr. C. Gowland, the Rev. R. Gray, Mr. G. Harrison (William Street), Mr. Hopps, Mr. Jonassohn, the Rev. B. Kennicott, Mr. G. W. Longridge, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. Ord, Mr. T. Reed, jun., Mr. Scott, Mr. Scurfield, Mr. Smart, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Wood.

The personal appearance of Mr. Burdon was that of a stout independent Englishman; and while he possessed the usual accomplishments of the truly polished gentleman, the cheerful and benevolent cast of his countenance attracted the esteem and respect of all who approached him. As a commercial man, he was known and respected by the wealthiest merchants of the Tyne, Tees, and Wear. The philanthropy, the public spirit, and the integrity of Mr. Burdon, notwithstanding the comparative retirement of his later years, rendered his name deservedly popular in the county of Durham, where it is still known as a household word.

THE REGISTER contains entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages, from 1720 to 1812.

Castle-Eden curacy; the prior of Guisborough anciently imp., now the dean and chapter of Durham; Rowland Burdon, Esq., patron. Dedication to Saint James.

CURATES.—Radulphus Capellan; D'ns Warinus; William de Infirmaria, 1180, 1196; John Capellan de Eden occurs 1363; Robert Harding occurs 1501; John Wilson, 1541; George Gibson, 1577; Christopher Vickers, 1582; Richard Jackson, 1586; Thomas Branger occurs 1635; Stephen Woodfield, 1673 died 1708 (vicar of Hart); Walter Bourn, 1724; John Todd, 1763, p. res. Bourne; James Ord, A.M. (of West Langton Hall, co. Leic.) 1813; Henry Mills, A.M., p. res. Ord; Ralph John Brandling, A.M. (rector of Middleton, near Leeds), p. res. Mills; H. K. Collinson, A.M., 1827, p. res. Brandling; John Burdon, A.B., p. res. Collinson; Henry Baker Tristram, A.M., 1845, p. res. Burdon.

There is no glebe nor parsonage. A rent-charge of £12 4s. is paid out of the manor of Castle-Eden; and in 1723, £10 per annum was added under the will of Lord Crewe. William Bromley, Esq., gave £200, to which the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty added £200, with the amount of which a third part of the Island farm, in the parish of Bishop-Middleham, was purchased, (see page 255,) the rents of which form part of the income. The living was further augmented in 1830 with £200 from Rowland Burdon, Esq., £100 from Lord Crewe's trustees, £100 from Mrs. Pincombe's trustees, and £400 from Queen Anne's bounty. In 1835, the living was stated as worth £62 per annum. A rent-charge of £25 (fee-simple, £750) is granted by the dean and chapter from the corn-tithes of Castle-Eden. By order in council, dated August 19, 1853, and gazetted September 16 following, "all that the yearly rent-charge of £91 awarded to the former holder of the second canonry in Durham cathedral in lieu of tithes, arising out of or upon lands situate within the parish of Castle-Eden, in the county of Durham," was "transferred to and vested in the Rev. Henry Baker Tristram, incumbent of the perpetual curacy," and his successors. The great tithes of the parish belong to the second stall of Durham cathedral.

Engine Manufactory, &c.—This establishment, situated at the crossing of the Sunderland and Stockton turnpike road and the Hartlepool railway, was for some years carried on by Thomas Richardson, Esq., of the Middleton works, Hartlepool. The premises contained foundries, steam-engines, and other necessary machinery,

and were held by lease, to expire November 13, 1853, at a rent of £15 per annum. Mr. Richardson died October 18, 1850; and the manufactory and stock were sold by auction April 4, 1853.

CASTLE-EDEN COLLIERY is above a mile distant from the village of Castle-Eden. The shaft and other erections are at the extreme east of the parish of Castle-Eden; and the colliery village, a few yards distant, is built in the parish of Monk-Hesleden. The village, which consists of several rows of workmen's houses, having a considerable space of ground between each row, has a post-office, a rural police, two public houses, and several tradesmen. The railway station at the village is 6 miles from Hartlepool, and 11½ from Ferryhill. The national school, which is well attended, is a large ornamental stone building, comprising master's residence and separate departments for boys, girls, and infants. The building cost about £1,100, the amount of which was defrayed by the owners of the colliery, public subscription, and a government grant. On the visit of the government inspector, July 18, 1853, 80 children were present at examination; 210 had been admitted during the preceding twelve months; 202 had left; and the average attendance had been 60. The general observations were—

"Buildings, good-sized room; no class-room. Desks against the wall. Play-ground good. Books deficient supply; apparatus, one large black-board. Besides 210 fresh admissions, there have been between 80 and 100 re-admissions during the year."

The Wesleyan Methodists and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and the Latter Day Saints hold meetings on the Sundays in the open air. Water for domestic purposes has to be carted from Castle Eden, as there is no supply in the village.

The colliery is carried on by Messrs. Cook and Co. At the depth of 120 fathoms are the three and five-quarter seams, together 8 feet thick; the main coal, 5 feet 4 inches thick, is 7 fathoms lower; the low main, 3 feet 6 inches, is 28 fathoms lower; and the Hutton seam, 3 feet 3 inches, is 25 fathoms beneath; making a total depth of 180 fathoms. The pit is about 15 miles within the western outcrop of magnesian limestone at Thickleby, and borders on the outburst of new upper red sandstone. As in other collieries to the south of the Hett Dyke, the Hutton seam, so valuable to the north, is very tender. The coals are transmitted by the Hartlepool railway, a distance of about 6 miles, to the Victoria dock for shipment.

PARISH OF MONK-HESLEDEN.

THIS parish is bounded by Castle-Eden on the north, by the sea on the east, by the parish of Hart on the south, by Kelloe on the west, and on the north-west by the chapelry of Trimdon. It contains four townships, viz., 1, Monk-Hesleden; 2, Hulam, or Holom; 3, Sheraton; and, 4, Hutton-Henry.

MONK-HESLEDEN.

THE township of Monk-Hesleden comprises 2,453 acres of land and 484 of water. The population, in 1801, was 150; in 1811, 148; in 1821, 164; in 1831, 176; in 1841, 490; and in 1851, 1,495, of whom 775 were males and 720 females. The increase at the two latter periods is attributable to the formation of the Hartlepool railway and the opening of the new collieries. In 1841, there were 94 inhabited houses, 3 uninhabited, and 1 building; and in 1851, there were 303 inhabited and 27 uninhabited. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £4,310.

The Hartlepool branch of the North-eastern railway has an extent of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles and an area of 27 acres in this township. In 1851, it contributed £78 2s. 2d., and in 1852 £115 9s. 2d. to the local rates; the gross amounts collected in those years being £209 7s. 4½d. and £306 13s. 11d.

During the year ended Lady-day, 1855, the account of Monk-Hesleden parish with Easington Union stood as follows:—

INCOME.		£.	s.
Poor-rates:—Monk-Hesleden, 286 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> ; Sheraton and Hulam, 57 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> ; Hutton-Henry, 259 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>		603	9
In aid of poor-rates:—Monk-Hesleden, 7 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Sheraton and Hulam, 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; Hutton-Henry, 3 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>		12	16
		£616	5
EXPENDITURE.			
In-maintenance:—Monk-Hesleden, 8 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ; Sheraton and Hulam, 1 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> ; Hutton-Henry, 21 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>		30	19
Out-relief:—Monk-Hesleden, 120 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; Sheraton and Hulam, 23 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Hutton-Henry, 76 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>		221	4
Workhouse loans, repaid, &c.:—Monk-Hesleden, 17 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; Sheraton and Hulam, 4 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> ; Hutton-Henry, 10 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>		32	4
Salaries and rations of officers:—Monk-Hesleden, 21 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Sheraton and Hulam, 5 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Hutton-Henry, 13 <i>l.</i>		40	6
Other expenses:—Monk-Hesleden, 17 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; Sheraton and Hulam, 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; Hutton-Henry, 9 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>		31	5
		£355	18
Law-costs:—Hutton-Henry.....		6	10
Carried forward.....		£361	8

	£.	s.
Brought forward.....	£561	8
Constables' expenses before justices:—Monk-Hesleden, 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Sheraton and Hulam, 16 <i>s.</i> ; Hutton-Henry, 3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>		9 9
Vaccination:—Monk-Hesleden, 9 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> ; Hutton-Henry, 1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>		11 10
Registration fees to clergymen:—Monk-Hesleden, 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; Sheraton and Hulam, 4 <i>s.</i> ; Hutton-Henry, 3 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>		8 18
County-rates, &c.:—Monk-Hesleden, 71 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; Sheraton and Hulam, 25 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> ; Hutton-Henry, 32 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>		129 19
Parliamentary registration:—Monk-Hesleden, 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> ; Sheraton and Hulam, 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Hutton-Henry, 1 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> ...		3 13
For all other purposes:—Monk-Hesleden, 32 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; Sheraton and Hulam, 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> ; Hutton-Henry, 32 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ...		68 13
	£594	10

The *Butterknowle Slip-dyke* (see vol. i., p. 575) runs westward from the sea at Hesleden Dene,* parallel with the Hett Dyke, (see page 353), and at an average distance of about 3 miles to the south. This dyke throws the strata 40 fathoms downwards, and affords the only instance in which the new red sandstone is thus thrown in.

MONK-HESLEDEN, or LOW HESLEDEN, is a small village situated near to Hesleden dene, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east from Castle-Eden, $13\frac{1}{2}$ north-by-east from Stockton, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from the sea. The church, the vicarage, a tenement called *Hesleden Hall*, and a few mean cottages are all that constitute the village.

THE CHURCH

Is a plain unadorned edifice, with modern sash windows, consisting of nave, chancel, and a low tower with a pitched roof. The baptismal font and pulpit are in keeping with the building. There are two stoves for

* An aperture was discovered, June, 1849, in the side of the hill in Hesleden Dene, which was found to be the entrance to a large cave, evidently long shut up. On further search, five human skeletons were found, one of which was of large size. When discovered, the bones seemed nearly perfect; but on being brought to the light, they crumbled away. History and tradition are silent relative to this cave and its contents.



warming the church ; but it is at all times damp. A solitary marble tablet, to the memory of Madam Maire, adorns the north wall. The church will accommodate about 200 hearers. It was new roofed and repaired in 1795; the old lead being sold towards paying the expenses.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 (parchment) contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1578 to 1812, and marriages from 1578 to 1753. No. 3, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Hesledon vicarage is a discharged living in the deanery of Easington; and a peculiar to the dean and chapter of Durham. The prior and convent, patrons to the Dissolution; since, the dean and chapter. Episc. proc., 4s. 4d. Dedication to St. Mary.

VICARS.—William de Redmarshall, chaplain, circ. 1307; D'ns John de Bywell, cap., 1322, p. m. Redmarshall; John de Ingleby, 1331, p. m. Bywell; William del Hey, 1340, p. m. Ingleby; John de Gritton, 1348, p. m. Hey; John de Ingleby, 1349, p. m. Gritton; William de Marton, 1358, p. res. Ingleby; J. de Riggeton, 1380, p. m. Marton; W. Marmill, 1384, p. res. Riggeton; J. Burgeys, 1384, p. res. Marmill; W. de Matton, 1385, p. res. Burgeys; T. de Yafforth, 1398, p. m. Matton; T. Preston occurs 1424; to whom, by the name of their beloved chaplain, John Prior of Durham and the convent granted a corrody, Dec., 1430; R. Kirkby, 1434; T. Turpynne, 1446, p. m. Kirkby; R. Rudd, 1485; T. Lynne, 1504, p. m. Rudd; R. Whitehed, 1527, p. m. Lynne; R. Ducket, 1560; J. Stephenson, 1562, p. m. Ducket; H. Wandles, cl., 1578, p. res. Stephenson; M. Leonards, A.B., 1628, p. m. Wandles; E. Morecroft, A.M., 27th May, 1639; J. Wood; E. Morecroft, jun., 1682, p. res. Morecroft, sen.; R. Leeke, A.M., 1700, p. m. Morecroft; W. Partheriche Turner, A.M., 1714, p. res. Leeke; J. Wheeler, A.B., p. m. Turner; James Nicholson, A.B., 1753, p. res. Wheeler; Thomas Austin, cl., p. res. Nicholson; buried at Hesleden; Dickins Hazelwood, A.M., Ch. Ch. Oxon; resigned for Aycliffe V; William Hayes, A.B., Magdalen Coll. Oxon., 1806, p. res. Hazelwood.

Ten marks annually were granted by the prior and convent to their chaplain, William de Redmarshall. One mark of this sum was attached to the chapel of Hardwick. The vicar was bound to officiate in the church in person, and to provide another chaplain to officiate as deacon. In 1325, an augmentation was granted to the vicar, in consideration of the losses sustained by him from the incursions of the Scots; it consisted of "the croft which abuts on the vicar's garden; common of pasture for two horses, three cows and their calves of one year, four swine, and fifty sheep, within the demesne lands of Hesledon and the Prior pasture; and the smoke-pennies of the whole parish of Hesledon." The last article of the grant was to cease when the vicarage recovered its usual state of prosperity. At the general array of the clergy in 1400, the vicar of Hesledon furnished one archer.

The tithes of corn and grain of Hesledon and Hesleden Hall belong to the sixth stall in Durham cathedral. The great tithes of Hutton-Henry, the annual value of which is £90 (fee-simple, £2,700), have been granted by the dean and chapter to the living. The gross annual income was stated, in 1835, at £200, subject to the permanent payment of £21. The tithes of the whole parish were commuted, at meetings of the tithe owners of the respective townships, held on the 12th of May, 1837. The tithes of Hesleden township are £157, paid to the Bishop of Exeter; the vicarial tithes are £48.

CHARITIES.

Mrs. Burn's Charity.—The yearly sum of £5 was received, up to the year 1821, by the incumbent of the parish, in respect of this charity, and distributed amongst the poor not receiving parochial relief. The payment was latterly made by Nicholas Ruddock, Esq., of Hexham, who acted as agent for Isaac Sparke, a minor; but the estates at Hutton-Henry being sold to pay the debts of the latter in the year above named, the only document found relative to the charity was a copy of a deed of release, purporting to have been made upon a previous lease for a year. The original deed would have been sufficient evidence of the execution of a bond for securing £100 to the above charitable purpose, and the payment of interest up to 1821 would have proved that the bond had been unsatisfied; but the title-deeds had been given up to the purchasers, and no legal claim could be made for a continuance of the payment.

HIGH HESLEDON is a hamlet $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile east-by-south from Castle-Eden, and 6 miles north-west from Hartlepool. It contains a corn mill, a blacksmith, a joiner, a few farm houses, and a sort of beer-shop, with the spirit license.

BLACK HALL ROCKS.

BLACK HALLS is a farm on the sea coast, and derives its name from some very romantic rocks, about a mile from the mouth of Castle-Eden Dene. These rocks are broken into isolated masses, and scooped into deep caverns, of the most rude and grotesque appearance. Some of the caverns penetrate to a great extent into the rocks, and recede far beyond the light of day; others are open, and supported by natural pillars. These have been formed by the force and ceaseless action of the waves, which have also separated enormous masses from the coast, washing some away, but leaving others standing like the vast towers of a cathedral; in some places

the rock is perforated so as to resemble a finely pointed arch gateway.

Near Black Hall rocks, a lead mine, known by the name of the *Black Hall Lead Mine*, has been worked for many years, though without much success. It is at present laid in.

After passing through an extensive and deep excavation, the Hartlepool railway crosses Hesleden Dene by a viaduct; and is continued through Crimdon Cut, from which a lofty embankment forms an inclined plane to its termination. "For the space of the two last miles," says Dr. Granville, "this single (now double) railway forms, as it were, the back-bone of a ridge, partly natural and partly artificially raised, which becomes narrower as it proceeds onwards to its termination into the ocean, where the town of Hartlepool is situated. Its upper plane is just wide enough to admit that one line of rails and no more. In some parts (that is, farthest from the town) the ridge is nearly 100 feet high, in others only 75, 60, and 50 feet. On its left,

* The writer proceeds to state that, on leaving Hartlepool, it was his intention to proceed on foot, by the sea shore, to view the Black Hall rocks; but, fatigued by walking on the loose sands, oppressed by heat, and dreading a *coup de soleil*, he turned off to the west, and scrambled up the steep acclivity to the summit of the railway causeway. "But here," says he, "another danger awaited me, which I had not anticipated, and which, for the moment, presented itself in a much more threatening attitude than the one I had not had the courage to encounter. It has already been stated that the summit of the ridge, or causeway, is just wide enough to admit of a single set of railway trucks, which occupies the centre. The space left on each side is only of sufficient width for a man to walk upon; but he must be of strong nerves and have a steady head to do so; for as each margin of the causeway is unprotected by any barrier, and a precipice of 60, 70, or even 100 feet depth yawns below it, it is no ordinary head that can stand the walking upon the very brink of it, along the whole of an uninterrupted line of two miles and a quarter, as straight as the course of an arrow.

"To avoid the latter alternative, I took to the middle between the tracks, and thus proceeded on my pedestrian tour towards Hesleden, enjoying, from the height where I surveyed them, the magnificent sight of the ocean on my right, and of the fertile country on my left, which extended to the very verge of the hills on which Durham rose in the distant horizon.

"Presently, as I had walked about a mile without meeting a single object in my progress, a small black speck appeared in sight straight before me, and at the farthest visible point, which seemed to occupy the centre of the long and narrow causeway. At first the object, flanked on each side by lofty and dark embankments, seemed stationary, like an insulated rock between them. But as I kept progressing on my way, it appeared to detach itself from the surrounding landscape, and to stand out in front of it, until it left the landscape behind, and an empty space besides. The latter kept increasing at every instant as the object got larger and larger, and thus showed that the latter was travelling on the same causeway as myself, and advancing towards me.

"Then, and not till then, the frightful thought shot across me, that this was one of the long and heavy trains of loaded waggons, rolling

the waters of the German Ocean leave a broad sandy shore, along which runs a double and triple parallel line of sandy hillocks, from 20 to 30 feet in height, capable of defending the basis of the ridge from the inroads of the sea. On the right or land side, a rich succession of corn-fields appear to a considerable distance, until they merge into a more varied and still further landscape."* This part of the line is now adapted for locomotive engines. It is one of the heaviest existing gradients; but is overcome by the trains being generally composed of empty waggons on their return to collieries.

Hesleden (the *hazel-dene*) was granted to the prior and monks of Durham by Bishop William de Carilepho, who held it till the Dissolution. The advowson of the vicarage and the great tithes were restored to the new cathedral church; and Queen Elizabeth granted Hesleden Hall to Robert Bowes, Esq., of Barnes, as a reward for his services during the Northern Rebellion. Four of the inhabitants of "Munck Hesleden," and five of those of "Hoton Henrye," joined that insur-

down the inclined railroad on its way to the terminus at Hartlepool—a thought which the total absence of smoke, or of any appearance of fire in a train that was moved without a steam-engine, prevented my entertaining before.

"Of the reality of my surmises, and of the awfulness of my position, I soon became convinced, as, with increased velocity and almost noiseless revolution, the rolling train kept nearing me, showing its long line of dark waggons guided by no human hand that could stay its progress on perceiving my danger. Of that danger I became quickly sensible; and in the emergency of the instant, I knew not which way to escape, unless, indeed, I attempted the perilous experiment of retreating down the precipitous side of the causeway, the bottom of which was, in this part, immersed in an extensive sheet of water. Places there were indeed, here and there, on the summit of the causeway, where the platform swelled out to afford room for the workmen, when employed on the road, or any stray traveller, to retreat to while the trains are passing. But none such were at hand where I stood transfixed almost to the ground, convinced that inevitable destruction awaited me if I continued in the centre of the railway, or serious personal injury if I retreated to the narrow path between the rail and the brink of the causeway. Meantime upon—

'Those single ribs of steel,
Keen as the edge of keenest scimitar,
The lengthened cars rolled on.'

"There was not a moment to be lost. I could now distinctly see and count the loaded waggons; and as the drumming noise of their revolving wheels became louder and louder, I felt sick at heart. What was to be done? I threw myself with my face flat on the ground, athwart the narrow path on the right of the rail, with my arms extended, and quickly retreating backwards until my legs and body hung pendulous against the side of the causeway—my head being just above the edge of it—I kept myself thus suspended by my arms stretched on the ground, until the whole train had passed me, its downward velocity fanning the very air on my cheeks.

'As the cars roll'd on their rapid way,
I bow'd mine head and closed mine eyes for dread.'"

rection; and one execution took place in each township. Bowes conveyed the estate, in 1572, to Nicholas Tweddell, in whose descendants it continued till 1759, when John Tweddell, of Hesleden Hall, master and mariner, Grace his wife, and Hannah Tweddell his mother, joined in a sale of their property to Rowland Burdon, Esq., for £1,385, reserving £20 a year rent-charge to Hannah Tweddell, for life, and two garths in Hesleden to John Tweddell and his heirs for ever. (See page 320).

Lands and tenements in Hesleden were granted, in 1612, to William Whitmore, Esq., and Jonas Verdon, Gent., both of London, who granted them, two years afterwards, in parcels, to various purchasers. The greater part of these premises descended to Nathaniel Pewterer, Gent., who, in 1763, conveyed *The Black Halls* and other property to Rowland Burdon, Esq.*

An estate had formerly belonged to the Reeds of Hart; another to Robert Bromley of the same place (who, in 1644, was returned as well affected to the parliament, and was employed in sequestrating the estates of his loyal neighbours); and another to Gilbert Wyldbore, of School-Aycliffe, Clerk, and Frances his wife, from whom it passed, through Christopher Mickleton and John Dodshon, and their heirs, to Robert Whar-ton, and subsequently to the Wyls. The whole of these passed, during the last century, to the Burdons. *Stoney-Carr-Field*, now called *Fill-Poke*, from the abundance of hazel nuts which grow there, was, in 1697, the property of Robert Aisley, Gent., who sold it, in 1700, to Mary Bowser, widow, of Bishop Auckland; and Richard Bowser, Clerk, in 1777, conveyed it to Rowland Burdon, Esq., for £1,900. An estate in Black Halls has, for

several descents, belonged to the Wilkinson family. There are three farms called Black Halls, one of which belongs to Lady Sharp. *Mickel Hill* farm, *Monk-Hesleden* farm, and *Lane House* farm belong to the representatives of the late Mr. Burdon.

HARDWICK HOUSE.—This pleasant mansion is situated near the sea, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east from Castle-Eden, and 15 miles south-by-east from Sunderland, and is surrounded with scattered plantations and various kinds of forest trees. It is a regular square building of brick, with a front to the south and west. In one of the chimneys of the attics is a secret recess, used as a place of concealment by the Catholic priests, at the period when the exercise of their religious rites was proscribed. Service was performed in the domestic chapel here previous to the erection of the chapel at Hutton-Henry. The hall is now occupied by Thomas Moor, Esq.

In the dene which runs from Hardwick to the sea† there is a chapel excavated in the limestone rock, where the mysteries of the proscribed faith were celebrated in times of danger. The entrance to this cave is about 4 feet high; and the interior measures 9 feet by 6, and is 7 feet high. The niche in which the cruets stood is still visible. The altar is very narrow; and the mouldering remains of a rude crucifix are still visible in the wall. The approach is difficult, and requires great caution, as there is a precipice immediately beneath, at the foot of which is a running stream.

An ancient chapel, with lands in Hardwick, were granted at an early period to the convent at Durham; a possession which was confirmed by several successive kings and pontiffs. Ranulf de Fisseburn, for 12 acres

* On the 5th of February, 1807, by order of the assignees of Aubone Surtees, Rowland Burdon, John Brandling, and John Embleton, bankrupts, certain freehold messuages, tenements, farmholds, lands, and grounds, situate in High and Low Hesleden, with a spring of wood in Hesleden Dene, containing together about 1,550 acres, the property of Mr. Burdon, were advertised for sale. They were at that time in the several possessions of Messrs. Harding, Messrs. Lax, Messrs. Thompson, Matthew Thornton, Robert Berkley, and several others. The premises were to be put up at £25,600. A part of the dene, from Swardon's Slack to Tomp's Hole, had been settled by arbitration; the trees and herbage being assigned to Mr. Wilkinson, and the royalty to Mr. Burdon. In every other part of the dene, the hedge, and not the burn, was the boundary between their properties.

† CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—The body of a young woman was found on the 26th July, 1842, by the sea side, near to Hardwick, under suspicion of having been murdered. It was stated that the deceased was the daughter of a potter, named Dixon, resident at Wolviston; that she had been seduced by a young man from a neighbouring village, who, having since married, murdered the deceased and fled. During the inquest, the father, brother, and sister of the girl who was missing from Wolviston, swore to the identity of the deceased;

and their evidence was corroborated by a woman who deposed that the stays which were produced, and which were taken from the body, were made by her for the girl in question. After this apparently conclusive evidence, the coroner consented, on the application of the father, to give up the body to him for interment. Before, however, it had well reached its intended resting-place, a police officer, who had been in quest of the supposed murderer, arrived with the startling information, that both the young man and the missing girl were alive and well at Lofthouse, in Cleveland—whither the father, by direction of the coroner, immediately proceeded, and actually found his daughter. On an adjourned inquest, at which additional evidence was produced, it appeared that the deceased, whose name was Jane Jackson, was the daughter of a respectable man at Easington; the girl had been living as servant with Mrs. Middleton of Sedgefield, and on returning from a visit to her mother, who was ill at the time, she was seen passing through Shotton, and afterwards proceeding in the direction of Castle Eden Dene; and from the condition in which she was found, no doubt existed of her having been brutally murdered, but by whom no evidence has ever been obtained, though in the month of Sept., the government offered £50, and the county £50, for the discovery of the murderer.

of land, had a grant of the chapel from the prior with license to have mass celebrated in it by his own chaplain. The chapel seems to have been destroyed during the ravages of the Scots in the reign of Edward II.; and the manor was exchanged for Muggleswick by the convent and Bishop Pudsey. The manor and vill of Hardwick were granted by Bishop Robert to John de Malton, to hold by the twentieth part of a knight's fee and suit at the county court of Durham only. John de Denum died seised of the manor in 1327; and his brother and heir assumed the local name of Herdwyck. Margaret de Ogle occurs, about 60 years afterwards, as holding the manor for life, by grant from William de Martin, vicar of Hesleden, and John Forster, chaplain, with remainder to Richard and John Aske, William Benet, and Richard Gurneys, chaplain. In 1391, John Aske was returned heir of entail; and his posterity continued to hold the manor until 1587, when Robert Aske, or Asken, alienated it to Christopher Maire, Gent., of Durham. Hardwick continued in possession of the Maires till the present century, when it passed to the Withams, from whom it was purchased by the late Marquis of Cleveland. It is now the property of F. A. Milbank, Esq. *Hardwick Hall* farm contains 260 A., and *Blue House* farm 340 A.

HULAM.

THE united townships of Hulam and Sheraton contain an area of 2,256 acres. The population of Hulam, at the successive enumerations, was 7, 11, 16, 15, 21, and 29; 9 of the latter number being males and 20 females, inhabiting three houses. The township consists of two farms, which support their poor jointly with Sheraton. The annual value of property in the united townships, assessed to the county-rate in 1853, was £1,528.

By Boldon Book, Holome rendered 20s., and carried the bishop's wine with a draught of six oxen. The heirs of William Claxton, by Hatfield's Survey, held Holome, which was once Thomas de Holome's, and rendered 26s. 8d. In the 7th Eliz., George Claxton sold the manor, for £506 13s. 4d., to Edward Perkynson, of Newcastle, whose eldest daughter and coheir became the wife of Henry Midford; and her son and heir, Christopher Midford, sold it to James Perkinson. Before 1670, it had become the property of the Strodes of Dorsetshire. On the death of Serjeant Strode, about 1708, Bishop Crewe entered the estates within the county as an escheat for want of an heir; when Mr. Evans, who lived beyond London, brought an ejectment, he being really heir-at-law. The bishop, being threatened with an application to parliament, prudently surrendered

possession, and paid a considerable sum for costs and damages. Evans sold the estate, with lands in Sheraton, to Dame Isabel, widow of Sir Ralph Carr, Knt., of Cocken, whose grandson, Ralph Carr, Esq., sold them, in 1729, to Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., of Crossgate, for £8,500. Hulam is now held by the representatives of the late Anthony Wilkinson, Esq.

SHERATON.

THE population of Sheraton was returned, at the successive periods of enumeration, at 99, 97, 116, 110, 147, and 128: 65 of the latter number were males and 63 females; and there were, at the same date, 23 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited.

The village of Sheraton, anciently Shurveton, is situated on the Sunderland and Stockton turnpike road, 3 miles south of Castle-Eden, and 12 north of Stockton. It contains a day-school for girls; and there are two public houses, and some other tradesmen. The township contains five farms.

Thomas, the son of Stephen, the son of Burnolf, gave a carucate of land in Shroveton, with pasture for 1,000 sheep, in perpetual alms to the steward and leprous brethren of Sherburn Hospital; and Bishop Pudsey confirmed the grant. By Boldon Book, the vill was held in drengage in two moieties. John held one half, but was discharged of the services of half the drengage for Crawcrook, which he had quit-claimed. Thomas, who held the other moiety, rendered 30s. for cornage, four lot chalders of malt, the like of meal and of oats; and for every carucate of villain land he ploughed and harrowed two acres, and wrought four days at harvest with one man, carried half a tun of wine and a millstone to Durham, and provided half a milch cow. As a drengage, he fed dog and horse in proportion to half a drengage, attended the forest chase with one greyhound, and provided two cords and a half of provender and two men, made suit at court, and went on embassies.

In Bishop Hatfield's time, the moieties of Sheraton were held by the Lord de Neville and John de Aske, under specified rents and services. The names of Thomas Hexham and the heirs of William Wakefield and Alan de Tesdall occur in the Survey. Lord de Neville's portion descended through Hogo de Billey, Roger Thornton, and other proprietors, to John Lord Lumley, who suffered a recovery thereof in the 15th year of Bishop Tunstall. The moiety of Aske descended to Richard Aske, who died in 1460, leaving John, his son and heir, under age. A fourth part of Sheraton,

with half that of Hulam, was alienated, in 1591, by James Casson and Jane his wife, to Henry Midford, Gent. The property seems to have been afterwards much divided. Three acres of arable land, called *Ladie-lands*, and a certain garth in Monk-Hesleden or Hutton-Henry, from which the lights in the parish church had been supported, were, on June 12, 1600, granted by Benjamin Harris and Robert Morgan, of London, to Thomas Clayton, of Beautrove, to be held in soccage of the manor of East Greenwich as fully as the queen granted the same to them by letters patent of the 11th June. Sir William Chayter, Bart., of Croft, in 1685, conveyed this property to John Spearman, Gent., of Durham; and John Spearman, Esq., of Hetton-le-Hole, John his son and heir, and John Wilkinson, of Elvet, conveyed their lands in Sheraton, with the manor of Nesbit, to Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., of Crossgate, whose descendants are now the principal proprietors in Sheraton. John Brown, Esq., also holds property in the township.

HUTTON-HENRY.

THIS township, which forms the most westerly part of the parish, contains 1,987 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 156; in 1811, 155; in 1821, 174; in 1831, 162; in 1841, 287; and in 1851 it had increased to 1,067, of whom 582 were males and 485 females. The number of houses in 1841 was 58 inhabited, 2 uninhabited, and 4 building; and in 1851, 225 inhabited and 31 uninhabited. In 1853, the property was assessed to the county-rate at £1,951 per annum.

The Hartlepool Junction branch of the North-eastern railway covers an area of 6 acres, and has an extent of half a mile in this township. Its contribution to the local rates, which amounted to £150 in 1851, was £14 3s.; and in the following year, when the gross amount was £118, the railway contributed £12 1s. 8d.

The village of Hutton-Henry stands on high ground, nearly 2 miles south from Castle-Eden, and 13 north from Stockton. It contains four public houses, a dame's school, and some tradesmen. In 1824, a neat Catholic chapel was erected by the Rev. Thomas A. Slater, for the use of his own congregation. It is licensed, according to act of parliament, for solemnization of

marriages. A dwelling attached to it is called *Hutton House*.

In ancient records, this manor is called *Hotona*, *Huton*, and *Hootan*, or *Great Hootan*. According to Boldon Book, it paid 35s. for cornage, provided one castleman and one milch-cow, and paid eight chalders of malt, and the like quantity of meal and of oats. Richard and Utred are named amongst the tenants; and the villains wrought three days in autumn, with one man for each oxgang of land. The drenges performed the usual services.

Henry de Esh, from whom the manor derived its additional name, is stated in Hatfield's Survey to hold the vill of Huton, and four parcels of land there, by foreign service, rendering 53s. 6d. He, with several others, held lands in drengage, formerly Robert Perison's and Guy de Hutan's; and William Ward held lands, formerly belonging to Roger, the son of Philip. Though the family of Esh continued to hold the manor, various small possessions were held, from time to time, by the Herons, Boweses, De Valls, and Claxtons. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Richard Esh sold the manor to William Wyvill, who, in the 15th year of the same reign, conveyed to Christopher Maire, Esq. The estate of Hutton-Henry, and that of Rodid Ridge, containing 773 A. 1 R. 30 P., with the manor, extending over an area of about 3,000 A., were purchased, in 1819, by the Marquis of Cleveland, with certain reservations for the income and residence of a Catholic priest. The estate has passed, with Hardwick, to the present proprietor, F. A. Milbank, Esq.

Hart Bushes, the property and residence of a younger branch of the Maires, now belongs to George Townsend Fox, Esq.; and a farm called *Blakeley* is the property of the Rev. E. Davidson.

South Wingate Colliery, on this estate, was sunk by Messrs. Seymour and Co. It is on the extreme south-east of the great northern coal-field; and here the main coal seam goes out, and the fire-clay puts in, 4 feet thick, with iron ore balls, of about the size of an egg. The low main seam, 4 feet 2 inches thick, is 36 feet lower, making 732 feet dip, with 70 fathoms of limestone above the stratification. The site of the colliery is called Catley Hall.*

* An undertaking called "The Hartlepool and Hutton-Henry Coal, Coke, and Fire-brick Company," was brought before the public in May, 1855. The existing proprietors of the colliery proposed that the company should make a cash payment of £11,000, to meet liabilities, and a small annual instalment for ten years, without interest, to cover the advances made in developing the resources of the colliery. The working is carried on by one shaft in three compartments, and an

engine of 80 horse power for raising coal and pumping; and the estimated nett outlay for the completion of the winning was £13,000, which would realize a vend of 100,000 tons annually. Mr. Hall, however, in his work on the Northern Coal Field, estimates the cost of the pit at £20,000, and for railways and other machinery £70,000, making £100,000 in all, which, at eight per cent. on 270 working days in the year, is equal to £30 per day for interest alone.

PARISH OF KELLOE.

THE parish of Kelloe, to the west of Monk-Hesleden, originally consisted of the following townships:—1. Kelloe; 2, Coxhoe; 3, Quarrington; 4, Cassop and Tursdale; 5, Thornley; and, 6, Wingate. The two latter, in consequence of their vast increase of population, have been formed into distinct chapelries; and the present boundaries of the parish are, Monk-Hesleden on the east, Wingate and Thornley chapelries on the north, the parish of Bishop-Middleham on the west, and Sedgfield and the chapelry of Trimdon on the south. The townships of Coxhoe, Quarrington, and Cassop are incorporated in Durham Ward (see vol. i., p. 193), and in the Saint Nicholas sub-district of Durham Union.

KELLOE.

THE township of Kelloe contains 1,592 acres. The population, in 1801, was 80; in 1811, 72; in 1821, 101; in 1831, 102; in 1841, 156; and in 1851, 149, of whom 79 were males and 70 females, inhabiting 28 houses. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £2,727 9s.

During the year ended Lady-day, 1855, the receipts from poor-rates, in the township of Kelloe, amounted to £79 11s.; and in aid of poor-rates, 17s. The expenditure for in-maintenance was £1 2s.; out-relief, £12 10s.; workhouse loans repaid, £3 2s.; salaries and rations of officers, £3 17s.; other expenses, £2 17s.; total connected with relief, £23 8s. Constables' expenses before justices, £1; registration fees to clergymen, £1 2s.; county-rates, &c., £45 9s.; parliamentary registration, £1 12s.; for all other purposes, £7 6s.; total expenditure, £79 17s.

KELLOE TOWN, as the village is called, contains a public-house, and a few farm-houses and cottages. *Kelloe Old Hall* is now used as a farm-house. CHURCH KELLOE is a hamlet about half a mile to the west, and consists of the church, the vicarage, and another house. *Kelloe Beck* is a small trout stream, which rises from two heads near Thornley and Wheatley Hill, and flows by Coxhoe and Cornforth, exchanging its name for that of every village which it passes. After receiving rivulets from Ferryhill and Quarrington, it runs through the low grounds between Tursdale and Hett Moors, and terminates its course in the Wear at Croxdale.

East Hetton Colliery, worked by Messrs. Robson and Jackson, stands on the bank side, at a short distance above Church Kelloe, on glebe land. The workmen's houses are on the opposite side of the beck,

in the township of Coxhoe, forming a village locally called *Canaan*. It consists of several rows of houses, comprising a few public houses, and the ordinary shopkeepers. The ground belongs to — Fawcett, Esq.

Kellaw Magna and *Kellaw Parva* are named in old records. The freehold manor and vill, including the site of the modern village, is identified with the former. About the middle of the 13th century, Alexander de Kellaw occurs as a benefactor to Sherburn Hospital. Bishop Kellaw was of this family; and his brother, Patric Kellaw, commanded the troops of the bishopric against the freebooters of Northumberland. Joan, daughter of William and Agnes de Kellaw, in the 11th year of Bishop Langley, conveyed her possessions in marriage to John Fossour, who, in 1383, purchased from John Lord Neville a third part of the manor which had been held by the Nevilles. The Fossours made Kellaw their residence till the commencement of the 17th century, when they removed to Harbourhouse on the Wear. A warrant appears in the Sequestrators' Books, September 16, 1644, to Capt. Sharpe, Robert Roper, Symon Lackenbie, and Wm. Hall, to seize and sequester the estates of Lieut.-col. John Forcer at Town-Kelloe, and of Maior John Kennett of Coxhoe, and the estate of John Reed of Cassopp, and of all other delinquents and Papists in the parish of Kelloe. The tenants of Kelloe Town, it is stated, "all deny to take any part thereof." On the death of Basil Forcer, Esq., in 1782, without issue, the manor of Kelloe was sold to John Tempest, Esq., and is now the property of the Marchioness of Londonderry.

THE CHURCH.

THE church stands in a secluded valley on the north side of Kelloe Beck. It is a small edifice, of early English, consisting of nave and chancel, and a low

tower, supported by buttresses. *Thornley or Pity Porch*, the burial-place of the possessors of Thornley, was a large projection, which formerly opened into the nave by a pointed arch and half a circular arch supported by a low pillar; but its dimensions were reduced to the size of a common pew. In 1854, the chancel was taken down and rebuilt. The east window is of three compartments, under a pointed arch, of the early decorated date; in the south side of the chancel are three windows of two lights, and one of a single light. The south side of the nave has two large and one small arched modern sash windows; and on the north side are two of similar construction and a small square sash one. In the west side of the tower is also a small sash window. The floor of the church is boarded, and will accommodate 250 persons.

The cost of re-building the chancel was defrayed by the master and brethren of Sherburn Hospital. The church-rates are generally one halfpenny in the pound annually.

A chantry at the altar of the Blessed Mary, in the church of Little Kellaw, was founded in 1347 by John Fitz-Henry de Kellaw and Elizabeth his sister, for the daily celebration of mass for the good of their souls, and for the souls of their parents, and of all the parishioners of Kellaw. All the lands belonging to the family in Thornlaw, of £10 value, were appropriated in 1352 to the support of this chantry, which is thus identified with Thornley Porch.

The cemetery, which is of ample extent, is well walled round. It contains a stone coffin, ornamented with a cross-flory in bas-relief. A part of the ground is appropriated to the chapelry of Trimdon; and the lord of that manor pays £2 2s. annually to the vicar of Kelloe, for leave for himself and the inhabitants of the chapelry to be buried in it.

REGISTERS.—Books No. 1 to 3 contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1693 to 1812, and marriages from 1693 to 1753; No. 4, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Kelloe is a vicarage; the Bishop of Durham, patron; *olim* the Master of Sherburn. King's Books, £20; Tenths, £2; Episc. proc., 10s.; Arch. proc., 4s.; Pension to Sherburn Hospital, £1 6s. 8d. Dedication to Saint Helen.

VICARS.—Peter de Derlington; Henry de Burdon, 1724; Elias de Langneuton; Thomas de London; Nicholas; Thomas Cantuarensis; John Gray, ob. circ. 1339; Richard of Westminster, 1352, occurs

trustee in the Thornlaw charters; J. Burdon; T. Gray, 1418, p. m. Burdon; R. Marshall, 1428, p. m. Gray; W. Hewetson occurs 1494; J. Ellison occurs 1522; G. Baytis occurs 1536; W. Bennet, S.T.P., 1547, p. res. Baytis (prebendary of the 4th stall in Durham cathedral); R. Wilson, S.T.B., 1579, p. m. Bennet; J. Liveley, S.T.B., 1625, p. m. Wilson; T. Dixon, an intruder, ejected for nonconformity; T. Pierson, A.M., 1661; W. Howell, A.M., 1681, p. m. Pierson; W. Thompson, A.M., 1699, p. m. Howell; J. Douglas, A.M., 1735, p. m. Thompson; J. Dover, cl., 1742, p. res. Douglas; William Longstaff, A.M., 1771, p. m. Dover, ob. Dec. 1, 1806, æt. 73; George Stephenson, A.M., Magd. Coll. Oxon., 1807, p. m. Longstaff; Rev. Robert Birkett, p. res. Stephenson; Rowland Webster, A.M., 1851, p. m. Birkett.

At an inquisition taken in the church of Kelloe in 1339, it was deposed that five of the vicars had been collated by Bishop Beck, and one by Bishop Beaumont. The jurors were—Dns John, rector of St. Mary's in the North Bailey; John vicar of Middleham; William Bedale, chaplain of Fishburn; William of Gateshevid, chaplain of Trembleton (Trimdon); John de Alverton, chaplain of Kellaw, *Clerici*; John Freman of Cassop; Galfrid Fitz-Robert of Coxhoe; Thomas fil. Uttyng of Thornlaw; William Shakelock, Thomas fil. Nichol, Hughe Belle, of Kellaw, *Laici*. Such of the jurors as were clerks, owned that they had seen a letter purporting that one Philip, Bishop of Durham, had collated a clerk to the vicarage on the presentation of the Master and Brethren of Sherburn. That corporation appears to have exercised the right of presentation till 1579, when Bishop Barnes rejected Ralph Lever's presentation of George Swalwell (see vol. i., p. 453), and collated Roger Wilson. Since that time, the living has remained in the gift of the Bishop of Durham.

John Liveley, vicar (see page 129), on April 8, 1636, delivered a terrier into the Registry, describing the vicarage, which he had lately built, as "a very well contrived house," and mentioning certain quit-rents noticed thereafter. The glebe was described as consisting of several closes and small parcels of uninclosed land. The corn and hay tithes, payable to Sherburn Hospital, were, in 1644, let by the sequestrators to George Thompson, of Howlincarr-house, for £28 4s. 8d. monthly. At present, the glebe is all inclosed, and estimated to contain 222 acres. The annual income is stated at £197. The present vicar has been appointed surrogate for the surrounding populous district. In 1852, a grant of £288 6s. 8d. was made from the Maltby Fund, towards the restoration of the parsonage-house; and in the following year, an additional sum of £111 13s. 4d. was granted. It is a neat building, situated near the church, and surrounded with tastefully arranged flower gardens.

CHARITIES.

Airey's Charity, or Kirton's Dole.—By will, February 1, 1630, Henry Airey bequeathed £5, to be put out on good security, and the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish. The interest on £5, in the hands of one of the churchwardens, was for many years paid under the name of Kirton's Dole, and divided, about Easter, amongst the overseers of the six townships in the parish, 10d. to each, for distribution amongst their respective poor; but in consequence of the great trouble attendant on this arrangement, the principal was, in 1854, added to the church-rate.

Spark's Dole.—The yearly sum of 6s. was formerly paid by the Rev. W. S. Donnison, of Filliskirk, near Thirsk, and distributed to the poor as Spark's Dole; but nothing has been paid for above 50 years.

COXHOE.

THE township of Coxhoe, which adjoins that of Kelloe on the west, contains 1,055 acres; and its population, which has been latterly vastly increased by the opening of new coal mines, was, at the successive periods of return, 117, 171, 132, 154, 3,904, and 4,101. Of the latter number, 2,244 were males and 1,857 females; and there were, at the same time, 781 inhabited houses and 68 uninhabited. The property was assessed to the county-rate in 1853 at £5,197 19s.

* An important decision respecting tolls was given at the quarter-sessions, April 1, 1832, in an appeal, "*Furness v. the Justices of Durham*," when it was decided that Mr. George Emmerson, of Coxhoe, was not liable to more than one toll in the day for passing a turnpike gate with the same cart and horse, though with a different load, provided he did not travel a distance of more than 3 miles on the road.

At a special session for the highways for the county, May 13, 1854, an adjourned hearing took place on behalf of a number of rate-payers of the township of Coxhoe, to oppose the passing of the accounts of Thomas Wood, Esq., Coxhoe Hall, the surveyor for the township, on the ground of his having, without the consent of the rated inhabitants, applied the funds of the township to the making of a footpath from his residence to Kelloe church and on Quarrington Hill, instead of to the repair of the carriage road. The question in dispute was, whether a covering of engine ashes, small stones, and other cheap materials, such as had been laid down, came under the definition of a footpath under the Highway Act, 5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 68, sec. 45. Opinions on both sides were given by various road surveyors; and the bench decided that the accounts for work done on the portion of road mentioned as having been injured by Mr. Wood should not be allowed; but that they could not disallow the whole £24 objected to, as part of that sum had been expended in cutting down hills, and widening the road. The interpretation put upon the act was that the surveyor had no right to make a footpath without the consent of the vestry; and there was no question that in the first instance it was intended to make a footpath, but that the intention had been altered. The sum of £10 was therefore disallowed in the accounts, which were then passed.

The Hartlepool Junction railway has an extent of 3 F. 50 Y., and an area of 2 A. 0 R. 20 P. in this township; it contributed £7 12s. 6d. in 1851, and £6 6s. 8d. in 1852, to the local rates. The Clarence railway, with an extent of 70 Y., and an area of 34 P., contributed, in the same years, 11s. 3d. and 9s. 6d.; the gross amounts collected in the township being £492 14s. 4d. and £372 8s. 4d.

COXHOE village lies between a portion of the Hartlepool and Clarence railways, about 3 miles south-east from Durham, on the turnpike road, from that city to Stockton.* It is occupied principally by workmen's houses, and forms a street of about half a mile in length. At the north end is the portion called *Black Gate*, as the old toll-gate of that name is still continued. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels in the place, to each of which Sunday and day schools are attached. There are also two dames' schools. A considerable business is done by drapers, grocers, provision dealers, and others. There is an association for the prosecution of felons in the townships of Coxhoe, Quarrington, and Cornforth. At the north end of Coxhoe the Clarence railway terminates; passing which, *West Hetton* pit village commences, the colliery being but a few yards distant. A little further on the road is the residence of Mr. Johnson. At a short distance are *Park Hill* farm,† and *Crow Trees* farm house and cottages. At *Crow Trees toll-gate* a road

† The following letter, relative to this estate, illustrates the manner of calculating the renewal of leases under the see of Durham:—

"Bishop Auckland, Feb. 16, 1835.

"SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and am sorry to find that the amount of the fine, &c. for the renewal of the lease of the Parkhill Estate exceeds your expectations, but must inform you that the information you have received as to the general run of fines for putting in a life being one and a half year's rent is quite erroneous, the calculation for renewal of leases of that nature depending entirely upon the ages of the two existing lives, and consequently varying in almost every instance. In your case, the ages of the now existing lives are 64 and 42 respectively, and the calculation is made accordingly, and upon a very liberal scale. The see of Durham, as you may perhaps be aware, has received no fine upon this property for very nearly 40 years.

"On the other side, as you desire, I send you a statement of the proportions that will be payable by Messrs. Birkett and Lammas, but am unable to say how soon the new lease will be ready on the surrender of it—it may be done in perhaps a week or ten days after the surrender has been completed.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"R. A. DOUGLAS GRESLEY.

"To Mr. Turnbull, Hatter, Newcastle.

"Your own proportion, £158 2s. 6d.; Mr. Birkett's do. £23 19s. 3d.; Mr. Lammas' do. £4 15s. 9d.; Total, £186 17s. 6d."

leads off to Sunderland by way of Rainton. *Bow Burn* consists of a few houses towards the Shincliffe station.

Coxhoe Hall, the residence of Thomas Wood, Esq., stands in a healthy situation, in a good sporting country. It is a handsome square building, fronting nearly south, and forming a conspicuous object from many parts of the country. The estate contains 1,056 acres, and is scattered over with rising plantations. The hall and 100 acres belong to the representatives of Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., and the remainder to James Farish, Esq.

Strenuous efforts have been for some time made to procure funds for the erection of a church in this locality. In 1845, it was proposed to the ecclesiastical commissioners to form a district, including the whole of the townships of Coxhoe and Quarrington, the western part of the township of Cassop, and the whole of the township of Cornforth, in the parish of Bishop-Middleham, then estimated to contain altogether a population of 3,100 persons, but, according to the returns of 1851, containing 3,700. The average distance from any church is more than two miles, and none of the sittings in the parish church of Kelloe are free. It was proposed that one half of the sittings in the projected church should be free; but as there are no resident landed proprietors, and few persons possessed of sufficient means to subscribe largely, an appeal was made to the public in June, 1852. At that time, the Church Societies had subscribed £500; the Bishop of Durham, £50; the Rev. T. H. Yorke, vicar of Bishop-Middleham, £100; Henry Blanchard, Esq., £200; the Rev. R. Webster, £50; the Rev. J. Birkett, £40; the Rev. H. Williamson, £20; James Farish, Esq., £10; and there were smaller sums to the amount of £40 19s. No further progress has yet been made.

The *Clarence Hetton*, *Crow Trees*, *Coxhoe*, and *West Coxhoe* collieries (the latter commenced by the "Durham County Coal Company") are worked by Messrs. Robson and Jackson. According to Mr. Dunn, the five-quarter seam, 3 feet 8 inches thick, is found at Coxhoe pit at the depth of 10 fathoms; 10 fathoms lower is the main coal, 4 feet 2 inches; the Hutton seam, 4 feet thick, 41 fathoms lower; and another seam, 1 foot 9 inches thick, 24 fathoms lower; making a total depth of 85 fathoms. In the *Crow Trees* pit, the five-quarter seam, 3 feet 6 inches thick, is at the depth of 45 fathoms; the main coal, 4 feet 6 inches thick, 12 fathoms further; the low main, 2 feet 4 inches, 26 fathoms further; and the Hutton seam, 18 fathoms lower still. The above collieries are sunk a little within the outcrop of the magnesian limestone.

Bolden Book contains no notice of Coxhoe. John Denum died seised of a moiety of a coal mine, and of a messuage and twelve acres, in the 10th year of Bishop Beaumont. According to Hatfield's Survey, a resident family had then assumed the local name; but the Blakistons had previously acquired the manor and vill, which they continued to hold till 1621, when the estate passed by marriage to William Kennett, Esq., whose great-grand-daughter, Mary, married Kenneth, Earl and titular Marquis of Seaforth, of the kingdom of Scotland. The earl engaged in the rebellion of 1715; and his lady died in exile at Paris in 1739. Before 1749, John Burdon, Esq., had purchased the manor; and he, after 1758, conveyed to John Swinburn, Esq., husband of his niece, Sarah Burdon. William Swinburn, Esq., brother and successor of John, died without issue; and the estate, after passing to Major William Swinburne, was sold, December 19, 1794, under a decree in Chancery, to John Foster, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. From him it passed to Thomas Cooke, Esq., and afterwards to Anthony Wilkinson, Esq. The royalties descended, under the devise of John Burdon, Esq., to the family of Hale of Guisborough.

The manor was offered for sale in 1824, and described as consisting of three farms yielding a rental of more than £1,000 per annum; with water, corn, and bone mills, labourers' cottages, &c., and a poor-house for the maintenance of its own poor; the whole held for the term of 1,000 years.

The Wilkinsons are descended from Richard Wilkinson, Esq., of Crossgate, city of Durham, whose youngest son, William, died in 1717, leaving issue, 1, Thomas, of the city of Durham, barrister, who married December 17, 1717, Mary, daughter and heiress of William Featherstonhaugh, of Brancepeth and Stanley; he died February 20, 1733, after which his widow married Sir William Williamson, Bart, of Monkwearmouth; 2, John; 3, Anthony; 4, Richard.

Anthony, the surviving son, baptized September 19, 1684, married Deborah, daughter and coheir of Gilbert Machon, Esq., and had issue, William, his successor; Thomas, of Brancepeth, married in 1757, Jane, daughter of R. Wilkinson, of Kirk-Ella, Hull, and had four daughters (1, Deborah, married to Calverley Bewicke, Esq., of Close House, Northumberland; 2, Anne, married to W. W. Bolton, of Hull; 3, Jane, married to Fewster Johnson, Esq., of Ebchester Hill, Durham; 4, Maria-Isabella); Gilbert, of Newcastle, merchant, married Jane, only daughter of Hauxley Surtees, of the same place; Margaret, married to

Thomas Wharton of Old Park, M.D.; Isabel, married to John Richardson, Esq., of Framwellgate; Anne, married to Timothy Hutchinson, Esq., of Egleston; Deborah, married to William Reed, Esq., of Sand-Hutton, York; and Elizabeth, married, 1st, to George Mowbray, Esq., of Ford, and 2nd, to John Goodchild, Esq., of Pallion.

Mr. Anthony Wilkinson died 1758, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, of Newcastle, who served the office of high sheriff of Northumberland in 1757. He married Philadelphia, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Thomas Clennell, Esq., of Clennell, Northumberland, and had issue seven sons and two daughters, one of whom, Dorothy, was married to Henry Collingwood, Esq., of Lilburne Tower, Northumberland (his second wife).

Mr. Wilkinson died October 14, 1768, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Anthony, who died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother Robert. This gentleman married, about 1782, Hannah-Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Robert Spearman, Esq., of Oldacres, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters; the oldest daughter married Calverley Bewicke Bewicke, Esq., of Close House, Northumberland; and the 2nd daughter, Hannah-Isabella, married Warren Maude, Esq., of Green Bank, Durham.

Mr. Wilkinson died November, 1825, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., born September 25, 1785; married Miss Hall, and had issue, Anthony, Clennell, Mary-Ann, and Emily-Spearman. Mr. Wilkinson was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant, and served as high sheriff for the county, in 1837.

Arms—Gu. fesse, wavy, between three unicorns' heads, arg.

Crest—Out of a mural coronet, gu., a unicorn's head, arg.

The estate of Coxhoe pays a prescript-rent of 7s. 6d. to the vicar of Kelloe, and 12s. 6d. for the tithe of Coxhoe mill; £2 13s. 4d. to the Master of Sherburn Hospital, in lieu of corn-tithe; and a fee farm-rent of £3 4s. 8d. to Sir J. P. Twisden, Bart.

An estate was offered by sale by private contract in July, 1831, consisting of two farms. The *East Farm*, containing 383 A. 2 R. 19 P., was let for £450 a year; the *West Farm*, 274 A. 2 R. 32 P., for £311; and a lime-kiln and small tenements, for £83 10s. There were 30 acres of thriving plantations, of more than 20 years' growth, making a total measurement of 771 A.

Coxhoe corn-mill and farm; the *Stripes*, *Bridge Close*, and the *Corner* inclosures; 125 A. 2 R. of plantation; several freehold dwelling houses, including a

public house and a school, were sold August 3, 1832, to the owners of East Hetton colliery. This estate is subject to the payment of 3-28th parts of the prescript-rents payable to the Master of Sherburn Hospital and the vicar of Kelloe, in lieu of the tithe of Coxhoe mill.

QUARRINGTON.

THIS township, the most westerly portion of the parish, comprises 1,589 acres. Its population, participating in the increase of the district, was stated, at the successive returns, at 122, 143, 177, 173, 732, and 1,063; 570 of the latter being males and 493 females. At that time, there were 213 inhabited houses and 6 uninhabited. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £3,182 10s.

The Newcastle and Berwick (North-eastern) railway extends 5 F. 60 Y. and covers 6 A. in this township; and its contributions to the local rates in 1851 and 1852 were £31 12s. 6d. and £23. The Clarence line has an extent of 100 Y. and an area of 2 R., and contributed, in the years above named, £2 10s. 4½d. and £1 5s. The gross amount collected in the township in 1851 was £224 12s. 5½d., and in 1852, £162 2s. 6d.

The township of Quarrington, anciently Queringdon, is somewhat irregularly intermingled with that of Cornforth. It pays a prescript-rent of 3s. 8d. to the vicar of Kelloe. The village is situated about 3 miles south-east from Durham, and occupies the south-western base of a long ridge of limestone hills.

At a place called *Castle Hill*, about 2 miles to the west of Quarrington, in the ground belonging to a small tenement called *Stand-alone* or *Sedgebitlee*, are some traces of an ancient fortification. The ground plot, which is situated on a level, is nearly square, and contains about an acre and a half, which has been surrounded by a moat, and is thrown up regularly by a very gentle rise towards the centre. Several square foundation stones have been found in ploughing the ground. Tradition, upon what authority does not appear, has assigned this place as a residence to the Baliols at some remote period.

Quarrington Hill has twice been the seat of an encampment. The Scotch army, under the Earl of Leven, remained here from the 8th to the 13th of April, 1644, on their removal from Easington to Ferryhill, and thence to Darlington; and a detachment of the Duke of Cumberland's army occupied the south-western declivity of the hill for some weeks in the spring of 1747. The traces of the arrangement of their huts or tents are still visible.

In Boldon Book, *Quarringdenshire* included Sherburn, Shadforth, and Cassop. The punder had 20 acres, and rendered six score hens and 1,000 eggs; the greve held an oxgang, and the smith 12 acres; and four carucates of the demesne, with the sheep, stock, and pasture, were in the lord's hands. The shire paid 64s. for cornage, and provided three milch cows. The Master and Brethren of Sherburn Hospital held Quarrington Grange in Bishop Hatfield's time, with its appurtenances, under £18 18s. annual rent. Quarrington has since been leased by the Bishops of Durham to the families of Raket or Rackett, Allenson, Williamson, and others.

Bowburn Colliery, 17 fathoms to the main coal, *West Hetton*, 28 fathoms to the five-quarter seam, and *Heugh Hall*, 58 fathoms to the same, all in this township, are worked by Messrs. Robson and Jackson. There is a village at each colliery. A little to the west of the Heugh Hall is a quarry, in which basalt is wrought.

CASSOP.

THE township of Cassop lies to the north of Quarrington, and west of Thornley. It contains 1,622 acres; and its population, at the successive returns, was 33, 59, 78, 69, 1,076, and 1,769; 974 of the latter being males and 795 females, inhabiting 331 houses. In 1853, the property was assessed to the county-rate at £3,257 0s. 4d.

The North-eastern railway has an extent in this township of 1 m. 0 p. 190 y., and an area of 22 a. It contributed £40 7s. 11d. to the local rates in 1851, and £48 9s. 6d. in 1852; the gross amounts collected in those years being £201 0s. 8d. and £241 15s. 3d.

The village of Cassop is situated about 4 miles south-east-by-east from Durham. It commands an extensive prospect to the north-west, including the cathedral, and bounded by the western hills. Old Cassop consists of four farm houses and a few cottages. A mile from thence is the colliery village, consisting of rows of cottages, with eight public houses and a few shops. Horse and foot-races were held by the inhabitants of Cassop, on Thornley Moor, on Whit-Monday, 1853.

Cassop was anciently included in Querringdonshire, and was the centre of a large tract of open country used for the chase by the Bishops of Durham; whence its name, the *hop* or hill on which the *caza*, or chase, assembled. William de Kent, according to Boldon Book, held four oxgangs of land, and served in embassies, By Hatfield's Survey, Thomas Clerk of Elvet held the

same lands by similar service and 6s. 8d. The vill has since been held by lease under successive bishops; the names of Busbye, Davison, Archer, Tomlynson, Bailes, Wilson, Bewick, and Reed occur as lessees,

The corn-tithes of Cassop are held by lease for 21 years under the Master and Brethren of Sherburn Hospital. A parochial meeting for the commutation of the tithes, was held on the 19th of December, 1838. A prescript-rent of 3s. 8d. is paid to the vicar of Kelloe.

Cassop and Cassop Moor Cotlieries are worked by Ralph Park Philipson, Esq., and the coals are shipped at the Victoria Dock, Hartlepool: they are known in the market as Cassop Wallsend and St. Cuthbert's Wallsend.

TURSDALE.—This ancient manor is situated to the west of Quarrington; a farm-house, standing on a gentle slope of ground, being supposed to occupy the site of the mansion. On the north, a little dell receives the Kelloe (here called the Turdale) Beck, on its course towards the Wear.

The manor of Trillesden was granted by Bishop Philip to his servant, John le Boteler, whose granddaughter's husband assumed the name of Trillesden. His great-grandson, William de Trillesden, had, before 1337, alienated the estate to William de Elmeden. In 1451, Bishop Neville confirmed the manor to William de Elmeden, a descendent of the above, though the supposed grants and confirmations to Le Boteler had been delivered up to the bishop's chancery, to be there cancelled, with a confession that they were *false and fabricated*. In 1508, Elizabeth, the only daughter and heiress of William Elmeden, carried the estate in marriage to William Bulmer, Esq., and his great-grandson, Sir Bertram Bulmer, is said to have been one of the most gallant and expensive men of his age in this country. He was knighted at Durham on the first entry of James I., and afterwards spent much of his time at court; whilst his style of living at Trillesden was very splendid. Having dissipated much of his property, he raised a troop of men, at the head of whom he fought in the Low Countries; but being, on one occasion, deserted by his followers, he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. He died at Durham, and was buried at St. Oswald's on the 6th of May, 1638. Thirlesden, otherwise Turdale, was conveyed, on the 20th December following, for £1,658, by William Bulmer, Esq., of Morwick, to Lord William Howard of Naworth, whose son, Colonel Thomas Howard, was slain in the skirmish at Piercebridge (see page 142). Thomas Howard, Esq., son of the colonel, in 1692,

conveyed the estate, for £3,950, to William Wilkinson, Gent., of Crossgate, in whose descendants it has since remained.

Tursdale pays a prescript-rent of 5s. to the vicar of Kelloe, and £1 12s. in lieu of corn-tithe to the Master of Sherburn.

CHAPELRY OF THORNLEY.

THE chapelry of Thornley was formed by order in council, January 31, 1844, and licensed by the Bishop of Durham under the act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV. The district is bounded on the south-west by the township of Kelloe, on the south by the consolidated chapelry district of Wingate, on the south-east by the parish of Castle-Eden, on the east and north-east by the parish of Easington, on the north by the parish of Pittington, and on the north-west by the township of Cassop, in the parish of Kelloe.

THE township of Thornley, originally portion of the parish of Kelloe, contains 1,107 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 56; in 1811, 58; in 1821, 60; in 1831, 50; in 1841, 2,730; and in 1851, 2,740, of whom 1,423 were males and 1,317 females. At the latter date, there were 531 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited. The district included in the chapelry contained 564 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited; and the population was 2,902, consisting of 1,505 males and 1,397 females. The property in the township was assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, at £5,024 10s. 2d.

The receipts from poor-rates in the township of Thornley, during the year ended Lady-day, 1855, were £403 18s.; in aid of rates, £7 9s. The expenditure for in-maintenance was £61 13s.; out-relief, £164 18s.; workhouse loans repaid, £19 13s.; salaries and rations of officers, £24 12.; other expenses, £18 19s.; total connected with relief, £289 15s. Constables' expenses before justices, £2 17s.; vaccination, £6 18s.; registration fees to clergymen, £9 10s.; county-rate, &c., £83 15s.; parliamentary registration, £1 10s.; for all other purposes, £31 19s.; total expenditure, £426 14s.

The village of Thornley is 8 miles south-east-by-east from Durham, on the road from thence to Hartlepool, and about 5 miles from Easington. It contains a public house. *Thornley old Hall* is occupied by the colliery owners.

The modern village consists of pitmen's houses, shops, and public houses. A school for boys and girls is supported by the colliery owners. There is a Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Godric, and a school attached: on January 20, 1854, it was registered for solemnization of marriages. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have also places of worship. A library was established in 1843, to which the Thornley Coal Company and H. J. Spearman, Esq., contribute.

THE CHURCH.

THE foundation stone of the church was laid on the 20th June, 1842, in the absence of the Rev. R. Birkett, vicar of Kelloe, by the Rev. C. Abbott, curate. H. J. Spearman, Esq., gave an acre of ground as a site for the church and burying-ground. It is a plain stone building, from designs by Mr. H. Dunlop, slightly Gothic in style, consisting of a nave, with a single bell turret, and will contain from 300 to 400 persons. In December, 1850, Mr. Scott, surgeon, of Thornley, presented a chaste and elegant set of communion plate. The cup and paten bear the following inscription:—"Deo Ecclesiæ de Thornley, D.D., Gulielmus Scott, Decr, 1850."

The vicar of Kelloe is patron of the living; and William Ashley Shute, A.B., incumbent. By order in council, April 17, 1844, a grant of £134 per annum was made by the ecclesiastical commissioners, so as to bring the net annual income to £150. In the new scheme relative to Sherburn Hospital, it is arranged to augment this living with £50 per annum. In 1845, Thornley was placed in the list of benefices and churches for which houses of residence were to be provided; and £350 was granted for that purpose from the Maltby Fund, in the year ending November 1, 1852. The parsonage house is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is situated near to the church.

The adherents of Bishop William, during his contest with the usurper Comyn, "made a place of defence on the spot which is called Thornlaw; and there the bishop abode, getting such scanty provision as he might." Hugh, the son of Pinton, proprietor of Wingate, was appointed guardian of this fortress; but having been

seduced by a promise of Comyn's daughter in marriage, he traitorously surrendered the fort, and the good bishop narrowly escaped falling into the hands of his enemies. There are now no remains of this fortification; and the more recent mansion is used as a farm-house. A subterranean cavern in the limestone rock, a little to the south of this house, now used as a milk-house, is said to have communicated with an ancient chapel about twenty yards to the north, and to have been used for the purpose of escape or concealment; in confirmation of which it is said that two priests belonging to the Trollop family, who had escaped through this passage during the persecution in the reign of Elizabeth, were drowned in a pool near Sherburn, still called *Priest Pool*. The cavern itself is called *Knight's Hole*. *Signing Hill*, an eminence on the road to Durham, derived its name from the custom of making the sign of the cross, observed by travellers on first coming in sight of Durham cathedral.

Peter Harpyn held the manor of Thornlaw in 1190; and it continued in that family until Katherine Harpyn married Thomas de Lumley. The Lumleys, in the 14th century, acquired several parcels of land belonging to the Kellaws, out of which their chantry in Kelloe church had been founded. Margaret Lumley, who married John Trollop, survived her husband, and died some time before April 8, 1412, leaving John Trollop, her son and heir, then of age.* John, his grandson, was contracted by his father, July 21, 1473,† to Catherine Sayer, of Worsall; and Andrew Trollop, a younger son, was a warrior of some note in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. In France, he served under the Duke of York; but having afterwards adopted the red rose of Lancaster, he was slain at the battle of Towton, where he held a principal command.

John, son of John Trollop and Catherine Sayer, was

* The family of Trollop is supposed to have come from Lincolnshire, in which county there is still a baronet of that name. A curious marriage contract was entered into, in 1448, by John Trollop, who "acordyd with Ralph Pudsaye, of Barfurth, Esquier, that John, son and heire apparent of John Trolhope, schuld by the grace of God wed and tak to wyfe one of the doghters of the said Raufe at the election of the said John the fadir als him thinke their age will best acord; the said marriage to be made in all gudely hast that can be efter the fest of Pasch next comyng—for whilk marriage the said Raufe shal pay to the said John the fadir fourscore marks and five—and the said John the fadir shall giff to the said John the son and his wyff, landes to the veray value yerly of ten marc." He also "byndys himselfe that his lifelod (livelihood) is nowe of the yerly value of forty marc over the reprizez, beside the manor of Thornlaw and the demene;" and to preserve the same for his heirs, he covenants to sell none of his inheritance present or "that schal come to hym by any of his auncestres." If (which God defend!) John

contracted in marriage, when little more than an infant in arms, to Jane, daughter of Robert Tempest, of Holmside, and, after her death, married Alice Morland. The estate now began to be encumbered by the successive annuities granted to the younger branches of the family. John Trollop, for preparing to join the Northern Rebellion in 1569, was included in the act of attainder: his life was spared; but the estate was granted away by the crown. "The grantee," it is said, "came down to take possession. Old Trollop and several of his kinsfolk met the Londoner on the verge of the estate, disguised like countrymen, and received him with marks of respect as their new landlord, conducted him into the house, feasted him, and at length made him drunk. When the contents of Old Thornlaw and Great Harry pot‡ had taken full effect, and the new landlord was reduced to a state of insensibility, his obsequious tenants bound him hand and foot, placed him on horseback, and carried him to Hartlepool, where other friends were in readiness to receive them, and he was immediately carried on board a light skiff. The next morning he had full time to ruminate upon the baleful effects of Thornley pot, under the pangs of a severe fit of sea-sickness, on his voyage to Flanders, whither he was actually transported, and from whence he did not return before old Trollop had in some measure made his peace with the court, and had obtained a lease for life of the Thornley estate (under a yearly rent of £10). Trollop died in 1611, when his grandson, John Trollop, succeeded as heir of entail, and established his right against the crown lessees by a trial at bar before a jury of Berkshire."

Under the pressure of incumbrances, successive mortgages of parts of the estate were had recourse to; and the *Milne-field* and the *Gore* (the latter the best and principal portion of the property) were sold between

Trollop the son die without issue, the lands shall revert to his father. Lastly it was agreed that the bridegroom should remain in the governance of his father "till he be of reasonable age to governe himselfe." Each party binds himself in the penalty of £10 to observe these conditions.

† In 1476, John Trollop, of Thornley, by his will, dated at "Hartilpole," October 30, (which is attested by Richard Vavasour, mayor of that town,) bequeathed his soul to the Virgin, St. John the Baptist, St. Cuthbert, and all the blessed company of heaven, and desired that his body might be buried with the Friars Minors at Hartlepool, to whom he gave "xs. to syng a trentall (a service of thirty masses) for his soule." Amongst other legacies, he left to his three daughters £20 each, "to get them husbands."

‡ These were two notable pots, of great capacity, which had been frequently bequeathed by will, and had long descended as heir-looms in the house of Thornley."

1621 and 1625. On the 4th of December, 1636, John Trollop, eldest son of the proprietor, in a sudden quarrel at a horse-race at White-hall-dike-nook, fought with William Selby, Esq., of Newcastle, and slew him on the spot; when he immediately fled, and was outlawed at the ensuing assizes. On the breaking out of the civil war in 1641, the elder Mr. Trollop espoused the royal cause; and two of his sons were killed in the service of Charles I. and II. at Wigan and Oxford. His house and furniture, even to his grandchild's apartments, were seized by the sequestrators, who describe the goods as follows:—

“Inventory of all the estate reall and p'sonall of Mr. John Trollop of Thornley, Esq., Papist, and of Mr. John Trollop the younger, 14 Sept, 1644—In the hall, three ould tables and a chaire and a forme, 10s.; stuff in the parler, 18s.; in the inner parler, 13s.; his own chamber, £1; young Mr. Trollop's lodging-room, £2; *little John Trollope's* stuff, 10s.; kitchin stuffe, 5s.; a bull and four milk-kine, &c.; an ould lead, 3s. 4d.”

Like other Cavaliers, the Trollops, after the Restoration, found themselves reduced to the family mansion, and about a third part of their original estate. John Trollop, the survivor of so many misfortunes, died in 1668, leaving a son and grandson. The latter died in 1676, in the lifetime of his father, who thereupon sold the remainder of the property, for £1,500, to John Spearman, Gent., and retired to West Herrington, where he died in 1682. His remains were interred in Thornley Porch, Kelloe, at the charge of Mr. Spearman. The other parts of Thornley estate have been re-united by purchase by the descendants of Mr. Spearman.

The family of Spearman are descended from Robert Spearman, a younger son of the Spearman of Dunnington, Shropshire (seated there since the Conquest, and are said to be descended from the old Lords of Aspramond), who came into the north with the troops that suppressed the great rebellion called “The Pilgrimage of Grace,” and was at the battle of Solway Moss in 1542. He married, first, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Robinson, merchant, of Newcastle, but had no issue; and, secondly, a daughter of Whitfield, of Whitfield, Northumberland, by whom (who married,

secondly, — Bates), he had a son, Robert. In 35th Eliz., 1593, he held lands in Preston, in the manor of Tynemouth, and died in 1600, aged 81.

Robert, son of the above, married Alice, daughter of John Browne, lieutenant-governor of Tynemouth Castle, and had issue two sons* and three daughters. Thomas, the second son, born about 1598, married, November 16, 1620, Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of John Atkinson, Gent., of Cleadon. Robert, his son, born about 1623, married, in 1644, Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of John Pattison, of Boldon, by whom he had issue four sons† and two daughters. He died January 27, 1657-8, and was buried at Tynemouth.

John Spearman, Esq., eldest son of Robert, baptized January 16, 1645, was a sound and judicious lawyer and antiquary, and 30 years under-sheriff of Durham. In 1678, he purchased the manor of Thornley, and in 1686, a moiety of that of Hetton-le-Hole. He married, November 3, 1663, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Whitfield, Esq., jun., alderman of Durham, and had issue six sons and two daughters, of whom, Elizabeth, the eldest, married, July 4, 1687, Michael Mickleton, Esq., of Crook Hall; and Dorothy, the youngest, married Mr. Serjeant John Cuthbert, recorder of Newcastle. Mr. Spearman died September 21, 1703, aged 58.

Gilbert Spearman, Esq., sixth son of John, baptized August 17, 1675, succeeded to the Thornley estate. He was a barrister-at-law, and married, first, in 1697, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Bromley, Gent., of Nesbitt, by whom he had four sons; and, secondly, September 1, 1701, the daughter and sole heiress of Robert Pearson, Esq., of Bishop-Middleham, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He published, in 1729, in small quarto, “An Enquiry into the ancient and present state of the County Palatine of Durham,” being the joint production of himself and father (see vol. i., p. 9); and dying in 1738, was buried May 14 in that year.

Robert Spearman, eldest son, married, about 1721, Miss Anne Stare, of the city of York, and had issue

left three sons and two daughters. Robert, the eldest son, says Hutchinson, “is immortal in the literary world; and who for his erudition, was not more illustrious than for his private virtues.” He married, first, Miss Mary Lewen, and, secondly, Anne, daughter of Robert Sharp, Gent., of Hawthorn, by whom he left five daughters, his coheiresses. Dorothy, the eldest, was married to John-Ralph Fenwick, M.D., of Durham; Mary-Anne, died unmarried May 9, 1777; Hannah-Elizabeth, was married to Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of Coxhoe; Charlotte, to Thomas Swinburne, Esq., of Pontop; and Margaret, to Calverley Bewicke, Esq., M.P. of Close House, Northumberland.

* From Michael, the eldest son, descended Ralph Spearman, Esq., of Eachwick, Northumberland, the last heir male of the family. He frequently mentioned a latent intention to arrange the recollections of a long life spent in the acquisition of antiquarian and legendary lore, but left no work behind him to perpetuate that extensive local knowledge of which he seemed to be the sole depository. He died at Eachwick, July 13, 1823, aged 74, having devised his estates to his friend, John Hunter, Esq., now John Hunter Spearman, Esq.

† Robert, third son, in 1715 purchased the manor of Old Acres (see page 345). He married, December 11, 1701, Hannah, daughter of William Webster, merchant, of Stockton, and dying October 18, 1728,

three sons and three daughters. He died in 1747, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, who married, first, Jane, daughter of Robert Irvine, Esq., of Woodhall, Dumfriesshire, and had issue to survive infancy two sons and a daughter; and, secondly, Margaret, sister of William Young, governor of Grenada and Tobago, by whom he had one son, Alexander-Young, major in the artillery. Mr. Spearman died October 21, 1763, aged 35, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert-Irvine Spearman, Esq., who died unmarried October 8, 1775, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles Spearman, Esq., a justice of the peace for the county palatine. He married Sarah, daughter and coheirress of Samuel Brooke, Esq., of Birchington, Kent; and by her (who died in August, 1808) had issue four sons and three daughters. Charles, the eldest son, born November 14, 1791, was first lieutenant in the royal artillery, and killed at Waterloo.

Henry-John Spearman, Esq., now of Thornley, born December 7, 1794, second son, succeeded his father.

Arms.—Az., a chev., erm., between three broken spears, erect, or, headed, arg.

Crest.—A demi-lion, rampant, holding in the mouth a spear, ppr.

Motto.—Dum spiro spero.

Seat.—Newton Hall, near Durham.

The manor of Thornley pay a prescript-rent of 6s. to the vicar of Kelloe; and £1 13s. 4d. to the Master of Sherburn, in lieu of tithe-corn, payable by equal portions on the two feasts of Saint Cuthbert, in March and September. The appointment of one of the thirty brethren of Sherburn Hospital, by an act of 27th Eliz.,

is vested in the owner, for the time being, of the manor of Thornley, who will in future, according to the new scheme laid down by the ecclesiastical commissioners, be included in the number of governors.

Thornley Colliery.—This colliery, with that of Ludworth, in the adjoining chapelry of Shadforth (see vol. i., p. 411), is worked by Messrs. Thomas Wood, Gully, Chayters, and Burrell, under the firm of the Thornley Coal Company. The Thornley pit is on the south side of the Hett Dyke; and in consequence of the thinness of the Hutton seam, the workings were at first limited to the five-quarter, and afterwards sunk to the Beaumont or Harvey, which yields a good coking coal. The company, being in possession of a large district of coal north of the dyke, worked up to that obstruction, but did not attempt to cut through it. They, however, sunk the Ludworth pit, on the north side of the dyke, near to the present Haswell pits, where they found the Hutton seam in its usual thickness and good quality, and now work it extensively for shipment. In the Thornley pit, the five-quarter seam, 3 feet 7 inches thick, is at the depth of 84 fathoms; the main coal, 2 feet 8 inches, 18 fathoms further; the Maudlin, 6 fathoms; the low main, 2 feet 9 inches, 15 fathoms; the Hutton seam, 2 feet 2 inches, 21 fathoms; and the Harvey seam, 3 feet 8 inches, 21½ fathoms; being a total depth of 165½ fathoms. Their private railways, which join a little to the east, connect Thornley and Ludworth collieries with the Hartlepool railway; and a line from Thornley to the south-west leads to the Clarence.

CHAPELRY DISTRICT OF WINGATE.

THE consolidated chapelry district of Holy Trinity, Wingate Grange, was formed by order in council, June 3, 1842, and licensed by the bishop of the diocese under 6 and 7 William IV. It consists of that portion of the parish of Castle Eden which forms the site of the church and church-yard, and those two portions of the township of Wingate in the adjoining parish of Kelloe, which are called or known by the name of Wingate estate, and Wingate Grange estate, being bounded on the north by the Durham and Castle-Eden lane, and the remaining part of the said township of Wingate in the said parish of Kelloe; on the east and south-east by the said parish of Castle-Eden, and the enclosure walls of the church-yard, which divides the same church-yard from the remainder of the said parish of Castle-Eden, and by the township of Hutton-Henry in the parish of Monk-Hesleden; on the south by another part of the said township of Wingate in the said parish of Kelloe, and by the parish of Trimdon; and on the west by the townships of Kelloe and Thornley, in the said parish of Kelloe.

THE township of Wingate comprises an area of 4,154 acres. Its population, latterly influenced by the fluctuations of coal-mining operations, was returned, at the

successive enumerations, at 135, 151, 131, 115, 2,625, and 2,436; 1,394 of the latter number being males and 1,152 females. There were, in 1841, 489 inhabited

houses and 4 uninhabited; and in 1851, 485 inhabited, and 44 uninhabited. The same numbers of houses and inhabitants were returned for the chapelry as the township. The annual value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £2,419 6s. 8d.

The Hartlepool branch of the North-eastern railway has an extent of 2 m. 1 f., and an area of 26 a., in the township of Wingate. In 1851, the local rates collected amounted to £481 4s. 6½d., towards which the railway contributed £39 7s. 6d.; and in 1852, it contributed £92 10s., the gross amount collected being £603 1s. 2½d. The station is 8½ miles from Hartlepool, and 9 miles from Ferryhill.

The township of Wingate, during the year ended Lady-day, 1855, contributed to Easington Union, £538 14s. in poor-rates, and £13 6s. in aid of rates. The expenditure for in-maintenance was £27 16s.; out-relief, £258 2s.; workhouse loans repaid, £34 19s.; salaries and rations of officers, £43 19s.; other expenses, £44 19s.; total connected with relief, £409 12s. Law expenses, £9 18s.; constables' expenses before justices, £4 10s.; vaccination, £9 2s.; registration fees to clergymen, £6 3s.; county-rate, £40 6s.; parliamentary registration, £1 11s.; for all other purposes, £36 18s.; total expenditure, £518.

The village of Wingate is situated to the east of Thornley; it is 6 miles east-south-east from Durham, and 3 from Castle-Eden.

The colliery village consists of 150 double and 228 single cottages, belonging to Lord Howden, besides several other residences built on ground purchased from his lordship. There are six public houses in the village (three also at Wheatley Hill Lane), a number of retail provision dealers, the other usual shopkeepers in similar localities, a post-office, a rural police station, and two parish constables. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel, the foundation-stone of which was laid December 8, 1841; it will accommodate about 700 hearers. About the same period, the Wesleyan Methodists converted two cottage houses into a chapel, to which is attached a week-day school. The population of the village was, in 1855, between 1,400 and 1,500. The village lies rather in a vale, but is found to be tolerably healthy. The supply of water is brought in carts from a spring about half a mile distant.

THE CHURCH.

WINGATE CHURCH was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham on the 22nd of October, 1841. Though plain

and simple with respect to ornament, the building is of elegant design, and consists of nave and chancel, in the early English style of architecture, with four lancet windows on each side, and three on the east. There is an ornamented bell turret on the western gable. The interior is fitted up with considerable taste. The font, of Caen stone, is of exquisite design, by Chantrey; it was presented by Lady Forbes, of Fitzroy Square, London.

The church, with schools for the colliery children, was built by private subscription; the colliery owners being the chief contributors. Their subscription was £300, in addition to which Lord Howden, one of the principal proprietors, gave £200, besides timber and joiner-work for the schools, and Lady Howden £50, with an annuity of £10 to the girls-schools.

The cost of the church and schools was about £1,100, besides the site, which was presented by Rowland Burdon, Esq. The school is provided with distinct apartments for the boys and girls; the average attendance is about 100. The children pay weekly pence, and the owners of the colliery make up the amount of salary to the master of £70 per annum, with house and firing.

The curate of Castle-Eden is patron of the living; and the Rev. E. N. V. Boydell is the present incumbent. In pursuance of an order in council, dated August 27, 1842, the ecclesiastical commissioners made an annual grant of £139 per annum to the living of Wingate Grange; the net income being fixed at £150 a year. It is arranged, in the new scheme relative to the government of Sherburn Hospital, to grant an augmentation of £50 a year to the incumbent of Wingate. The benefice was placed in the list of those for which a residence for the minister was to be provided by the ecclesiastical commissioners. A parsonage was built about twelve years ago. It stands about a quarter of a mile from the church, and is a substantial building, which, with the grounds, cost above £1,000, principally granted by the ecclesiastical commissioners.

The treacherous Hugh, the son of Pinton (see page 382), experienced the clemency of Bishop William, and is mentioned in a charter of that prelate as proprietor of Wingate. It was given by Bishop Pudsey to Finchale Priory, by which the greater part of it was held till the Dissolution. The prior of Durham, in 1428, exchanged lands in Ludworth with Thomas Holden, Esq., for certain lands and rents in Wingate, Merrington, and Elvet. In 1553, certain property in

Wingate, which had belonged to the convent of Durham, was granted by Edward VI. to Simon Welburie and Christopher Morland, and, after passing through the hands of various proprietors, was purchased, in 1702, by William Wilkinson, Esq., of Crossgate. It is now the property of his descendant, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.

The town of Wingate pays a prescript of 3s. to the vicar of Kelloe.

WINGATE GRANGE belonged to the convent of Durham, and was valued at £12 13s. 4d. per annum. Two gentlemen of London, named Eastchurch and Best, had a grant of it from Queen Elizabeth, and transferred it to Thomas Liddell, of Newcastle. In 1608, he granted it in fee to Christopher and George Wharton, Esqrs., from whose descendants it passed to the Davisons, and afterwards by marriage to the Bakers, who sold it in 1811 to Sir John Cradock, K.B., now Lord Howden.*

Wingate Grange pays a modus of 3s. to the vicar of Kelloe, and 18s. 6d. to the Master of Sherburn in lieu of corn-tithe.

Wingate Grange Colliery,† the property of Lord Howden, is 74 fathoms deep to the five-quarter seam. This colliery, and the two Trimdons, says Mr. Hall, "though producing good coal, have yet been so costly that they have been either sold or valued at a tithe of the amount expended upon them by their original owners. They are worked in the five-quarter seam; and, if the working operations had been judiciously conducted, some of these concerns might have, before this, yielded satisfactory returns for the original owners; but which have proved much more so, upon a smaller outlay of capital, for the new owners. There is a good stripe of coal in the five-quarter seam, here and there, from Wingate to Trimdon and Kelloe, averaging about a mile in breadth, and altogether about three miles in length."

* LORD HOWDEN.—For the origin of the family of Cradock, see page 132. His lordship is descended from a younger branch of the family of Sir Matthew Caradoc, governor of Glamorganshire, temp. Henry VII., who married the Lady Catherine Gordon, called "The White Rose of Scotland," widow of the famous Perkin Warbeck, whom she had been forced to marry by his Scotch adherents. General Sir John Francis Cradock, only son of his Grace, John (Cradock), Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Primate of Ireland, was created Baron Howden, in the peerage of Ireland, Oct. 10, 1819; and Baron Howden in that of the United Kingdom, Sept. 7, 1831. His lordship was a general officer in the army, colonel of the 43rd regiment of foot, a knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and knight Grand Cross of the Imperiat

WHEATLEY HILL adjoins Wingate on the north. It was anciently called *Quetlawe*, a name supposed to be derived from *White Law*, on account of the hoary appearance which high exposed situations frequently retain after the rind has thawed on the lower grounds. It was the property of Robert Rhodes in 1474, and passed by marriage to the Bainbriggs, from whom it was purchased, in 1621, by Sir Thomas Riddell, Knt., of Gateshead, for £2,700. Sir Thomas and his son granted it, in 1639, to Lord William Howard, of Naworth Castle, for £2,880, from whose descendants it passed, with Tursdale, to the family of Wilkinson, and now belongs to the Rev. T. Wilkinson.

Greenhill, parcel of Wheatley Hill on the east, was sold by Thomas Bainbrigg, Esq., in 1616, to George Martyn, Gent., of Durham. It has since passed to the family of Gowland.

The whole estate pays a prescript rent of 2s. to the vicar of Kelloe, and 13s. 4d. in lieu of corn-tithes to the Master of Sherburn.

THE HURWORTHS.—White Hurworth, Black Hurworth, Red Hurworth, and Hurworth-Holden-Carr, or Hurworth-Hollingforth, form the most southern part of the township, and adjoin the parish of Sedgefield. The family of Kellaw anciently had possessions in Hurthethworth, which afterwards came to the Fulthorpes, under whom the Claxtons held a part of the manor. Hurworth-Brian, otherwise Hurworth-on-the-Moor, was divided by lot (supposed *red*, *white*, and *black*), in 1468, amongst the three daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Hurworth. The Maires subsequently held the chief part of the property, which now belongs to the representatives of the late A. Wilkinson, Esq. Red Hurworth and Black Hurworth are the property of F. A. Milbank, Esq.; and Holden-Carr, east and west, belongs to the Rev. R. H. Williamson. There are a few other proprietors in the township.

Ottoman order of the Crescent; which orders were bestowed upon his lordship for his distinguished services in Egypt. He married, Nov. 17, 1798, Theodosia-Sarah-Frances, 3rd daughter of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam, by whom he had an only son, John Hobart, the present peer, born Oct. 16, 1799. His lordship married, Jan. 11, 1830, Catherine, daughter of his excellency, Paul, Count Skavronsky. He succeeded his father as 2nd baron in July 1839. Lord Howden is envoy-extraordinary to the Queen of Spain, and has had conferred upon him various English and foreign honours.

† Whilst some workmen at the colliery were engaged in sawing a tree, a bird's nest, containing three perfect eggs, was found in the solid wood, about a foot from the bark.

CHAPELRY OF TRIMDON.

THE chapelry of Trimdon forms the most south-westerly portion of Easington Ward. It is bounded by the parish of Kelloe on the east and north, by Garmondsway Moor in the parish of Bishop-Middleham on the west, and by the parish of Sedgfield on the south. It includes but one township or constabulary of the same name, which is annexed to Sedgfield Union (see page 337).

THE township of Trimdon contains 2,280 acres. In 1801, its population was 278; in 1811, 274; in 1821, 302; in 1831, 276; in 1841, 382; and in 1851, in consequence of the erection of two colliery villages, 1,598, of whom 836 were males and 762 females. In 1841, there were 84 inhabited houses, 5 uninhabited, and 1 building; and in 1851, 324 inhabited, and 108 uninhabited. The annual value of lands and buildings in 1829 was £1,433 10s., and in 1853, £3,686 15s.

The Hartlepool branch of the North-eastern railway has an extent of a mile, and covers an area of 12 acres in Trimdon. Its contributions to the local rates were £25 in 1851, and £28 6s. 8d. in 1852; the gross amounts collected in those years being £224 7s. 7½d. and £266 14s. 11½d. The Trimdon station is 6¼ miles from Ferryhill, and 10½ from Hartlepool.

The village of Trimdon consists of one long and wide street, situated on an eminence, 4 miles north from Sedgfield. At the west end is the mansion-house of the estate, called *Trimdon Old Hall*, and inscribed in front, "BRIAN ROPER, ANNO DOM. 1718." This mansion, with its appurtenances, 27 acres of land, and a pew in the chancel of the church, are still held by the Ropers, for the residue of several terms of 999 years, subject to an annual out-rent of 10s. 1½d.; the land-tax is redeemed, and the tithes are commuted at £5 5s. a year. There are three public houses and a few tradesmen in the village. The brewery, with a dwelling-house, a pew in the church, and a garth, are held by lease for 999 years, granted in 1615, subject to an annual out-rent of 5s. 6d. There is a girls' school in the village, to which the Diocesan School Society, in 1850, made a donation of £10. For the boys' school, see CHARITIES. There are now three places bearing the name of Trimdon; the old village, *Trimdon Grange*, and the colliery village. A *court leet* and *court baron*, formerly held by the lord of the manor, are now discontinued.

THE CHURCH.

THIS church, which stands in the middle of the village, is a ruinous neglected looking edifice, consisting of nave and chancel, with bell-turret at the west. There are two modern arched sash windows in the chancel, and three of similar construction on the south side of the building, the north side being entirely blank. In the interior the furniture is plain and common, with texts of scripture in frames hung upon the walls. The church is exceedingly damp, and the only indications of recent attention to the edifice are, a coat of yellow-ochre in the interior, and an external white-washing.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 (parchment) contains entries of baptisms from 1720 to 1812, burials from 1721 to 1812, and marriages from 1721 to 1753; No. 2, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Trimdon chapel is not in charge, paying no first fruits or tenths. Cert. val., £21 5s.; Episc. proc., 2s. Dedication to St. Mary Magdalen. Col. Beckwith, patron.

CURATES.—John Senhouse, 1501; James Buckle, 1575; George Swallowell, 1576, p. res. Buckle (executed at Darlington, July 26, 1594; see vol. i., page 453); Ralph Anterbusse, 1578; George Morden, 1579; John Martine, 1587; . . . Fisher occurs 1613; William Lister occurs 1632; Stephen Woodfield, 1673; Robert Adamson, 1695; William Woodfield; Bryan Lancaster, 1752, p. m. Woodfield; William Dunn, 1759, p. m. Lancaster; Benjamin Barwise, 1763, p. m. Dunn; Edward Davison, sen., 1783, p. m. Barwise; W. Norval; George Sproston, 1816, p. res. Norval.

A part of the church-yard of Kelloe was set apart for the use of this chapelry; but on August 5, 1811, Bishop Barrington consecrated a burial-ground at Trimdon.

The glebe house and garth were settled, about 1614, by Humphrey and Thomas Wharton, Esqrs., with an annual rent-charge of £20, free from all deductions, issuing out of the manor of Trimdon, in four feoffees,

for the perpetual endowment of the church, and the maintenance of the officiating priests for the time being.

Ann Lister, spinster, of Billingham, in 1715, devised 110 acres of land, with a farm-house, held for the residue of a term of 1,000 years (from March 25, 1614) by the lord of the manor of Trimdon, under 56s. 2d. rent, to the President and Fellows of the Queen's College of St. Margaret and St. Barnard in Cambridge, or their appointees, on trust, "to dispose of the rents for and towards the maintenance of a person to be by them chosen, to preach on all Sundays in the afternoon throughout the year, in the parish church or chapell of Trimdon;" with a proviso that should they at any time be enabled to purchase the advowson, they might settle the profits as an augmentation for the minister. The contingency was refused by the President and Fellows; and under a decree, about 1730, the lands were settled as a perpetual augmentation to the cure, under the name of a Lectureship.

Seven acres of copyhold land in Chester-le-Street were purchased with £400 granted from Queen Anne's Bounty. In 1835, the gross income was stated at £103 a year, from which a permanent payment of £7 was deducted, together with £78 as the stipend of a curate. The railway passes through a portion of the glebe land, the extra rent from which, together with the increase of surplice fees from the two collieries, have materially increased the income.

CHARITIES.

Charities of John and Henry Airey, Ann Lister, and John Woodifield.—The interest of £50 (part of a sum of £200 advanced on certain lands in Trimdon) was bequeathed by John Airey, for the putting out of four children, yearly, as apprentices. Henry Airey, by will, February 1, 1680, left £50, the interest of which was to be distributed to the poor yearly on the day of his death, reserving 5s. to the parish for the commemoration. In 1718, Ann Lister bequeathed £40, and John Woodifield £20, for the poor; and to these sums £40 was added by the township, to complete the purchase of the above-named lands. These consist of three closes, containing between 11 and 12 acres, and let at £32 a year. One-fourth of this sum is set apart, in respect of the gift of John Airey; between £3 and £4 being allowed yearly to the parents of two boys who have been placed out apprentices, for the purpose of providing them with clothing, as it is not here customary

for masters to receive premiums. Another fourth is given away on the 10th July, under the name of Ann Lister's Benefaction, and is divided amongst 14 or 15 poor persons, in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. Of the remaining half of the rent, 5s. is paid to the minister for preaching a sermon on the 20th of February, in commemoration of Henry Airey, and the residue is given away on the same day, or soon afterwards, to about 17 or 18 poor persons of the parish, in sums varying from 12s. to 30s.

School.—Henry Airey, above named, bequeathed to John Airey, of Trimdon, his lands called North Moor, Shoolebriggs, and Roughley Close; he paying £5 yearly out of the same towards maintaining a free school in Trimdon for ever, for teaching such poor children as the minister and churchwardens should think fit; and also paying 5s. yearly to a minister for preaching a sermon on the day of his death. The yearly sum of £5 is paid by the owners of the lands named, in quarterly payments, to the schoolmaster of Trimdon, for which he instructs six boys or girls in reading; and 5s. is added to a similar sum named in the preceding charity, for preaching the commemoration sermon. The trustees of Lord Crewe's charities gave £5 per annum to the school up to 1846, since which time it has been discontinued.

Roper's Charity.—A piece of ground in Trimdon, called the Paddock, is supposed to be identical with land given by Bryan Roper to the poor. It is let at £5 per annum, which the churchwardens distribute to such poor persons as appear to be proper objects, in sums varying from 5s. to 12s.

When King Canute came on his pilgrimage to the shrine of the holy St. Cuthbert, he alighted from his horse at Trimdon, and having his head shaved, travelled barefooted and bareheaded from thence to Durham. Trimdon, *the Place of Tonsure*, is supposed to have derived its name from this transaction. About the year 1146, Bishop William de St. Barbara, with the consent of the chapter, gave the church to Guisborough priory; and the manor was added to the gift by Bishop Poor. After the Dissolution, the manor and the patronage of the chapel were sold out, and became the estate and residence of the Ropers. In the Sequestrators' books:—

"12 Dec. 1644. Letten to Robert Rooper, jun. all those lands in Trimdon which he farmed of the Lord Bryan, from May-day last, 475 per ann. by Mr. George and Richard Lilburne.

"It being doubted whether the Lord Bryan was a delinquent, there came in one and swore, and so proceed him a delinquent."

Robert Roper, Esq., who died in 1687, sold the manor, with its appendages, to John Woodifield, Esq., of Fishburn, ancestors of the Beckwiths of Thurcroft and of Herrington, of whom Lieutenant-colonel Beckwith is the present representative.

On January 20, 1852, notice was given by the Enclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, that Col. William Beckwith, of Silksworth, had applied, under the provisions of the act of 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 31, for the advance by way of loan of £1,500 for the drainage of lands in Trimdon, and in Fishburn in the parish of Sedgefield.

Park House farm, partly leasehold and partly freehold, contains about 239 acres, and pays a modus of 9s. 8d. yearly in lieu of all tithes. It is the property of Lord Viscount Boyne.

Sunniside is a leasehold estate of 67 A., held for an

unexpired term of 999 years, and subject to an annual out-rent of 15s. 3d., and of 8s. 6d. in lieu of all tithes arising in one half of the estate. It is at present the property and residence of Mr. T. Marshall.

Humble Knowle farm, containing 160 A. 0 R. 15 P., was offered for sale by auction, August 23, 1825.

Trimdon Colliery is worked by the Thornley Coal Company (see page 385). The five-quarter seam, which is at the depth of 65 fathoms, is 4 feet thick; the main coal, 17 fathoms lower, is 5 feet 8 inches; the low main, 40 fathoms lower, is 3 feet 7 inches; and the Harvey seam, 30 fathoms lower, is 3 feet 8 inches; the total depth being 152 fathoms.

Trimdon Grange Colliery is situated about a mile to the west of the last-named pit, and is worked by the South Hetton Company, Messrs. Forster, Walker, Burrell, Green, and Co.

EASINGTON WARD.

THE NORTH DIVISION.

BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

The parishes of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, and Monkwearmouth, with part of their out-townships, form the borough and town of Sunderland; it is bounded by the German Ocean on the east, by the parish of Whitburn on the north, by Boldon on the north-west, by Washington and Houghton-le-Spring on the west and south-west, and by Seaham on the south. The parishes of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth occupy the south side of the river Wear, and that of Monkwearmouth the north. The whole form a district extending about seven miles from north to south, and averaging about four from east to west. The latitude of the light on the north pier is 54 deg. 54 min. 5 sec. north; longitude, 1 deg. 22 min. west. The town is 7 miles from South Shields, 11 from Gateshead, 13 from Durham, 28 from Wolsingham, 23 from Bishop Auckland, 38 from Barnard Castle, 31 from Darlington, 27 from Stockton, 21 from Hartlepool, 272 from London, and 135 from Edinburgh.

POPULATION AND EXTENT.

ACCORDING to the census of 1851, the entire population of the parishes of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth, was 71,004; the number of inhabited houses 9,041; the extent of the district comprised 15,041 acres; and the annual value of the property, assessed for the county-rate in 1853, amounted to £156,131. The following are the proportions of each parish:—

	Acres.	Inh. hs.	Un. Bdg.	Population.	Ann. val.
Sunderland	178..1,775..26..	4....	19,058..	£26,888	15 0
Bpwearmouth..	9,444..4,954..84..	77..	35,035..	96,229	19 8
Mkwearmouth	5,419..2,332..48..	61 ..	16,911....	33,012	6 4

SUNDERLAND.—The township of Sunderland is bounded on the east by the sea; on the north by the Wear, dividing it from Monkwearmouth; and on the west and south by Bishopwearmouth. The peninsula comprised within these limits contains an extent of 178 acres, of which 58 acres are covered by tidal water, leaving 120 acres as the habitable part of the township; and of this space the Town Moor and church-yard occupy about 20 acres. There is no reliable statement of the popula-

tion previous to the census of 1801. From the register of burials in Bishopwearmouth in 1681, 21st Charles II., it appears that the united population of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth did not exceed 2,490. The natural ratio of increase or decrease, independent of immigration and emigration, appears from the parochial and other registers as follows:—

Baptisms. Burials.		Baptisms. Burials.	
In 1720	178 . . . 122	In 1780	298 . . . 422
1730	193 . . . 235	1790	340 . . . 394
1740	238 . . . 219	1800	293 . . . 445
1750	245 . . . 266	1810	545 . . . 400
1760	271 . . . 313	1820	512 . . . 408
1770	267 . . . 440	1830	515 . . . 479

In 1801, the number of inhabitants in the township and parish of Sunderland was 12,412, consisting of 4,902 males and 7,510 females; in 1811, 12,289, of whom 5,007 were males and 7,282 females; in 1821, 14,725, of whom 6,149 were males and 8,576 females; and in 1831, 17,060, of whom 7,179 were males and 9,881 females.

In 1841, the parish was divided, for the purposes of the Poor-law Union, into two subdistricts, the eastern-

most of which contained a population of 9,308 persons, of whom 4,108 were males and 5,200 females; and there were, besides, 189 military in the barracks: the western subdistrict (including a small portion of Bishopwearmouth township, north of Coronation Street, with 513 inhabitants), contained 7,525, of whom 3,478 were males and 4,047 females; forming a total population in the parish of 17,022. Of this number, 2,285 were under 5 years of age, 1,982 between that age and 10, 3,383 under 20, 2,703 under 30, 1,900 under 40, 1,323 under 50, 876 under 60, 540 under 70, 262 under 80, 97 under 90, 8 under 100, and there were 55 of whom the ages were not specified.

In 1851, the eastern subdistrict contained 4,992 males and 5,465 females, with 201 military in the barracks; and the western subdistrict contained 4,136 males and 4,264 females; forming an aggregate population of 19,058, of whom 563 belonged to the portion of Bishopwearmouth above alluded to. On the night of the enumeration, March 30, 1851, there were in East Sunderland 168 persons, and in West Sunderland 60, on board sea-going vessels in the harbour.

In 1811, there were 1,662 inhabited houses, occupied by 3,538 families, and 22 uninhabited houses: 19 families were chiefly employed in agriculture; 1,496 in trade, manufactures, or handicraft; and 2,023 not comprised in the above. In 1821, there were 1,618 inhabited houses, 40 uninhabited, and 5 building: 14 families were employed in agriculture, 949 in trade, &c., and 3,101 otherwise. The number of inhabited houses in 1831 was 1,744, with 49 uninhabited and 4 building: the families respectively classified under the above three heads being 8, 1,382, and 3,088. In 1841, the eastern subdistrict contained 906 inhabited houses, 25 uninhabited, and 2 building; and the western subdistrict, 875 inhabited, 31 uninhabited, and 3 building. In 1851, the numbers were, in the eastern portion, 915 inhabited, and 13 uninhabited; in the western, 860 inhabited, 13 uninhabited, and 4 building. The annual value of property assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, was £26,888 15s.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH.—This parish is bounded by the Wear on the north, by Sunderland and the sea on the east, by Seaham on the south, and by Houghton-le-Spring on the west. It includes the chapelry districts of St. Thomas, Deptford, Hylton, and Hendon, and is divided into seven townships or constaberies:—1, Bishopwearmouth, including Barnes, Pallion, and Bainbridge Holme, and containing 2,665 acres, of which 188 are

covered by tidal water; 2, Bishopwearmouth Panns, 5 acres; 3, Ford, 1,000 acres; 4, Silksworth and Grindon, 1,988 acres; 5, Burdon, 1,109 acres; 6, Tunstall, 801 acres; and, 7, Ryhope, 1,876 acres, of which 188 acres are tidal water; being a total of 9,444 acres, of which 495 acres are water. The entire parish extends about five miles from north to south, and about three miles from east to west.

The township of Bishopwearmouth, in 1801, contained a population of 6,126, of whom 2,706 were males and 3,420 females; in 1811, 7,060; in 1821, 9,477; in 1831, 14,462; and in 1841, (exclusive of the small portion attached to Sunderland township, as above noticed,) 23,693. The entire population of the township, at that period, was 24,206, of whom 3,420 were under 5 years of age, 2,822 between that age and 10, 4,854 under 20, 4,772 under 30, 3,230 under 40, 2,157 under 50, 1,418 under 60, 665 under 70, 349 under 80, 105 under 90, and 9 under 100, besides 43 whose ages were not specified. There were 234 persons in the Union workhouse, and 13 in the Infirmary.

In 1851, the population (exclusive of the district above alluded to) was 31,261, consisting of 14,452 males and 16,809 females; the entire population of the township being 31,824. There were 296 persons in the Union workhouse, and 15 in the Infirmary. On board sea-going vessels, there were, on the night of enumeration, 289 persons.

Of 2,716 families in 1821, 109 were employed in agriculture, 1,598 in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, and 467 not comprised in those classes. There were 1,361 inhabited houses, 49 uninhabited, and 33 building. In 1831, there were 2,226 inhabited, 61 uninhabited, and 65 building; the number of families employed in agriculture being 106, in trade, &c., 1,881, and otherwise, 1,455. The number of inhabited houses in 1841 was 3,550, 144 uninhabited, and 122 building. In 1851, there were 4,452 inhabited, 77 uninhabited, and 78 building. The annual value of property assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, was £78,220 15s.

The township of Bishopwearmouth Panns, extends along the south bank of the Wear from the bridge to the township of Sunderland. It appears to have been gradually gained from the river by enbankments, and derives its name from "the ten salt panns" mentioned in a survey made in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Its population, in 1801, was 564, consisting of 279 males and 285 females; in 1811, 476; in 1821, 483; in 1831, 363; in 1841, 298; and in 1851, 316, of whom 155 were males and 161 females. In 1821, there were 47 inhabited

houses; in 1831, 28; in 1841, 24; and in 1851, 27. The property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,715 per annum.

The population of the *out-townships* of Bishopwearmouth, at the periods of enumeration, was as follows:—

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
Ford	602	712	791	911	1720	1922, or 973 males and 940 fem.
Silksworth 133	150	210	252	267	305, or 141	" 164 "
Burdon, ..69	107	149	162	114	123, or 56	" 67 "
Tunstall, ..53	50	66	75	64	70, or 34	" 36 "
Ryhope, ..254	255	368	365	423	475, or 226	" 478 "

The number of houses, inhabited, uninhabited, and building, in 1841 and 1851, and the annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853, were as follow:—

	In 1841.			In 1851.			£. s. d.		
	In.	Un.	Bdg.	In.	Un.	Bdg.			
Ford....	183	3	3	249	0	0	4,826	0	10
Silksworth..	45	0	1	51	2	1	3,979	18	0
Burdon	20	5	0	20	2	0	1,457	10	0
Tunstall	9	0	0	10	0	0	1,583	17	7
Ryhope	78	2	0	86	3	0	4,446	18	3

MONKWEARMOUTH.—This parish is divided from Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth by the Wear, and is bounded by Washington on the west, by Boldon on the north-west, by Whitburn on the north, and by the sea on the east. It extends from east to west about five miles and a half, and from north to south about two miles. The parish comprises the chapelry districts of All Saints and Southwick, and includes the constableries of Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, Southwick, Hylton, and Fulwell. Three farms in the district of Simonside, in the chapelry of South Shields, also belong to this parish, being considered as partly belonging to Southwick, and partly to Fulwell.

The township of Monkwearmouth contains 616 acres, of which 69 acres are tidal water. Its population, in 1801, was 1,103, consisting of 485 males and 618 females; in 1811, 1,091; in 1821, 1,278; in 1831, 1,498; in 1841, 2,155; and in 1851, 3,366, of whom 1,686 were males and 1,680 females. There were 26 persons on board sea-going vessels, on the night of enumeration. In 1821, there were 197 inhabited houses, and 6 uninhabited; in 1831, 231 inhabited, 10 uninhabited, and 6 building; in 1841, 304 inhabited, 5 uninhabited, and 10 building; and in 1851, 505 inhabited, 13 uninhabited, and 3 building. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, was £5,607 2s. 3d.

Monkwearmouth Shore township formerly comprised a few fishermen's huts, but is now joined to the old town of Monkwearmouth, and crowded with ship building

yards, boat-builders, and smitheries. Its area is 308 acres, of which 58 acres are tidal water. The population, in 1801, was 4,239, of whom 1,998 were males and 2,241 females; in 1811, 4,264; in 1821, 4,924; in 1831, 6,051; in 1841, 7,742, of whom 3,622 were males and 4,120 females; and in 1851, 10,109, of whom 4,865 were males and 5,244 females. On the night of enumeration, 42 persons were on board sea-going vessels. The number of houses in 1821 was 620 inhabited, 11 uninhabited, and 8 building; in 1831, 670 inhabited, 15 uninhabited, and 6 building; in 1841, 1,065 inhabited, 24 uninhabited, and 8 building; and in 1851, 1,292 inhabited, 14 uninhabited, and 33 building. The property was assessed to the county-rate in 1853 at £16,182 11s. 10d.

The township of Fulwell contains 807 acres, of which 58 acres are tidal water; Southwick contains 1,018 acres; and Hylton, 2,670 acres. The following are the returns of their respective populations:—

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
Fulwell, ..	85	145	118	158	134	196, or 82 males and 87 fem.
Southwick, 554	641	1004	1301	1912	2721, or 1438	" 1288 "
Hylton, ..312	363	320	420	505	546, or 292	" 252 "

The increase and excess of males in Southwick township are attributed to the number of labourers employed at the lime-kilns and quarries. On the night of enumeration, 29 persons in this township were on board sea-going vessels.

The following are the numbers of houses inhabited, uninhabited, and building, in the above townships, in 1841 and 1851, and the annual value of property in 1853:—

	In.	Un.	Bdg.	In.	Un.	Bdg.	£.	s.	d.
Fulwell.....	26	1	0	35	1	3	1,827	13	4
Southwick.....	262	18	2	409	6	22	6,963	6	10
Hylton.....	103	6	0	91	14	0	2,431	11	1

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.—By the act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 103, the municipal borough of Sunderland comprises the parish of Sunderland, the townships of Monkwearmouth and Monkwearmouth Shore, and so much of the townships of Bishopwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth Panns as is included within a circle of one mile from the centre of Wearmouth Bridge. The municipal boundary extends to the westward, on the south side of the Wear, about three-quarters of a mile beyond its limit on the opposite side, which leaves out the township of Southwick, with its houses and manufactories, but includes similar property on the south side of the river. By "the Borough of Sunderland Act, 1851," the municipal borough is divided into four districts. "The Sunderland District" means the parish of Sunderland; "the

Bishopwearmouth East District," the township of Bishopwearmouth Panns, and such part of the township of Bishopwearmouth in the borough as is situated on the east or seaward side of the Bishopwearmouth Burn; "the Bishopwearmouth West District," the remaining portion of the township within the borough; and "the Monkwearmouth District," such parts of the borough as lie on the northern side of the river Wear.

In 1851, the municipal borough contained 7,975 inhabited houses, 131 uninhabited, and 98 building. The population was 63,897, consisting of 30,377 males and 33,520 females. That part of the parish of Bishopwearmouth included in the boundaries contained 31,048 inhabitants. The ages in the borough were as follows:—

	Under 5.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 30.	31 to 40.	41 to 50.
Males	4,527	6,787	5,770	4,909	3,469	2,355
Females	4,578	7,028	6,537	5,472	3,930	2,730

	51 to 60.	61 to 70.	71 to 80.	81 to 90.	91 to 100.	Above 100
Males	1,420	785	260	25	5	..
Females	1,785	1,001	401	54	16	..

The birth-places of the inhabitants were as follow:—

	Under 20 yrs.	20 yrs. & upw.
Within the borough	22,032	16,236
In the county of Durham	3,026	5,943
„ Northumberland	1,068	3,317
„ Cumberland	94	374
„ Westmoreland	31	116
„ Yorkshire	518	2,048
„ other English counties	475	1,576
„ London, &c.	229	650
„ Wales	46	98
„ Scotland	443	1,565
„ Ireland	1,126	2,475
„ islands in the British seas	6	17
„ British colonies and East Indies	28	57
„ foreign parts	81	208
At sea	7	7
	29,210	34,687

The number of persons engaged in each of the following trades, professions, &c., was as follows; the first column containing those under 20 years of age, and the second column those of 20 and upwards:—

MALES.

Agents	-	1	19	Boatbuilders	-	36	46
Agricultural labourers	11	166		Boilermakers	-		19
Anchor smiths	-	5	94	Bookbinders	-	3	10
Annuitants	-	1	24	Booksellers	-	2	16
Architects	-	2	5	Brewers	-	3	64
Auctioneers	-		10	Bricklayers	-	1	31
Author	-		1	Brokers	-	3	4
Bakers	-	19	82	Builders	-	1	35
Banker	-		1	Butchers	-	117	220
Blacksmiths	-	173	306	Cabinet makers and up-			
Boat and bargemen	-	14	281	holsterers	-	49	153

Clergymen	-		16				
Coalheavers and labourers	-	2	99				
Coal merchants and dealers	-	3	30				
Coal miners	-	178	630				
Commercial clerks	-	29	47				
Customs	-	1	57				
Domestic servants	-						
general	-	12	35				
coachmen	-		2				
grooms	-	1	1				
gardeners	-		3				
inn servants	-	2	9				
Drapers	-	48	119				
Druggists	-	30	52				
Earthenware manufacturers	-	25	98				
Editors	-		3				
Engine and machine makers	-	32	113				
Farmers	-		37				
Glass manufacturers	-	175	444				
Government officers	-		2				
Grocers	-	62	250				
Hawkers, pedlars	-	4	28				
House proprietors	-	1	37				
Independent gentlemen	-		7				
Inland revenue	-		15				
Innkeepers	-		60				
Iron manufacturers	-	196	426				
Ironmongers	-	8	23				
Joiners	-	221	563				
Labourers, undefined	-	211	1274				
Land proprietors	-		12				
Licensed victuallers, beer shop keepers	-	1	72				
Local officers	-		19				
Lodging house keepers	-		6				
Masons and paviors	-	107	304				
Merchants	-	2	30				
Millers	-	8	43				
Music masters	-		8				
Nail manufacturers	-	1	28				

Painters (artists)	-	1	13				
Painters and glaziers	-	62	173				
Paupers of no stated occupation	-	24	26				
Pawnbrokers	-		12				
Physicians	-		6				
Pilots	-		192				
Police	-		63				
Post office	-	1	10				
Priests and other religious teachers	-		4				
Printers	-	23	41				
Protestant ministers	-		26				
Quarrymen and lime burners	-	4	100				
Railway engine drivers	-	3	26				
Railway labourers	-	17	113				
Others engaged in railway traffic	-	2	33				
Rope makers	-	80	136				
Other workers and dealers in hemp	-	55	122				
Sail cloth manufacturers	-	34	84				
Sawyers	-	14	205				
Schoolmasters	-	8	42				
Other teachers	-		25				
Seamen	-	373	2687				
Others connected with sea navigation	-	13	154				
Ship agents	-	12	61				
Ship owners	-		146				
Shipwrights	-		653	1372			
Others engaged in fitting ships	-	88	160				
Shoemakers	-	110	629				
Slaters	-	2	20				
Solicitors	-		35				
Surgeons	-		44				
Tailors	-	69	364				
Vagrants	-	2	2				
Whitesmiths	-	5	19				
Wine and spirit merchants	-	1	29				

FEMALES.

Annuitants	-	2	269	Innkeepers	-		25
Domestic servants (general)	-	954	1031	Land proprietors	-		15
housekeepers	-	4	107	Licensed victuallers, beer shop keepers	-		36
cooks	-	3	41	Lodging house keepers	1	135	
housemaids	-	25	47	Midwives	-		3
nurses	-	17	17	Music mistresses	-		3
inn servants	-	66	50	Nurses, not domestic	-		61
Earthenware manufacturers	-	16	17	Paupers of no stated occupation	-	30	351
Farmer	-		1	Post-office	-		1
Farm servants and labourers	-	6	42	Schoolmistresses	-	16	99
Glass makers	-	11	11	Other teachers	-	1	24
Governesses	-	1	22	Shipowners and others connected with ships	-		16
House proprietors	-		135	Wine and spirit merchants	-		54
Independent ladies	-	1	11				

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH.—The parliamentary borough comprises the parish of Sunderland, the townships of Bishopwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth Panns in Bishopwearmouth parish, and the townships of Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, and Southwick, in Monkwearmouth parish. It is, consequently, more extensive than the municipal borough, and, in 1851, contained a population of 67,394, of whom 32,195 were males, and 35,199 females. There were, at the same time, 8,519 inhabited houses, 136 uninhabited, and 138 building.

NAME.

THE simplest and most obvious derivation of the name of *Sunderland* seems to be, that it marked the original situation of the place, on a point of land almost isolated by the Wear and the sea, which probably flowed much higher than at present up some of the deep gullies on the coast. In confirmation of this opinion it is stated in Spearman's "Enquiry into the Ancient and Present State of the County of Durham," that in the year 1346, Thomas Menvil occupied a place at Hendon for the building of ships; and it is argued that "as it is not likely he would launch them into the open sea, it follows, as a matter of course, there must have been some considerable inlet or arm of the sea at that place."

A somewhat fanciful writer in a popular periodical says, "With regard to the meaning of the name of *Sunderland*, it seems to have originated in the fact, that the rocky coast southward from it is *broken into deep gaps and caverns*, just as a district in Yorkshire is denominated *Cleveland* from its *clefts* or *cliffy* aspect. Now, these indentions or ruptures at this part of the coast do not present the appearance of having been brought about by the gradual tear and wear of time, and the ceaseless operation of the weather and the waters in calm and in storm, as is the case in other interruptions of the continuity of the line of coast, where the sea seems rather to have insinuated than forced an entrance, to have undermined than stormed. It exhibits the appearance rather of being the effect of some dread volcanic shock, or awful Neptunian convulsion, suddenly rending the rocks *asunder*. And this appearance of violence it is which has given the name to the district, *quasi sundered-land*—such being its grand leading feature, or most striking characteristic: which just shows, that untutored minds, as well as poets and rhetoricians, indulge in the figure synecdoche, and, setting at defiance the axioms of mathematicians, often

make a part—especially a prominent part—equivalent to a whole.

"One observation more, of importance to the student of geography, which the term *Sunderland* suggests, and we shall bid it adieu. Here the termination *land*, as in other cognate terms, such as *Sutherland*, *Holland*, *Northumberland*, very obviously demonstrates that it originally was applicable to a *district of country*, and not restricted to a *town*; to the shattered maritime territory, in fact, as above described, whose leading physical feature gave birth to the name. Now, this limitation of the name, from a *district* to a *town*, presents us with a very singular exception to a general rule, which will be found to obtain to a great extent in the topographic vocabulary of *England*, and indeed of the United Kingdom, so far as *Scotland* and *Ireland* have been assimilated to Saxon formulæ and usages. The rule to which we allude is this: that the towns in general take precedence of districts, and impose their names upon them by extension; and seldom *vice versa*, as is the case with the town under discussion. An inspection of the names of the counties and shires of *England*, and of their respective capitals or chief towns, will serve to illustrate, and abundantly evince the truth of this remark."

There is no historical evidence, however, that the name of *Sunderland* was ever applied to the district. In old Saxon maps, the word "*Weranmuth*" is written opposite to the port. In Bede's "*Lives of the Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow*," it is stated that Benedict, on his return from his last journey to Rome, "among a great variety of other valuable acquisitions, imported two cloaks, woven entirely of silk, and most admirably wrought. In exchange for these, he obtained of King Alfred and his council (for Egfrid, during his absence had been slain) three hides of land, near the mouth, on the *south bank of the river Wear*." It has been deduced that this land formed the site of the present town of *Sunderland*; but its extent is so much greater than that of the town, that it is more likely to be applicable to "the delightful vill of South Wearmouth, with Offerton, Silksworth, Ryhope," &c.; Bishopwearmouth being called the *new* borough of Wearmouth, in contradistinction to Monkwearmouth.

In a passage in Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, as translated into the Anglo-Saxon by Alfred the Great, *Sunderland* is mentioned by *name*. Indeed, the venerable historian says that he was born there. After stating that he was mass priest of the monastery of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, which is at Wearmouth and Jarrow, he adds that he was "born in *Sunderland* of

the same monastery; or, according to Alfred, "*Wæs ic acenned on Sundorlande thæs ylcan mynstres*." Endeavours have been made to weaken the effect of this passage by arguing that the word *Sunderlande* is not used as a proper name, but implies a severance from the waste for the purpose of ownership or appropriation; "*Sundered-land near the sea*." It is translated "territory of the same monasteries" in Dr. Giles' translation, merely implying that Bede was born in the neighbourhood of the two monasteries. But Hutchinson, the writer of the life of Bede in Dr. Kippis's *Biographica Britannica*, Gough, and Hodgson, concur in stating that Bede was born in the territory afterwards given to the monastery of Uiræmuda and Ingyrvium; and the two latter, quoting the Saxon translation which mentions *Sundorlande*, remarks that some manuscripts read *Rumorland*. "It is quite evident," says a recent writer, "that both Gough and Hodgson understood the word '*Sunderland*' as a proper name. If it had not been so, how comes it that some of the manuscripts read *Rumorlande*? This very error confirms my opinion that a proper name is meant. If the word '*Sundorlande*' means *territory* or *possessions*, is it not likely that it would be very familiar in the time of Alfred—in fact, a common household word or expression—and so almost beyond the possibility of being misunderstood or misinterpreted?"

Lingard inclines to the opinion that *Sunderland*, opposite to the monastery, is meant; and Butler, in his life of Bede, says that the spot on which he was born was covered by the sea before the time of the historian Simeon. "If this be true," says Lingard, "it may have been some other tongue of land, or a prolongation of the present, on which the sea is yearly making encroachments."

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

FROM the discovery of a supposed Roman pottery, in 1849, during the excavations for the docks,* it has been inferred by some that *Sunderland* occupies the site of a Roman settlement; and a passage in William of Malmesbury has been cited in confirmation. "Britain contains," says he, "in its remotest parts a place on the borders of Scotland where Bede was born and educated.

* About 8 feet below the surface appeared a circle about 25 feet in diameter, hewn out of the limestone rock. In the interior of this was a circle of small rubble stones, in arrangement resembling a gin or horse mill, which had apparently been erected for the purpose of grinding clay. Near this place was found a quantity of red and yellow

The whole country was formerly studded with monasteries, and beautiful cities founded therein by the Romans; but now, owing to the devastations of the Danes and Normans, it has nothing to allure the senses. Through it runs the *Wear*, a river of no mean width, and tolerable rapidity. It flows into the sea, and receives ships, which are driven thither by the wind, into its tranquil bosom." This passage, however, is scarcely conclusive; and as no other remains, such as altars, &c., have been found, nor any vestige of communication with the recognized Roman roads, whilst ancient writers are silent in respect to the place, sufficient evidence has not been adduced to establish a conclusion.

In Anglo-Saxon times, *Wiranmuthæ*, or *Ostium Vedræ*, the harbour at the mouth of the *Wear*, had acquired some note. It was here that, soon after the Conquest, Malcolm, king of Scotland, during a destructive inroad along the eastern coast, found the heir of England, Edgar Atheling, his sister Margaret, and a train of Saxon followers, waiting in the harbour for wind and tide to carry them to Scotland from their Norman conquerors. Indeed, the port must have been of great utility to the small craft which then navigated the coast; and it may naturally be inferred that the rising town of *Sunderland*, though not mentioned in contemporary history, was rapidly increasing in size and population. This is evinced by the charter which Bishop Pudsey granted, towards the close of the twelfth century, to the burgesses of the town.

In this important document, the bishop grants to the burgesses the same privileges as those enjoyed by the burgesses of Newcastle; "that all pleas arising within the borough, except those of the crown, be determined there. Disputes between those plying with ships at that port, and merchants to whom the cargoes are sold, to be determined within the third influx of the tide, that navigation might not be retarded; merchandise brought by sea to be landed before sale, except salt and herrings. A year and a day's possession of lands, &c., without claim, the claimant being within the realm, and not under age, a sufficient quietus. A burgess's son, maintained by his father at bed and board, entitled to the like privileges as his father. A villain remaining and holding lands or tenements in the borough for a year and a day, without interruption, to have the same

ochre, some broken earthenware, and four perfect specimens of Roman bottles, with necks about a foot in length, the under part being globular. They were common red ware, and unglazed. One of them was sent to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle, and another to the *Sunderland Museum*.

franchise as a burgess. A burgess might sell his lands and go where he pleased, if no claim was subsisting against him. If a burgess was complained against in a matter where battle ought to be waged by a villain, he was to make defence by thirty-six men, unless the value in suit was one hundred pounds, or the crime imputed to him ought to be tried by battle. No burgess was compelled to fight against a villain, unless he had forfeited his franchise. There was not to be within the borough *bloodwite*, *merchete*, *heriot*, or *blood-drawing*. The *reve*, or head-borough, was to look after all forfeitures touching bread and beer. A burgess might bring in his corn from the country when he pleased, except at a time of prohibition or embargo. Whatsoever a burgess bought he might sell without license of the lord or his heir. Every burgess had liberty to buy timber and fire-wood equally with the burgesses of Durham. They should enjoy their common pasturage as was originally granted to them, and which the bishop caused to be perambulated. Customs of fish were to be reserved to the bishop, as Brus had from his people of Hartlepool." Witnesses—German the Prior; Burdard the Archdeacon; Symeon the Treasurer; Master Richard of Coldingham; Master Stephen of Lincoln; Master Bernard; Henry Marshall; Arnald, Adam, and Symon, chaplains; Gilbert of Lee; Philip the sheriff; Jordan Escolland; Alexander of Hilton; Gaufrid the son of Richard; Roger of Epplingden.

Pudsey, in 1153, received and enjoyed the rents of the borough of Sunderland, the passage across the river by the ferry-boat, the fisheries, and the duties and profits accruing from ships, vessels, &c., plying to and within the port.

According to Boldon Book, "Sunderland (here mentioned by name) was let to farm, and paid a hundred marks; and Roger de Audis paid one mark for his mill-pool, which was established within the bounds of Sunderland."

During the vacancy which occurred in the see after the death of Pudsey, the crown held the temporalities. Of tallage duty, the town of Sunderland rendered account of 58s.; in the treasury, 27s.; and it owed 31s. The town of Wearmouth rendered account of 37s. 4d.; in the treasury, 31s. 1d.; and it owed 6s. 3d. The town of Tunstall rendered account of 4l. 8s. 4d.; in the treasury, 75s. 8d.; and it owed 12s. 8d. The town of

Burdon rendered account of 50s. 8d.; in the treasury, 43s. 9d.; and it owed 6s. 11d. Richard and William, the farmers of Ryhope, owed 43s. 4d. Of scutage, Alexander de Hilton rendered account of 4l.; in the treasury, 40s.; and he owed 40s. Roger de Audis owed four marks for the same. Of the fines of the bishop's servants, Stephen de Henden rendered account of 20 marks; in the treasury, 10 marks; and he owed 10 marks.

In the episcopacy of Bishop Farnham, Henry III., in the 31st year of his reign, granted a charter to the burgesses of the new borough of Warnemouth, confirming their liberties and free customs to an equal extent with those granted by his father, John, to the burgesses of Newcastle. He grants them a merchants' guild; that none of them should plead without his borough, except for pleas of foreign tenures; that none of them should try by combat, and in pleas of the crown they might justify themselves according to the ancient custom of the city of Westminster; that they shall be quit of toll, lastage, pontage, and passage, as well in fairs as without, and throughout all parts of the land, as well on this side the sea as beyond; that yearsgive and schotale shall be quashed, and that whoever should come to the borough with merchandise, whether strangers or otherwise, should come, stay, and depart in the king's peace, rendering the right and due customs. Witnesses—P. Bishop of Hereford; R. of Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; Roger de Bygod; Marshall, Earl of Norfolk; John de Pleshey; William de Cantilupe; Ralph Fitz-Nicholas; Philip Basset; Bertram de Greol; Robert de Mucegros; Paulin Peyser, &c.

In 1358, Bishop Hatfield leased the borough of Sunderland, with the fisheries and Wolton-yare, to Richard Hedworth, of Southwyk, for 20 years, at 20l. rent.

Under the Survey of the same bishop, "Thomas Menvill held the borough, with the free rents, worth 32s. 8d., the fishery in the Wear, the borough court, the tolls, and the stallage, with eight yares belonging to the bishop; eight shillings rent from the prior of Durham for Ebyare, and eight shillings from John Hedworth for his yare called Owen's-yare, and for the right of drawing a net in the harbour of the said borough."* At the same time, "Menvill held a place called Hynden (Henden Bay) for the plying of vessels."

late as 1788, 72 salmon were taken at one draught near the harbour-mouth. Since that year, the fishery, whether from the great extension of the lime, lead, and copperas works on the river, or from other causes, has declined so far as to be totally abandoned.

* It seems probable that such of these *yares* as were most detrimental to the port and river were suppressed under subsequent episcopal commissions of conservatorship; particularly, a commission issued by Bishop Neville, 24th July, 1440, orders the reduction or removal of several *yares* therein named, under the penalty of 100 marks each. As

The borough-rent had been reduced since 1358 from 20*l.* to 6*l.* The record concludes with enumerating some trifling properties held by exchequer rents: "John Hedworth, a messuage and garden containing half an acre, 12*d.*; a cottage, formerly John del Shell's, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and another cottage of the same rent. John Hobson, a messuage and three roods called Yholwatson, which used to pay 6*s.* 8*d.*, but now only 3*s.* 4*d.*; and a waste before his door in Wearmouth, 2*d.* There is a certain waste, formerly belonging to Richard de Wearmouth, at the end of the town there, and sometime parcel of the demesne, containing half an acre, which used to pay 2*s.*, but now waste and untenanted."

In 1456, Bishop Neville granted to Ralph Bowes, by copy of court roll, all the borough of Sunderland, the ferry-boat passage, fisheries, and the dues for ships, &c., to hold for his life. Edward IV., having seized the temporalities of the see, granted the borough, &c., to Robert Bertram, and that he should "have a certain great ferry-boat, for the passage aforesaid, at our cost, and to be kept in sufficient repair, with all its appurtenances, as often and whenever it shall be necessary during the term aforesaid."

In 1476, Bishop Booth granted a patent to Ralph Bowes, Esq., of the bailiwick of the borough of Sunderland.

Cardinal Bainbrigg, in 1507, granted the borough, by copy of court roll, to Sir Ralph Bowes, of Dalden, Knt., under 6*l.* rent. Bishop Tunstall, in 1558-9, granted to Thomas Smith the office of bailiff; also a lease of the anchorage and beaconage of Sunderland.

In the return to the commission of the 1st Eliz., relative to the creeks dependent on the port of Newcastle (see page 272), Sunderland is mentioned, distant six miles from the mouth of the Tyne, but as one of those "little frequented or haunted with traffic of merchants or merchandize."

William Whitehead was constituted vice-admiral and bailiff of Sunderland for life, by Bishop Barnes, he rendering annually to the bishops's auditor 20*l.*: he died in 1604.

October 18, 1590, the borough of Sunderland, the ferry-boat or passage across the Wear, and the fisheries of Sunderland, were granted by Bishop Hutton to Ralph Bowes, Esq., of Barnes, and his sequels, according to the custom of the halmote-court, in as ample a manner and form as his grandfather, Sir Ralph Bowes, Knt., occupied the same: rent 4*l.*

Bishop James, July 6, 1609, granted the office of water-bailiff to John Rand, of Bishopwearmouth; and

on the 26th September, in the same year, a presentment was made in the borough court of Sunderland, concerning royal wrecks and anchorage there. The patent of John Rand, as water-bailiff, was renewed by Bishop Neile, October 11, 1622. In 1622, Richard Bartlett held the office; in 1628, Nicholas Whitfield, his deputy being William Caldwell; since which time, the office has been granted, with the duties of anchorage, beaconage, &c., by lease from the successive bishops.

In 1633, Bishop Morton conferred the place on Sir William Bellasyse; yet, says Spearman, in 1638—

"One Michel Crake (a footman or other servant to his majesty) was made water-bailiff of Sunderland port, first by his majesty's patent, and afterwards (in the vacancy of a Lord High-Admiral) by lease, and after that by the Earl of Northumberland, Lord High-Admiral. But he never enjoyed it peaceably, but was always opposed in it by Thomas Morton, then Lord Bishop of Durham, or his lessees of that office and port-duties, which was contested by orders, and counter-orders, until the grand rebellion, and the exclusion of the bishops. Crake obtaining an order of the commons of parliament to prohibit the clearing of ships without his fees and warrant: the bishop's lessees obtained another order, revoking that to Crake, and quieting the lessees in the possession until it should be determined by law, which Crake did not prosecute at law, and so the lessees continued the possession till the lease expired during the common-wealth. When Col. George Fenwicke purchased of the usurper's trustees for sale of bishop's lands, &c., the reversion, under which he enjoyed it until the happy Restauration of King Charles 2, when the bishop (Dr. Cosins) entered and granted a new lease of all the profits, duties, and offices aforesaid. And Michael Crake being then living, he revived his claim (to the water-bailiff's office of Sunderland port), which was opposed by Bishop Cosins, and the whole matter was referred by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, then Lord High-Admiral, to Dr. John Exton, then judge of the admiralty of England, to examine and report. Dr. Exton examined, and reported the bishop's claim and right to it to be good, and therein instanced and recited diverse of the ancient charters, records, and evidences before mentioned, to ground and warrant his report, which was allowed. Whereupon his Royal Highness, then Lord High-Admiral, granted a warrant to summon Crake to shew cause why his patent should not be revoked, & *nisi causa* to vacate his grant; and no cause being shewn therein, the bishop continued the possession. John Cosins, bishop, by his letters patent under the county palatine seal, made John Tempest, Esq., his vice-admiral, *quam diu se bene gesserit*. The same bishop then also (by his like patent) made Richard Matthew, Gent., his judge of his court of admiralty. Also he then made Walter Ettricke, Gent., his register of the said court by like patent, afterwards William Blakestone, Esq., Charles Montague, Esq., and William Lambton, Esq., were successively vice-admirals, by the like patents from the bishop of Durham. And Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt., and Henry Lambton, Esq., were successively made judges of the said court of admiralty by the bishop of Durham's patents. And the said William Lambton, Esq., Henry Lambton, Esq., and Walter Ettricke, now are patentees of the said several offices under the Right Honourable Lord Crew, Baron of Stean, present Lord Bishop of Durham. N.B. The High Court of Admiralty hath frequently (since the Restauration) admitted of appeals from the bishop's court of admiralty at Sunderland."

Leases of the wastes, between high and low water marks of the rivers Tyne, Wear, and Tees, were granted

by Bishop Howson, on January 2, 1630, to Sir William Bellasyse and Mr. Thomas Layton; and by Bishop Cosin, November 5, 1670, to Sir Gilbert Gerrard and Miles Stapylton; the latter for three lives, at a yearly rent of 40s.

Several leases of the borough and its appendant privileges have been granted to the present time. Latterly, they have been divided into two leases. The one including the borough, the courts, fairs, markets, tolls, anchorage and beaconage, has been vested, under different renewals, in the family of Lambton, of Lambton, and is still held by the Earl of Durham; the other, comprising the ferry-boats, the metage, and tolls of fruit, herbs, and roots, was held, from the year 1661 until the year 1795, by the family of Ettrick, at which period the lease was purchased by the commissioners of Wearmouth bridge, under the powers of the act 32 Geo. III.

Early in the 16th century, the coal trade begun to be established in the port of Sunderland, which eventually rose into importance. This was probably facilitated by the statute of Henry VIII., which restrained and mutilated the palatine jurisdiction.

Between the years 1600 and 1630, a considerable influx of population appears to have taken place, including several families of Scotch settlers, and some foreign merchants.

The borough, as has been seen, had hitherto been governed by a bailiff, appointed by patent under the bishop. In 1634, however, Bishop Morton, to encourage the increasing trade of the place, incorporated the burgesses and inhabitants by the title of Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and Commonalty of the Borough of Sunderland. The charter states "that Sunderland had, beyond the memory of man, been an ancient borough, known by the name of the New Borough of Wearmouth, containing in itself a certain port where ships had plied, bringing and carrying merchandise, as well to and from certain ports, as from other ports of the kingdom: the articles therein specified are sea-coals, grindstones, rubstones, and whetstones. It also states, that the trade was then greatly increased, by reason of the multitude of ships that resorted thither; and the borough anciently enjoyed divers liberties and free customs, as well by prescription, as by virtue of sundry charters from the bishops of Durham, confirmed to them by the crown; which, from defect in form, proved insufficient for the support of the ancient liberties, privileges, and free customs of the borough." The corporation were empowered by the charter to hold lands, to have a common seal, and to have one court, "to

be holden every day, from three weeks to three weeks, before their recorder." At this court, actions, suits, quarrels, and debts not exceeding 40*l.*, might be tried; and its serjeants were empowered to execute its warrants, distresses, attachments, and other precepts. The gentlemen incorporated under the charter were as follow:—*Mayor*, Sir William Belasyse, of Morton House, Knt. *Aldermen*, Sir William Lambton, of Lambton, Knt.; Thomas Wharton, Esq.; Hugh Wright, of Durham, Esq.; Robert Bowes, of Biddic-Waterville, Esq.; Hugh Walton, alderman of Durham; George Gray, of Southwick, Gent.; Francis James, of Hetton, Esq.; Richard Hedworth, of Chester Deanery, Esq.; William Langley, Gent.; George Lilburne, of Sunderland, Gent.; George Burgorn, of Wearmouth, Gent.; George Walton, alderman of Durham. *Common Councilmen*, William Wycliffe, of Offerton, Gent.; Edward Lee, William Freeman, William Caldwell, John Husband, Thomas Scarborough, William Potts, John Hardcastle, Robert Collingwood, of Hetton-on-the-Hill, Thomas Snowdon, Christopher Dickinson, William Dossey, John Harrison, Thomas Lacie, William Thompson, Adam Burdon, George Humble, William Huntley, Thomas Atkinson, Robert Young, Clement Oldcorn, Humphrey Harrison, William Watt, and Thomas Palmer. *Recorder*, John Richardson, Esq. Their successors were to be elected on the Friday before the Monday next after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel; except the recorder, who was to be elected by the mayor and aldermen. The penalty for not accepting office was not to exceed 20 marks. The corporation were to have power to make laws for the regulation of the borough and its trade. The market was to be held on Friday in every week; and there were to be two fairs, or marts, held within the borough every year for ever, to wit, one on the feast of St. Philip and St. James, and the other on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, with all fees, dues, pledges, rents, tollages, piccages, stallages, and perquisites. The privileges and emoluments granted by the charter were to be held of the see in fee-farm, on the payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* on the feast of St. Martin the Bishop, in winter only. The deed was ratified, April 17, 1634, by the dean and chapter of Durham.

Notwithstanding the ostensible advantages and importance conferred by this charter, it was at once suffered to fall into disuse; no election having ever been held to replace the corporation named by Bishop Morton. Probably this may have arisen partly from the uncertainty and distrust which preceded the civil war.

From the first outbreak of that unhappy contest, the port of Sunderland and the collieries on the Wear became of prime importance to the contending parties. A garrison for the king was for some time stationed here. On January 14, 1642-3, the lords and commons, "taking into their consideration the number of shippes, and quantity of money, that is every year employed from London, and other parts and places of this kingdome, for the fetching of coales and salt from Newcastle, Sunderland, and Blythe, and finding that since the beginning of the present troubles, the towne of Newcastle, being possessed by forces raised against the king and parliament, hath beene, and is the principall inlet of forreine ayde, forces, and ammunition, for the strengthening of that force that intends destruction to the parliament, and thereby to the religion, lawes, and liberties of this kingdome; and taking into consideration, that sufficient coales be supplied from other parts for the use of this kingdome;" do ordain, that in consideration of ships being liable to be seized at those places, "no shippe, shippes, or barques," shall thenceforward make any voyage thither.

Notwithstanding this order, however, the fortified town of Newcastle stood out for the king against the

Parliamentarians from 1642 to the end of October, 1644; so that no coals were exported from the Tyne to London in that time; though an ordinance, dated June 5, 1643, was issued, containing regulations for rewarding adventurers in the coasting trade, and granting bounties from a fund raised by portions of the estates of papists, delinquents, and others, and by subscription. It thus became essential to the Parliamentarians to obtain possession of Sunderland. In January, 1644, the Scottish army, under Leslie,* Earl of Leven, assembled at Harlaw, near Berwick; and, after a fatiguing march and some severe skirmishing, entered Sunderland on the 4th of March; the royalists, under General King, hovering in their rear.

The Scottish army amounted to 18,000 foot and 3,500 horse. The vestiges of their camp remained visible in the West Pann Field until the ground was levelled on which the present streets to the west of Pann Lane, Bishopwearmouth, were erected. Though the town was decidedly favourable to the Parliamentary cause, principally through the influence of the Lilburns, who possessed a great amount of property and interest there,† the Scots found it very difficult to obtain provisions; the surrounding country being in arms for the

* GENERAL LESLIE.—Alexander Leslie, created Lord Balgonie, and afterwards Earl of Leven, was the son of Captain George Leslie, of Balgonie, by his wife Anne, a daughter of Stewart, of Ballechin. Of the place of his birth, or the extent of his education, little can be said with certainty. Zachary Hamilton, preceptor to the Pretender's son, told Lord Hailes, that Leslie was a soldier of fortune, and that one day, on a march in Scotland, he said to an officer, "There is the house where I went to school." "How, general!" answered the officer, "I thought you could not read."—"Pardon me, I got the length of the letter G." However this may be, certain it is that he acquired the highest reputation as a soldier, under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, who appointed him governor of Stralsund, which he bravely and vigilantly defended against the Imperialists. He was also governor of the cities along the coast of the Baltic; and afterwards promoted to the rank of field-marshal over an army in Westphalia. In 1639, Leslie returned from Sweden and took the command of the Scottish army in opposition to King Charles I. He died at Balgonie on the 4th of April, 1661, at a very advanced age, and was buried on the 19th of the same month, in the church of Markinch. "Few men," says Chambers, "have been more fortunate in life than Alexander Leslie, Earl of Leven. He appears to have entered upon its duties without fortune and with a scanty education, and by the force of his talents, seconded by habits of religion and persevering industry, raised himself to the highest honours which society has to confer, both in his own and in foreign countries. His services were at the time of immense value to his country, and would have been much more so, had they not been shackled by the prejudices, the prepossessions, and the ignorance, of those whom the circumstances of birth placed over him as directors. His lordship acquired extensive landed property, particularly Inchmartin in the Carse of Gowrie, which he called Inchleslie. He was twice married; first to Agnes, daughter of Renton of Billy in Berwickshire, and by her had two sons, Gustavus and Alexander, the latter of whom

succeeded him as Earl of Leven, and five daughters. After the death of his first wife, which took place in 1651, he married Frances, daughter of Sir John Ferriers of Tamworth in Staffordshire, relict of Sir John Parkington, baronet, of Westwood, in the county of Worcester, by whom he had no issue. His peerage finally became merged by a female with that of Melville, in conjunction with which it still exists."

+ "The first of the family who settled at Sunderland was George Lilburn (uncle of John and Robert): he was probably at first an adventurer in the trade of the place, and was afterwards carried forward, together with the increasing fortunes of his more active republicon cousins, to a considerable pitch of local influence. During the whole of the civil wars, he acted as the *only* magistrate within the limits of the borough, and in 1654 was returned one of the knights of the shire in Cromwell's parliament. He sat constantly on all committees of sequestration, and contrived in virtue of his office to get possession of a colliery at Harraton, belonging to the lessees of Sir John Hedworth, which cleared him £15 a day. He survived the Restoration, and died very aged in 1677. Thomas Lilburn, his eldest son, was of Offerton, where the family held considerable property, and died in 1665, being described on his monument in the chancel of Houghton church as 'one of the persons instrumental in his majesty's happy restoration;' he bore a major's commission in Monk's army: his estate at Offerton was in the possession of his brother George's descendants in 1737. William Lilburn, grandson of the elder George Lilburn by a second marriage, sold some property in Sunderland to the family of Robinson as late as 1717; his descendants were afterwards in a very reduced condition, for one of them was confined about 1742 in Morpeth gaol for debt, and being permitted by his creditors to go to Newcastle on his parole for a day to visit his mother, who was also a prisoner for the same cause, he met by the road one, an

king, and all supplies either spoiled or driven away. Of five vessels, sent from Scotland with provisions, three were wrecked, and two driven by stress of weather into the Tyne, where they fell into the hands of the royalists.

The king's forces, having been strengthened by the accession of twelve troops of horse from Yorkshire, under Sir Charles Lucas, took up a position, on the 6th of March, on the summit of a hill about three miles from Sunderland. According to the Scottish account, "Such of our army as could be presently advertised, were drawn up within half a mile of them, and continued all that night (though it were very cold and snowing) in the fields. Upon Thursday the seventh, the enemy drew up their forces upon a height about two short miles from us; but the snow fell in such abundance, that nothing could be done till the middle of the day, that it was fair; at which time we advanced towards them, and they marched northwards, as is conceived to gain the winde. Both armies were drawn up in battell, the enemy having the advantage of the ground; but we could not without very great disadvantage engage our armie, in regard of the unpassable ditches and hedges betwixt us. Both armies faced other till the setting of the sun, at which time the enemy retreated, and we kept the ground till the next morning in a very cold night.

"Upon Friday the eighth, in the morning, there was some little skirmishing betwixt some small parties of horse, wherein the advantage that was, fell upon our side: three or four were killed on either side; we took divers prisoners, by whom we understood that many of theirs were wounded. Our commanded muskettiers and horse advanced, and gained the ground where the enemy stood the day preceding. The enemy still retired, and, as appeared, with a purpose to retire altogether; for they fired the neerest villages, and retired under the smoke thereof. Our commanded men advanced nearer the height, the enemy giving ground all the time. We had resolved to fall upon their rere; but there came suddenly a great storm of snow, which continued for an hour, so that we could not see the enemy; and before we could discover them again, it began to snow again, and continued snowing till night, which opportunity the enemy made use of, and marched away in great haste to Durham.

"We understand since, from very good hands, that

through the extremitie of the weather these two nights (the enemy lay in fields, and there hastened march to Durham), they have suffered great losse, many of their men and horse dying, but more run away. We hear they have lost of their horse eight hundred, besides the losse of their foot; we sustained some losse, but blessed be God, no wayes considerable."

The same writer continues, "On the thirteenth, for the enlargement of our quarters, and to straighten the enemy, wee drew towards Durham; but after wee had tarried there so long as our horse provisions lasted, not being willing to remove further, till Sunderland, a place of so great consequence to us, were better fortified, we returned thither, and quartered the army on the north side of the river of Wear, towards Newcastle, at the Shields; in this march wee saw no enemy.

"All this time we were in great difficulty what to do without horse, our foot being reasonably well supplied by sea; if our horse stayed they must starve, if they went away without our foot, the enemy being so near, with an army so strong in horse, it was hazardous when we should meet; if our foot went with them, it was to lose the advantage of their supply by sea, the land not affording provisions.

"The enemy decides this debate, and on the twenty-third of this instant, drew up their army from Durham, and thereabout, towards Chester; and on the twenty-fourth, being the Lord's day, [expecting to surprise the Scots at sermon time] drew up on the north side of Wear, at a place called Hylton, two miles and a halfe from Sunderland, the same distance as when they faced us before, only this is on the north side Wear, the other on the south. We accordingly drew up on a hill east from them, towards the sea. Our cannon were at Sunderland, our head quarter; but by the help of the seamen lying in the haven, wee conveyed one great peece over the water, who themselves drew it up to the field where it was to be planted: the tide failed for carrying the rest at that time, some small field peeces wee had. After the armies had faced each other most part of that day, toward night, about five o'clock, the cannon began to play, which they bestowed freely, though to little purpose; and with all the commanded foot fell to it to drive one another from their hedges, and continued shooting till eleven at night; in which time we gained some ground, some barrels of gunpowder, and ball and match. Wee lost few men, had more

attorney, who reviled him most bitterly, and reproached him with his unfortunate circumstances in so taunting a manner, that Lilburn drew his sword, and running him through the body, left him dead on

the spot: he was tried for the fact, and found guilty of manslaughter only, in consideration of the excessive provocation."—(See vol. i., pp. 76, 570.)

hurt and wounded; among whom no officer of note hurt with danger, but the lieutenant-colonel of the Lord Lothian's regiment. What their loss was is yet uncertain to us; but we know they had more slain, as we find, being masters of their ground.

"This morning, being the twenty-fifth, they were facing each other, but the ground they possessed inaccessible by us, without great disadvantage, in regard of the many hedges and ditches betwixt. What the event of this meeting will be I do not know, nor will not guess; hitherto hath the Lord helped us. Our men are cheerful, our hopes good.

"Sir James Lumsdaine came over to us very opportunely with a brigade of three thousand of the forces we had left in Northumberland, the twenty-third of this instant, which he now commands in the field.

"The words given out on both parts were these:—On ours, '*The Lord of Hosts is with us.*' On theirs, '*Now or Never.*'

"Captain Lawson and Captain Newton have taken a prize in Tees, laden with cloth and lead."

The result of the affair at Hylton and Boldon Hill is thus narrated by another writer:—"Many officers, who have been old soldiers, did affirm they had never seen so long and hot service in the night time; there was divers killed on both sides; but the number of their slain did very far exceed ours, as we understood by the dead bodies we found the next day upon their ground, besides the seven waggons draught of dead, and hurt men not able to walk, that the Constable of Bouden affirmed he saw carried away. The enemy quit their ground, where they left much powder, match, and armes behind them; and retired to the hill where the body of the army lay.

"The next day the enemy began to retire; but laboured to conceal it from us, causing their men to march about the hill, and casting up two breastworks to plant canon. In the afternoon, when we understood the certainty of their retreat, we followed them; and their horsemen, who had stayed on the hill while their foot marched away, retired more swiftly than an ordinary march. Our horse and dragoons marched up the hill, charged them, and routed all that were not passed the ditches. Divers of them were killed; and some men of note, whom we know not, save one Rut-master Harrison, and Sir Marmaduke Langdales Capt. Lieut.; divers taken, amongst whom was Sir Richard Gladill, Lieut. Col. and Sir Francis Steward. There was also a cornet taken, bearing a crown above and a hand and a sword beneath, with this motto—'What Law cannot,

the Sword must maintain.' The night hindered us from doing any further execution upon them. The day following, the enemy (who the day preceding thought it a point of honour to retire in the day and not in the night) did not appear, having stollen away in the night time."

The disasters of the royal cause in Yorkshire having compelled the Marquis of Newcastle to withdraw his forces from the bishopric, the Scots marched to Easington, in order to intercept the supplies of the royalists from Hartlepool. On the 7th of April, they held a solemn fast, and, on the following day, removed to Quarrington Hill (see page 380). During their stay at Sunderland, Sir William Armyne, one of the parliamentary commissioners, resided there.

The following entry occurs in the parish register of Bishopwearmouth:—"Jeremy Reed, Billingham in Kent, bringer of the plague, of which died about thirty persons out of Sunderland in three months. Sepult. July 5th, 1665.

The only tradesman's token ever issued at Sunderland, was from William Fawcett, bearing his name and a lion rampant, the arms of Fawcett of Boldon. This, with other provincial tokens, were called down in 1666, when a government coinage of halfpence and farthings was issued.

During the alarm of invasion by the Dutch (see page 249), the following curious letter was despatched from the commanding officers of the troops stationed at Sunderland:—

"Sunderland by the Sea, June 7th, 1667.

"Right Honourable,

"We did according to your Lo'ps orders draw our companies and troops to this place on tuesday last, the same night and the next day we were *entertained* with a most violent storme, wch had a lamentable effect upon a fleet of 100 light colliers coming from the southward and being in sight of this port when the storme began, we heare of many being cast away upon this coast and by the judgment of able seamen it is doubted that at the least one half of them is lost, we thought it our duties to give your Lo'pp this *sad* account, but we are in *hopes* that if the dutch fleet were out they would run the same risque and secure us for some time from any attempt from them; we shall be circumspect and diligent in our stations and be ready to observe what further orders shall be transmitted from your Lordshipp to

Your humble servants

RA: HEDWORTH

JOHN TEMPEST

WILL BELASS.

THO: FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

"To the right honourable John Lord Bpp of Durham, at his castle at Auckland."

In consequence of the influx of Scotch settlers and others, Nonconformity became very prevalent in Sunderland during the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; and, from the following extracts, it would appear that

the laws relative to those who dissented from the Established Church were not allowed to remain a dead letter:—

“Wearmouth Epi.

“Thomas Rennison, Thomas Burdon, Richard Palmer, Samuel Hodgkins, Richard Wilson, Thomas Smith, Robert Wardle, John Cockrill, George Wright, for not coming to the church. 23 August, 1674, ex.

“Edward Bears, jun., George Snawdon, Sunderland, Daniel Turbot and Zachariah Cockrill, for not paying Easter reckonings. 23 August, 1674, ex.

“William Johnson, Gent., a Papist. 10 Dec. 1674, ex.

“George Wright, Robert Wardel, Stephen Holder, Richard Wilson, sen., William Maude, Ellinor Wardle, Thomas Smith, Elizabeth Parker, Richard Palmer, Thomas Lax, Samuel Hodgkins, Maudalin Spenceley, Maria Liddle, Zachariah Cockerill, and Maria Shipperdson, for schismatics, and offenders against all order. 10 Decem. 1675, ex.

“Ralph Wycliffe, gent., Thomas Lacey, William Wilson, jun., John Questfield, John Morley, John Taylor, Maria Sidgewick, Ann Kinson, and William Bird, for wholly absenting themselves from church, and frequenting private conventicles.

“Jacob Lilburne, for not receiving communion. 26 August, 1677, ex.

“Thomas Harrison, William Maude, Maria Liddel, and Eleanor Wardel, for keeping open shops on holy-days.

“Richard Middleton, Thomas Burdon, William Maude, Eleanor Wardell, George Wright, Robert Wardell, William Appleby, and Thomas Harrison, Quakers.”

About the year 1682, the enterprising Sir Ambrose Crawley commenced an iron manufactory in Sunderland; but the situation not answering his expectation, he, after a trial of five or six years, removed to Winlaton and Swalwell, near the river Tyne.

In the year 1719, the borough of Sunderland, in consequence of its rapidly increasing population, was erected into an independent rectory.

During the agitation arising from the rebellion in 1745, a mob, consisting chiefly of sailors, entered the Catholic chapel, “where they found several people at prayers, and a couple to be married, who, with Mr. Hankins their priest, all fled out; upon which the sailors immediately pulled down their altar and crucifix, together with all the seats, the priest’s robes, all their books, the furniture, and every individual thing in the room, and burnt them in a fire made for that purpose, and also a large library of books and papers belonging to the priest.” The following was amongst the papers:—*A list of odd Friends.*—Matthew Russell, S.D.; Thomas Ayre, S.D.; Warren Maude, S.D.; Mark Burley, S.D.; Maylin, W.; Inman, F.F.; Craggs, S.D.; Mathew Carr, F.; George Robinson, S.B.; George Syall, S.B.; Ann Syall, B.; Nath. Leak, B.; Cooper Shiphard, W.; James Donison, O.; William

Wilkinson, H.; Thomas Firryby, S.D.; John Hodgson, S.B.; Officer Bainbridge.” This list is said to have contained the names of persons well affected to the government. The meaning of the letters attached to each does not appear.

May 24, 1751, in heating an oven in a gentleman’s house, near the church at Sunderland, the fire took hold of some wood adjoining, when a woman servant ran into the church (being Sunday), calling out, “Fire! fire!” on which the congregation made the best of their way to the door in the utmost confusion, and in their hurry to escape, broke the font, which was of very curious workmanship.

Oliver Goldsmith, in his flight from the University of Edinburgh, where he had become security in a considerable sum of money for a fellow student, was arrested at Sunderland about the beginning of 1754. Mr. Laughline Maclane and Dr. Sleigh, having delivered him from the bailiff, he took his passage in a vessel to Rotterdam, and from thence proceeded on that pedestrian tour through a great part of Europe, the incidents of which are so beautifully illustrated in his “Traveller” and “Vicar of Wakefield.”

On June 25, 1759, Jeremiah Bell, of the grenadier company in Colonel La Faussille’s regiment of foot, quartered in Sunderland, was shot for repeated desertion.

The memorable flood of November 17, 1771, which carried away the bridge of Newcastle, and destroyed three bridges and drowned three collieries on the Wear, also caused great destruction at Sunderland. The cries of the poor boys (few of the men being on board), with the cracking of the ships, were indeed terrible. All the assistance possible was sent by the inhabitants; but the darkness and wetness of the night prevented many from receiving proper help. A great number of keels were driven away, and many men and boys lost. Part of the pier gave way to the force of the water, and another part was damaged by the ships which drove against it. Eight or nine dead bodies were cast ashore on the Sunday morning in the harbour. Haystacks and great quantities of household furniture, as also a coal staith, were driven down the Wear into the sea.

On October 22, 1775, whilst a woman was preaching in the Methodist meeting-house in this town, a false alarm of the galleries coming down was raised; in the confusion that ensued, one young woman was killed, and several of the congregation were trampled down and dangerously bruised.

During a heavy gale of wind, on December 2, 1775,

many stacks of chimneys were blown down at Sunderland, and ships driven from their moorings. The east part of the church-yard wall was also blown down, and two men were buried for some time in the ruins: one of them, named Muckle, was killed on the spot.

In September, 1779, Paul Jones appeared off the coast of Northumberland and Durham, as commodore of an American squadron, consisting of the *Bon Homme Richard*, of 40 guns, and 375 men; the *Alliance* frigate, of 40 guns and 300 men; the *Pallas* (French) frigate, of 30 guns and 275 men; and the *Vengeance* brig, of 12 guns and 70 men. Much consternation was excited in the district; but the curiosity of the females of Sunderland got the better of their fears, and they crowded the Town Moor to see his ships go by. Tradition says he was prevented, by the sight of so many "white sheep," as he called them, from firing into the town. His memorable engagement and victory over the *Serapis* and *Countess of Scarborough*, off *Flamborough Head*, followed.

January 7, 1782, about twelve o'clock at night, a fire broke out in a ship in Sunderland harbour, close to Mr. Thornhill's quay; and having her full complement of stores on board, with the guns loaded, the inhabitants and soldiers could give her no assistance, so that, as the fire proceeded, her guns were discharged, and at last it reached the powder-room, when she blew up.

The sailors at Sunderland, on February 13, 1783, came on shore, and proceeded in a large body in search of those persons who had informed the press-gangs against them. Those they found were mounted on poles, and carried through the streets exposed to the insults of the populace. At length, the North York Militia was called out, and, with the civil authorities, succeeded in dispersing the mob. One of the informers was so maltreated by the rioters, that he died in consequence; and so infuriated were the populace that his friends durst not bury him, that office being performed, without the usual ceremonies, by the soldiers.

On November 19, 1783, at night, the Free Masons' Lodge at Sunderland was discovered to be on fire; and before it was extinguished, all the furniture, pictures, &c., were unfortunately consumed.

The foundation-stone of the Phoenix Lodge of Free and accepted Masons, Queen Street, was laid April 5,

* The dress of this corps was at that time considered very graceful. The covering for the head consisted of a tin helmet, japanned black, having a small peak in front, and around the sides a crimson silk band joined by a light brass chain; a black feather extended over the top from the front to the back; and on the right side was a white feather. The short-tailed coat was dark blue, with red facings, which extended

1784. After the usual ceremonies, coins of his majesty George III., and an elegant coronation medal of Queen Charlotte, were deposited in the stone, with a copper-plate bearing a suitable inscription.

In the latter part of 1793, a subscription was set on foot in Sunderland, by advertisement, for purchasing flannel waistcoats, white yarn stockings, &c., for the use of the British troops in Flanders. A considerable amount was raised, in sums varying from two shillings to five pounds.

On January 24, 1794, the *Good Intent*, in Sunderland harbour, was discovered to be on fire; but being towed into the middle of the river, the flames were prevented from communicating to any other vessel. The fire was not completely got under before several of her guns (which happened, at that time, to be loaded) went off, and nearly the whole of her inside in the after part was consumed. This accident was owing to the carelessness of the boys, who had left a lamp burning on board.

On April 25, 1795, an advertisement was issued in the port of Sunderland, offering a bounty, for entering the navy, of 31*l.* 5*s.* to able seamen, 23*l.* 10*s.* to ordinary seamen, and 17*l.* 5*s.* to landsmen; concluding, as usual, with "God save the king, and success to the navy of Great Britain."

On the 9th of August, 1796, the magnificent cast iron bridge across the Wear was opened to the public.

His Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester arrived at Sunderland on October 3, 1796, to take the command of the troops in that place. On November 25 following, a serious affray broke out between the Westminster Militia and the Lowland Fencibles, arising from one of the former corps having wantonly killed a tame favourite goat belonging to the Fencibles. Both regiments drew up in battle array in the barrack ground; but, by the strenuous exertions of Prince William, order was restored, and the offender sent before a court martial.

A transport arrived in Sunderland on the 8th October, 1796, with 150 French emigrants on board, who were accommodated with such convenience as the barracks afforded.

During the war at the close of the last century, a corps of Volunteer Infantry were kept up in Sunderland.* They were disbanded at the peace of 1801; but, on

down the front. A great number of the body were keelmen, who wore tight-fitting blue pantaloons, with black gaiters covering the ankles. The rest of the corps, consisting of tradesmen and others, wore white pantaloons. Of course, it was necessary to keep the two parts of the regiment distinct. On one occasion, during the evolutions of a sham-fight on the sands, it was the part of the keelmen to retreat before an

the renewal of hostilities, another corps, under the command of Sir Ralph Milbank, Bart., of Seaham, was raised. They were presented with their colours by Lady Milbank, from a large hustings erected for the occasion on the Town Moor.

About the same time, a corps of Volunteer Artillery was formed, and placed under the command of Lieut-col. Richard Markham, draper, of Sunderland. They acquired considerable proficiency in the batteries which guarded the harbour.

A body of volunteers also enrolled themselves as Sea Fencibles. They consisted of pilots, keelmen, and other watermen, with a few shipowners and retired captains. They had no uniform, but were trained to the use of the pike by an officer of the royal navy.

On March 27, 1801, the price of wheat having risen to 40s. a boll, a tumult took place in the corn-market; when the windows of the inns to which the farmers resorted were broken, a quantity of corn was trodden under foot, and many of the farmers' carts thrown into the river from the Ferry-boat Landing, one of which was found next day floating in the sea. One of the rioters was seized by a magistrate, and committed to the *Cage*, but was soon liberated by the people. At last, the riot-act was read, by candle-light, on the steps of the George Inn; and a body of the Lancashire Militia, with loaded muskets, kept guard round the inn during the night.

In 1803, a correspondence took place with the Admiralty, respecting the release of some keelmen who had been impressed; and their lordships intimated, Feb. 25, that unless the keelmen provided out of their own body a number of men in the same proportion as those of Newcastle, the Admiralty would be under the necessity of ordering the keelmen of Sunderland to be impressed. The number agreed to be provided was one man in ten.

In 1809, an act of parliament was obtained for paving, watching, lighting, and cleansing the town of Sunderland, for removing the market, for building a town-hall or market-house, and otherwise improving the said town, and for establishing a watch on the river Wear.

On October 3, 1811, Thomas Elliott stood one hour in the pillory at Sunderland, according to his sentence, having been convicted of an assault on a young girl. The novelty of the scene brought together an immense concourse of people, supposed to be not less than 20,000.

advance of the other party; but, disdaining to be conquered even in appearance, they stood their ground, and discharged their pieces at their opponents so closely that several of the faces of the latter after-

November 29, 1813, Sunderland was illuminated three nights, in commemoration of Holland and Hanover being freed from the influence of France. Many devices and transparencies of "Orange Boven," "Wellington," &c., &c., were displayed. During these rejoicings, the Quakers, having refused to light up, became the objects of popular fury. One of them had every square of glass in his house broken; while several empty tar-barrels blazed before his shop and house.

On the ratification of the treaty of peace in 1814, many sailors and others, inhabitants of Sunderland, who had been confined from various periods as prisoners of war in France, returned home, several of them in a very distressed state. On this occasion, a subscription was raised for their temporary relief, amounting to 745*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

In the afternoon of March 2, 1815, a number of persons, principally keelmen and casters on the Wear, assembled in order to pull down the bridge which had been erected across Galley's Gill, near Bishopwearmouth, for the purpose of conveying the coal-waggons belonging to Messrs. Nesham and Co. to the staith below. They then proceeded to their work of destruction; and, having entirely pulled down the bridge, set fire to the staiths at the head of it, and burnt all the machinery which was erected there for the purpose of conveying the waggons down the inclined plane to the spouts, where the coals were put on shipboard without the intervention of keels. They also pulled down one house, and unroofed several others. The disturbance continued till a late hour at night, when a number of cavalry arrived from Newcastle, and dispersed the mob. One man was killed by some of the falling timber. The occasion of this tumultuous proceeding originated in an idea that other similar staiths were about to be erected upon the Wear, in consequence of which, there would not be so much employment for keelmen and casters. The injury done was estimated at 6000*l.*

In consequence of a rapid thaw, accompanied with wind and rain, on the 30th December, 1815, nearly all the ships and keels on the river Wear were broken adrift; but were fortunately secured before they drove to sea.

September 18, 1816, many of the tradesmen in Sunderland injudiciously refused taking the shillings and sixpences that were plain, and without remains of the impression. In consequence of this, after dark, a large

wards retained, through life, the blue marks of the gunpowder. The corps raised in the next war was about 600 strong, who were dressed much the same as the soldiers of the line.

concourse of the poor inhabitants met and commenced an attack upon the shops of Messrs. Caleb Wilson, Natrass, Middlebrook, Walton, Andrews, Hall, &c., all grocers and flour-dealers; the windows of both shops and houses were nearly demolished, and the shop of Middlebrook completely gutted by the mob, who were seen running away with hams, bacon, groceries, &c. After the shop had been forced open, the 33rd regiment were called out; and on the riot-act being read about midnight, they prepared to act hostilely, when the mob in a great degree dispersed, but not before several soldiers had received severe bruises from bricks, &c. The house of Mr. Barnes, surgeon, being at this time rebuilding, the mob took many hundred bricks to use as missiles. The town continued in great alarm and commotion for some time after the event.

On Friday, October 18, 1816, a farmer, standing in the market of Sunderland, asked 16s. a bushel for his wheat, when a fellow standing by him forcibly seized upon the sack and ran off with it. This daring outrage was the signal for the whole of the corn being seized by the populace, and instantly the whole market became the scene of the utmost confusion and alarm. The shopkeepers shut in their windows, the magistrates appeared and read the riot-act, and the military were ordered to be in readiness; but fortunately their services were not required. By the active exertions of about 50 or 60 special constables, the corn was nearly all recovered and tranquillity restored.

The Grand-duke Nicholas of Russia (afterwards emperor), and his suite, consisting of Baron Nicholay, Sir William Congreve, Koutousoff, Dr. Crichton, General Saurossoff, M. Klinker, M. Marsell and M. Pavosky, arrived at Sunderland on the 13th December, 1816. On the following morning, attended by the Rev. Dr. Gray, rector of Bishopwearmouth, they minutely inspected the pier, the iron bridge, and the coal staith of Messrs. Nesham and Co., and afterwards took refreshment at the rectory-house.

A bull was baited at Sunderland on May 28, 1822; on which occasion a large mob assembled to witness this regal relic of barbarism.

August 31, 1822, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex descended the river Wear to Sunderland in Mr. Lambton's (Lord Durham) barge. The ships in the harbour were decorated with flags, and the people loudly cheered him. On entering the carriage that awaited his arrival, the populace took the horses out, and drew him to the house of A. Fenwick, Esq., where he partook of a cold collation. Previous to leaving

Sunderland, his royal highness addressed the crowd, and thanked them for the kind reception with which they had honoured him.

The town was first lighted up with gas on the 9th of March, 1824.

On August 10, 1825, the Union Club of Seamen, having differed with the ship-owners, and observing a vessel going to sea manned with men *not* belonging to the port, determined on an attack. The principal ship-owners, who had been sworn in as special constables, were prepared to protect the vessel, which, however, was boarded by about 400 seamen, who threw the ship-owners and the crew overboard, excepting the captain and mate. A party of dragoons having arrived, the riot-act was read; and, as the mob refused to disperse, the military fired, when five men were killed.

The Duke of Wellington visited Sunderland, October 4, 1827, on which occasion a triumphal arch was erected across the High Street at Sunnyside, at the expense of the ladies of the town. The duke arrived in the carriage of the Marquis of Londonderry, which was drawn into the town by a number of men who unyoked the horses for the purpose. In passing under the triumphal arch, roses and crowns of laurel were dropped into the carriage by three young ladies, dressed in white, who were placed in the centre of the arch. At the Exchange, where the pressure of the crowd was extreme, the duke alighted, and ascended a platform in front of the building, when an address was presented to him by George Robinson, Esq., to which he made a suitable reply. At a dinner in the news-room, 204 persons sat down, that being the largest number which could be accommodated. The Marquis of Londonderry occupied the chair, and Sir Cuthbert Sharp the vice-chair. A ball at the Assembly Room followed, which was crowded to excess.

April 10, 1829, a boy, who had been striking the topgallant-mast of the brig *Lion*, and found there was not room for him whilst passing under the bridge, had the presence of mind to get up amongst the iron work, where the ship left him; he was shortly after rescued.

Sunderland and its neighbourhood were visited by an awful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a high wind, on the 28th of April, 1829.

July 27, 1829, his royal highness the Duke de Chartres and suite arrived at Sunderland, after visiting Newcastle, and descending one of the coal-pits in the neighbourhood, which he examined with much attention. At Sunderland he inspected the bridge, the pier, &c.

During Tuesday, October 14, 1829, above 150 light

colliers had arrived safely in Sunderland harbour, and several sailed again laden, with a fine north-west wind and a smooth sea; but during the night, the wind having shifted to the north-east, a most tremendous sea came on, and morning presented one of the most awful spectacles witnessed there for many years. Day-light discovered four vessels lying on their broadsides on the south rocks; and by three o'clock, P.M., there were 15 vessels on shore and wrecked between the south pier and Hendon. About four o'clock, the *Eleanor* of Monkwearmouth, which had sailed the day before for the northward, in putting back, sunk off the mouth of the harbour, and all on board perished, consisting of a father and son named Hills, and two seamen, in sight of some thousands of spectators, unable to render the slightest assistance.

King William IV. was proclaimed in the barrack-yard, June 30, 1830, by the officers of the depot of the 80th regiment; and in the town, on the 3rd July, by the magistrates.

On the 26th October, 1831, the disease called *cholera morbus* made its first appearance in this country at Sunderland; and so fatal were its effects, that between the above day and April 3, 1832, there were 538 persons attacked, of whom 205 died. The ships from the port were put under quarantine, causing great stagnation of business, which added much to the distress amongst the poor. The large school-house at Coxon's Green was fitted up as an hospital; the barrack gates were closed, to prevent the garrison having any communication with the town; the magistrates caused the streets and lanes to be cleaned by the fire engines; and a committee divided the town into visiting districts, for the purpose of distributing medical aid. Newcastle, Gateshead, North Shields, and several other towns and villages in Durham and Northumberland were attacked by the epidemic, which has since repeatedly visited these and other places with all its original malignity.

On the 27th October, 1831, a great public meeting was held at Sunderland, to determine on presenting an address to the king, on the subject of the rejection, by the House of Lords, of the bill for a reform in the Commons House of Parliament. The address was forwarded for presentation to his majesty on the 10th of November, with 10,077 signatures attached to it.

On the 27th August, 1832, the members of the Sunderland Political Union, and other friends of reform, celebrated the passing of the reform bill by a public dinner in a large field near Waterloo Place. The tables were arranged under a spacious canvas covering,

and about 670 persons sat down to dinner. After several speeches had been delivered, the pressure and uproarious conduct of a crowd on the outside caused the meeting to be broken up; and the Rev. John Wright, chairman, Charles Attwood, Esq., and the members of the council, retired to the Bridge Inn, from the windows of which they addressed a concourse of people.

September 25, 1832, Mr. Cobbett delivered a lecture in the theatre, on the state and prospects of the country.

The first hackney coach in Sunderland commenced running in May, 1833.

A dreadful storm at sea occurred on the 31st of August, 1833, in which 47 seamen belonging to the port were drowned, and 15 more were missing. A public meeting was held in October following, at which a subscription was entered into for the relief of the families of the sufferers.

A regatta was held on July 21, 1834: the races were from the pier-end, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to sea and back, and the various prizes well contested for. Similar aquatic sports are now frequently held.

On September 25, 1834, after two previous attempts, Mr. Green ascended in his balloon from Mr. Thompson's raff-yard, near the gas-works, accompanied by Mr. Vipond. The balloon coming in contact with the mast of a vessel, Mr. Vipond got out of the car on to the round top. The aeronaut then ascended to the altitude of nearly a mile, and descended into the sea near Whitburn, where he was rescued from his perilous situation by a pilot's cable.

In the night of October 8, 1835, an immense mass of limestone rock, projecting from the south bank of the Wear near the Earl of Durham's drops, fell with tremendous force into the river: the weight of the stone was supposed to be about 500 tons.

During the night between Sunday the 17th and Monday the 18th January, 1841, the most destructive flood on record in Sunderland harbour took place. After a long and severe frost, a thaw came on; and a great quantity of ice accumulated between the bridge and Ferry Boat Landing. A heavy rain began to fall on the evening of Sunday; and some ships were driven from their moorings at Pallion and Deptford, but were soon brought up and moored. About midnight, larger pieces of ice floated down the river, which, meeting with obstructions, were driven over and under each other, and formed huge unwieldy masses, cemented together to the depth of several feet, which so much

impeded the current, that about Pallion the water at one time stood six feet higher than at the Mark Quay. About four o'clock in the morning, this barrier of ice yielded to the increasing pressure of the water; and the whole rushed down with irresistible force, tore away entire tiers of ships from their moorings at the Hetton and Lambton staiths, hurried them rapidly under the bridge, breaking their masts in the passage, and dashing them against the vessels below, swept away tier after tier, and threw them into a mass of wrecks extending from one side of the river to the other, opposite the Durham and Sunderland railway staiths. During the darkness, the crashing of the ice, the breaking of masts, bowsprits, and bulwarks, the shouting of men, and the shrieks of sailor boys, were terrific; and daybreak revealed an unexampled scene of havoc. Seven of the eight drops of the Hetton staiths were rendered unserviceable; and one of them was actually carried away in the rigging of a ship. Fortunately, several steam-boats had taken refuge in the North Docks; and, with their assistance, a passage was made through the mass of ships on Tuesday afternoon; and the ice drifted to sea, carrying with it an immense quantity of timber and wreck. Several ships had previously been driven to sea, some without their crews, and were picked up at Seaham Harbour and other places on the coast. About 30 keels were sunk or destroyed, and all the harbour boats and other small craft in the river were annihilated. The loss was estimated as follows:—Sunderland ships, insured, 50,000*l.*; do. uninsured and strangers, 30,000*l.*; timber lost, &c., 5,000*l.*; staiths, keels, &c., 6,000*l.*; total, 91,000*l.*

The removal of the north pier light-house, in its entire and perpendicular state, was commenced August 2, 1841; and it was brought to its destined site, 420 feet nearer to the end of the pier, on the 3rd of October following, without any accident having occurred.

A magnificent bazaar, was held in the Athenæum, Sunderland, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th Sept., 1841, under the patronage of Queen Adelaide, and the Marchioness of Londonderry, in aid of the funds for building the new church at Seaham Harbour. The marchioness and other ladies presided at the stalls, and the splendid fancy fair was crowded with gay and fashionable visitors. The proceeds amounted to about 1,200*l.* In the evening of the 16th, a fancy ball was held at the Thompson Arms Hotel, in aid of the funds for the Infirmary.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited Sunderland on the 24th Aug., 1842, accompanied by the

Russian ambassador and a large party of noblemen and gentlemen. An address was presented to the duke by the corporation. The distinguished party were entertained and dined in the Exchange Rooms, and attended a ball afterwards at the Athenæum.

September 8, 1842, an American seaman, named Smith, 23 years of age, leaped from Sunderland bridge into the river, a height of 110 feet, amidst the hearty cheers of an astonished multitude. He repeated the feat on the 15th; but on this occasion, it nearly cost him his life. When brought ashore, medical assistance was obliged to be had, from the very feeble and exhausted condition he was in. He, however, ultimately recovered.

The first public Catholic procession which had taken place in Sunderland for 350 years, occurred January 22, 1843, when the Holy Guild of St. Bede, with their crosses, &c., attended a funeral from Brougham Street, up Union Street and High Street, to the foot of Durham road, from whence the corpse was conveyed in a hearse to the Catholic burying-ground at Houghton-le-Spring.

On November 26, 1845, whilst the day shift-men of the Derwent Iron Works, Bishopwearmouth, about 400 in number, were at breakfast, one of the boilers, of 35 horse power, attached to the engine of the rolling mill, burst with a tremendous explosion, passed over a smaller boiler (which was struck and forcibly removed a distance of 22 feet), ascended into the air like a balloon, and then fell to pieces, the fragments being thrown upon the roof, against the chimney, and on other parts of the premises. The fall of a portion of the warehouse, and an immense quantity of materials and foundry wall, was the consequence; and a number of the workmen were buried under the ruins or injured by detached fragments. Two were taken dead from beneath the ruins, one died on being removed to his home, and upwards of 20 others were more or less severely cut and hurt.

On the 6th of February, 1846, the brown paper mill of Messrs. Hutton, Fletcher, and Co., near Sunderland, was set on fire by some incendiary, and destroyed.

On the night between the 4th and 5th of July, 1846, a murder was perpetrated at the Rector's Gill. A young woman named Catherine Hindmarsh, aged 19, was found to have been thrown over the cliff on to the Lambton railway, 50 or 60 feet below, and died on the following day. She had left home, in Crow Tree Lane, in the evening, to procure eggs and butter; and the plate and money were found on the edge of the cliff. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

On September 3, 1847, at Seaham Harbour, Robert

Brown, Esq., mayor of Sunderland, and a considerable portion of the corporate body, presented a complimentary address to Sir Robert Peel, on his statesmanlike conduct in procuring the repeal of the corn laws.

On September 23, 1847, a serious affray between some soldiers of the 63rd regiment, then lying in Sunderland barracks, and the borough police, led to the apprehension of some of the military; and an organized attack was made by their comrades on the police, with their belts, and with bottles and glasses wrapped up in handkerchiefs. For some time the town was kept in a state of riot. On the 25th, the mayor, with several police and other officials, went to the barracks to identify the offenders; when the whole 7th company rushed out upon the party with drawn bayonets, and drove them out of the barracks. The regiment was immediately removed to Newcastle barracks, where the ringleaders in the outrage were identified. Two of them were sentenced to two years imprisonment, and five to one year, in Wakefield house of correction.

November 12, 1847, the toll for foot passengers on the bridge was discontinued.

On August 12, 1849, the cholera re-appeared in Sunderland, where its ravages continued for several weeks.

About 150 ships, part of a large fleet of light colliers, which had been wind-bound for some time, entered Sunderland Harbour on Good Friday, March 29, 1850. On the following day, a heavy gale from the south-east came on, in which the remainder of the fleet ran for the harbour. Nine of them were driven behind the north pier, and became wrecks; and about 50 others, which gained the entrance of the harbour, were violently driven against the pier and each other by the violence of the waves, and eventually went ashore on the shoal called the Potatoe Garth, with the loss of masts, yards, bowsprits, &c. Fortunately no lives were lost.

A most alarming fire occurred on the 30th of March, 1855, which threatened at one period the safety of a portion of the town. The fire broke out in the warehouses of Mr. Fairley, an extensive wholesale chemist, situated in Number's Garth, in the midst of a densely populated district. The materials in the warehouses were highly inflammable, consisting of flax, tar, turpentine, oil, &c. The fire-brigade, the Wear marine engine, and the engine and soldiers from the barracks, were in immediate attendance; but not being able to subdue the raging element, a telegraphic despatch was

forwarded to Newcastle for the assistance of police, engines, and firemen. Meanwhile, to arrest the spreading flames from communicating between the burning houses and High Street, a house in Garden Street was pulled down, which had the desired effect; and soon after the arrival of the Newcastle engines, the devouring element was subdued. The mayor, A. J. Moore, Esq., was most active during the whole of the time, and 150 men of the 85th regiment from the barracks were of great service. The loss of property was estimated at upwards of 10,000*l*.

EARLDOM OF SUNDERLAND.

THE title of Earl of Sunderland has been conferred on two noble families. It was first bestowed June 19, 1627, by Charles I. on Emanuel Lord Scrope, of Bolton, Lord President of the North, who died without lawful issue. On June 8, 1643, the title was conferred by the same monarch on Henry Lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, who fell in the royal service at the first battle of Newbury, in the year of his creation. The honour still remains in his descendants, and is the third title of the Duke of Marlborough, whose second title, Marquis of Blandford, is held by courtesy by his eldest son, now M.P. for the borough of Woodstock, and married to lady Frances Vane, eldest daughter of the late Marquis of Londonderry by his wife, Frances-Anne Vane. The third title, Earl of Sunderland, is held by courtesy by the eldest son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford.*

HISTORY OF BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

"THE delightful vill of South Wearmouth," including Weston, Offerton, and Silksworth, with the two Ryhopes, Burdon, Seaham, Seaton, Dalton, Dalden, and Hesilden, stated to have been "wrested from the church in former times through the malignity of evil men," were restored to the see of Durham, about the year 930, by King Athelstan, then in an expedition against Constantine, king of Scotland.

Wearmouth and Tunstall are mentioned together in Boldon Book. "In Wermouth and Tunstall are twenty-two tenants in villenage; and six cottagers, whose work, rents, and services are like those of Boldon. The carpenter, who is aged, holds twelve acres for life, for making carts and harrows (for the

* Surtees observes, "Lord Scrope was owner of the manor of Langley, and of other estates in the county of Durham; but it is hard to say what connection induced the Northamptonshire family of

Spencer to select the distant title of Sunderland." It is curious to observe that, by the above marriage, the connection between the inheritor of the title and the county has been renewed.

tenants). The smith has twelve acres for the iron work of the carts, and finds his own coal. The pay and services of the punder are the same as the punder of Boldon (i. e., a landed salary of twelve acres, and a thrave of corn from every cart-load, and he pays 80 hens and 500 eggs). The two villis pay *xxs.* cornage, and provide two milch cows. The demesne is farmed with a stock of twenty draught oxen, two harrows, and 200 sheep. The rent, including the mill, is twenty pounds: the fisheries pay six pounds, and the borough of Wermouth twenty shillings."

Previous to the time of Hatfield's Survey, many of the personal services had been commuted for monied rents. Thomas Menvill of Hynden (see page 397) is mentioned. John Hobson paid 18*s.* 4*d.* for 10 acres of the demesne; William Gray and sixteen others held 140 acres, under proportionate rents; and Robert Carter held one acre called Foreland, and paid 2*s.* John Hobson, William Gray, and six others, are also mentioned as bond-tenants, paying small rents in lieu of the services mentioned in Boldon Book. They paid amongst them an increase of 4*s.* 10*d.*, and each of them paid two hens at the Nativity, and ten eggs at Easter. The bond-tenants paid 6*s.* at the Feast of Saint Martin, instead of providing a milch cow; 10*s.* for cornage at the Feast of St. Cuthbert in September; and 8*s.* 8*d.* for woodlades at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. They held the common forge, and paid 3*s.* 4*d.*; and all the

bond-tenants of Wermouth, Tunstall, Refhope, and Birden held the mill and brewery jointly, and paid, — Robert Payn, Julien Gamel, and eight others, were cottagers. Of the exchequer lands, John de Sunderland held a toft and an acre of land, tilled four portions for the lord in autumn, and paid 2*s.* Robert Bullok, and eleven others, held ten tofts with a certain curtilage, and some other lands and gardens. The same tenants held amongst them four acres, which were part of the smith's lands, and paid 4*s.*; and the bond-tenants held one acre of the smith's land, and paid, till a smith should be found, 12*d.*

The Shepperdson family have held lands by copy of court roll in Bishopwearmouth, since the commencement at least of the records of the Halmot Court, *temp.* Edward III.*

It would appear that, in the course of time, the rents above noticed had become fixed by custom. No tenant in bond or villenage is noticed in the survey of Queen Elizabeth; and at present nearly the whole vill of Bishopwearmouth is held by copy of court-roll under the bishop's manor of Houghton-le-Spring. For several centuries, the lands remained undivided and in common pasture, under the names of South Moor, Prest Moor, &c., and were consequently of small value. In 1649, the customary tenants were induced to improve their lands,† which began to be considered as well situated on account of their vicinity to the rising town of Sunder-

* William Shepperdson, Esq., of Bishopwearmouth and of Murton, living in 1635, married Joan, daughter of John Goodchild, Esq., of Ryhope, and sister of Robert Goodchild, Esq., of Pallion, by whom he had issue—1, John, who left three sons (John, of Bishopwearmouth, who was father of an only son, John, who married, in 1669, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Smith, Esq., of West Rainton, and had issue; George, of Newcastle, and afterwards of South Shields, who had issue George, of Biddick, whose only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Francis Middleton, Esq., of Offerton; and Richard, of Hetton-le-Hole, who married, in 1654, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Walsh, Esq., of Hetton, and left issue); 2, Adam, a captain under Cromwell, and had issue; and, 3, Edward, of Morton, which he acquired by gift from his father, November 24, 1645, was captain of a troop of horse under General Monck. The original commission, under the hand and seal of "George Moncke, captain-general and commander-in-chiefe of all the forces in England, &c.," to Edward Shepperdson, to be "captaine of a troop of horse in Col. Francis Hacker his regiment," St. James, 25 Feb., 1659, with a commission signed in the name of the "parliament of the Com'onwealth of England, by William Lenthall, Speaker, 26 Jan., 1659," is in the possession of the present Edward Shepperdson, Esq.

Captain Shepperdson married and had issue, Edward, his eldest son and successor, who married Margaret, sister and sole heiress of William Sympson, Esq., of Pittinghall Garth, and granddaughter of Sir William Belasyse, of Murton, by whom he left, at his decease, July, 1707, a son and heir, Ralph. Ralph Shepperdson, Esq., of Pittingtonhall Garth, married Margaret, only child and heiress of

the Rev. T. Musgrave, of Great Salkeld, Cumberland, prebendary of Durham, and rector of Whitburn (6th son of Sir William Musgrave, Bart., of Eden Hall), and dying June 16, 1719, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Edward, of Pittingtonhall Garth. He married Margaret, only daughter of George Baker, Esq., of Elemore, and had an only son, Ralph. Ralph Shepperdson, Esq., of Pittinghall Garth, married, in 1779, Frances, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Kirshaw, D.D., by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters. Mr. Shepperdson died November 8, 1793, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, the present representative of the family, born September 20, 1780. He is an acting magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county of Durham, for which he served as high sheriff in 1843. (See vol. i., p. 403.)

Arms—Sa. on a bend, arg., three lozenges, az., each charged with a planetary sun in his glory.

Motto—Nubem eri piam.

Residence—Durham.

† In proof of the confidence placed in leasehold tenures in this district, John Gregson, Esq., of Durham, stated, before the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Commissioners, May 11, 1849, "I have a leasehold estate held for three lives, an estate of some value; it consisted originally of two rather large straggling farms; it is near the town of Sunderland; and by converting the two farms into four, and being at the expense of putting up two entirely new sets of farm-houses and farm-buildings of every description, the estate is very much increased in value. All this has been done upon the leasehold, there being no part of the estate of freehold tenure."

land, "just raised from obscurity by its flourishing coal-trade, and enriched every day thereby." An agreement was accordingly come to that the lands should be set out by district moots and boundaries.

Building Hill and its quarries, containing about 14 acres, were reserved for the use of the copyholders generally, who had liberty to dig and carry away stones for building, without any payment or cost. In 1767, this right was opposed by Teasdale Mowbray, Esq., who conceived he had a right to levy a small charge on each copyholder carrying away stones from the quarry. A law-suit ensued, in which John Thornhill, Esq., was defendant, when the evidence went to prove that no charge had ever been made by any person on account of stone got and carried away from the quarry, and a verdict was consequently given for Mr. Thornhill. It would appear that the privilege of digging limestone is liable to abuse; as it was found necessary to hold a meeting of the Building Hill copyholders, on May 10, 1848, in consequence of certain persons working the limestone, and selling it to the public, thereby violating the rights of the copyholders.

In 1844, at the instance of the Watch Committee, the Town Council commenced proceedings towards purchasing the interest of Miss Mowbray in Building Hill, with the intention of appropriating it as a place of recreation for the public. Miss Mowbray entertained the project, and her trustees intimated that they were willing to sell her interest for 2,500*l.* An application was then made to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for a participation in the parliamentary grant of 10,000*l.* towards the formation of public walks in populous towns. On the 5th of June, a sub-committee was appointed to examine the hill, with a view to its improvement; and on the 25th of August, Mr. Symonds, an agent of government, visited Sunderland, expressly to inspect the proposed site. In consequence of his favourable report, 750*l.* was awarded by government, on condition that the ground, when purchased, should be legally and permanently secured as a place of recreation for the people, and that the money subscribed, including the government grant, should be sufficient to carry the proposed plan into execution. Notwithstanding this encouragement, however, the design was suffered to languish; it having been urged, as an objection to the purchase, that the public already exercise certain right over the hill. The right of the copyholders to take away the stone, at the nominal charge of 1*d.* per load, was also mentioned as likely to work away the whole hill in 30 or 40 years' time. At length, the special

committee of the council entered into communication with Mr. Percival Forster, relative to the purchase; and Mr. and Mrs. Mowbray, in October, 1852, consented to take 2,000*l.* for the ground. It was proposed to raise this sum, with the government grant of 750*l.*, by loans at four per cent., to be paid off by instalments from rates levied over a course of years. A part of the design is the erection of a crystal palace, including a winter garden, school of design, museum, concert hall, meeting room, bazaar, and exhibition; and a premium for a plan of such erections has been offered. Meanwhile, the surface has been planted with forest and other trees, and laid out with gravel walks, which intersect gracefully-formed mounds, in the most approved style of landscape gardening.

The Burn-Fields, otherwise *Howle-Eile Burns*, is a parcel of ground to the west of Bishopwearmouth, and contains about six acres, intersected by a rivulet. From time immemorial, the inhabitants have had the privilege of bleaching their linen in these fields, and taking water from the burn for that purpose. This right was contested in an action at law in 1760, when it was recognized and acknowledged. In the early part of the present century, a neighbouring proprietor ploughed up the ground, and planted it with corn and vegetables. Incited by Mr. John Hopper, of Crow Tree Road, a party of the parishioners, before harvest, repaired to the place, pulled down the fences, and destroyed the crops. An action at law was the consequence; and on the case being tried at Durham, Mr. Hopper proved that the Burn Fields belonged to the people by prescriptive right, and obtained a verdict.*

A question arose in the halmot court, held at Bishopwearmouth, in October, 1851, for the bishop's manor of Houghton-le-Spring, as to the right of the copyhold tenants, to dig clay and make bricks, &c., upon their copyhold lands. In the following year, the Copyhold Enfranchisement bill was introduced into parliament, and, after careful investigation, became the law of the land. It provided that after the 1st day of July, 1853, the lords of manors might compel the tenants to enfranchise their surface rights, fines, heriots, &c., in their copyholds, and the tenants to have the same power against the lords. All the minerals, including coal, stone, clay, gravel, &c., which are distinctly specified in the act,

* Mr. Hopper was in early life a seaman, but afterwards acquired a competence as a grocer and chandler in the parish, and became a town-councillor of the borough. On the termination of the trial noticed in the text, the parishioners of Bishopwearmouth presented him with a silver snuff-box. He died August 7, 1848, aged 69.

are reserved as belonging exclusively to the lords, and cannot be worked without their license or authority. The whole of the brick and tile yards in the township of Bishopwearmouth are upon the bishop's manor, and must consequently be worked according to arrangements made between his lordship and the tenants.

On the formation of the Pensher branch of the North-eastern railway, the company thought it prudent, in order to avoid paying exorbitant damages for severance, to purchase many parcels of land, particularly near Building Hill, which were not immediately needed for the purposes of the railway itself. They are now in treaty with the Bishop of Durham for the enfranchisement of this land, which they intend to offer for sale as building sites, and which will consequently be of freehold tenure.

WEARMOUTH PANNS.—In 1601, this township was held by Ralph Bowes, Esq., of Barnes; and “the ten Salt Panns” were granted, with several other parcels, in 1635, by William Bowes, Esq., to Sir William Lambton, Knt., of Lambton, who was slain at Marston Moor in 1644, when this part of his property was settled in trustees for the use of his second wife, Dame Catherine Lambton, and his issue. Her grandson, Frevill Lambton, Esq., of Hardwick, in 1714, surrendered the same to his cousin, William Lambton, Esq., of Lambton. A portion of waste, granted to John Heath, Esq., in 1586, was surrendered, three years afterwards, to Ralph Lambton, Esq., father of Sir William above named. In 1600, a third portion of waste, “lying beneath *Houldeape* from the *great Cove* east to the grete *Hinginge Scarr* west, and extending from the lowest part of the bank twenty-four yards into the channel of the Wear,” was granted to John Lord Lumley, for a coal staith.

HISTORY OF MONKWEARMOUTH.

DURING the episcopacy of Aidan, first Bishop of Lindisfarne (see vol. i., p. 19), the pious St. Hilda, aunt to Adulf, king of the East Angles, took the veil, and obtained a hide of land for a monastic establishment on the north bank of the Wear. After remaining a year, however, she removed to Hartlepool, and eventually to Whitby (see p. 246). No trace is now to be found of her establishment near the Wear; though Greaveson says, “There is a humble church betwixt the mouths of the Tyne and Wear, dedicated to St. Hilda, and it standeth nearer to the Tyne than to the Wear. Its exact situation is on a headland called Sowter Point;

here possibly stood the little convent of St. Bee.” It is certain that the founders of religious houses, in that early age, frequently chose promontories overlooking the sea for the sites of their establishments, as at St. Abb's Head, Tynemouth, Hartlepool, Whitby, &c.

Biscopius, a noble Saxon officer in the service of Oswy, king of Northumberland, having been munificently rewarded for his military exploits, relinquished the world at the age of twenty-five. Agreeably with the practice of zealous Christian converts at that time, he visited the holy see at Rome; and so impressed was he with what he had seen and heard there, that, after a short stay in Britain, he determined on going back. His representations also induced the eldest son of the king to propose accompanying him; but this was expressly forbidden by the monarch. After the second visit of Biscopius to Rome, he remained two years in the convent of Lirina, at the isle of St. Honorat in France, where he received the clerical tonsure and adopted the name of Benedict. He returned from a third pilgrimage in 669, in the train of Theodore, archbishop elect of Canterbury, and was appointed abbot of St. Peter's, but resigned his charge, two years afterwards, to Abbot Adrian, and travelled to Rome a fourth time. On this occasion, he collected, by purchase and gift, a valuable assortment of books and relics, with which he returned to Britain in 672. The death of Koynwalk, king of the West Saxons, frustrated an intention of taking up his residence under the protection of that prince; but in Egfrid, king of his native Northumberland, before whom he displayed his much-valued treasures, he found a warm patron and friend, and received from him a grant of seventy hides of land. With this munificent gift he founded the monastery of St. Peter's, on the north bank of the Wear, in the year 674.

After a year of preparation, Benedict sent to France for masons to build him a church, in the Italian style; and so expeditious were his proceedings, that he had the gratification of celebrating mass within its walls in less than a year from its commencement. Zealous for the embellishment of his church, he next sent to France for glaziers, who filled the windows of the sacred building, the cloisters, and the cells, with glass, a substance then scarcely known in Britain: they also instructed the native Saxons in their mystery, and thus commenced a manufacture which still flourishes on the banks of the Wear.*

Soon after the completion of this monastery, Benedict

* The windows of York cathedral had previously been glazed by Archbishop Wilfred; but the glass was imported.

obtained another grant from King Egfrid of forty hides of land, with which he founded the monastery of St. Paul at Jarrow. Anxious that the services in his churches should be performed with all due pomp and decorum, he undertook a fifth and final journey to Rome, committing the charge of Wearmouth monastery to his vice-abbot, Easterwin, who had been a courtier, and was a relative of Benedict. After discharging the duties of his office with unaffected humility for nearly seven years, he died of the plague; and the brethren elected Sigfrid, a man of learning, excellent morals, and admirable temperance, but labouring under an incurable disorder of the lungs.

At this crisis, Benedict, himself suffering under illness, returned from his pilgrimage. With him came Brother John, arch-chanter or leader of the choir of St. Peter's at Rome, who instructed the monks of Wearmouth in the whole order of psalmody, and the complete ceremonial of the church, and also pricked out for them a course for the whole year. The pious founder also brought with him a large accession of books and relics, an epistle of privilege and immunity from Pope Agatho, and some paintings on sacred subjects for the decoration of the church. Covering the roof from wall to wall was a picture of the Virgin Mother of heaven, with the twelve apostles; the south wall was covered with illustrations of incidents recorded in the gospels; and the north wall was filled with subjects taken from the Apocalypse. "Thus," says Bede, "the humble disciple, whose ignorance of letters excluded learning at one inlet, might feel his faith confirmed, and his religious impressions strengthened, by surveying, whithersoever he turned, either the gracious countenance of the Saviour, the awful mystery of the incarnation, or the terrific scene of the last judgment."

Feeling his latter end approaching, Benedict exhorted his brethren to unity amongst themselves, obedience to Rome, and the election of an abbot, distinguished rather for piety and learning than by birth and rank, more especially cautioning them against his brother, who, says he, "as ye know, walks in the way of the flesh." To avoid such a mischance, he prevailed on the dying Sigfrid, to appoint Ceolfrid, abbot of St. Paul's at Jarrow, to the government of the united houses. That accomplished, the holy Benedict died in the year 689.

Ceolfrid was sole abbot of Wearmouth and Jarrow for 21 years, during which he added largely to the plate and vestments of the church, and nearly doubled the library. He completed a bargain commenced by Bene-

dict with King Aldfrid, by which the latter gave eight hides of land on the river Fresca in exchange for an admirably executed book of Cosmography, which Benedict had brought from Rome. Afterwards, Ceolfrid exchanged the land on the Fresca, paying the just difference, for twenty hides at a place called *ad villum Sambuce*, which was nearer to the monastery. New letters of immunity from Rome, similar to those issued by Pope Agatho, were obtained, exhibited before the synod of bishops, and ratified under the hand of King Alfred. About the same time, Witmer, the servant of Christ, gave ten hides of land in Daldun to the monastery. In his youth, Ceolfrid had visited Rome, in company with Benedict; and he at length determined, in 716, to spend the remainder of his life in the exercises of religion in that sacred city. The resolution was no sooner formed than it was put in execution; and notwithstanding the tears and entreaties of his brethren, he departed on the third morning after announcing his intention. After mass, he girded himself for his departure; and having kindled the incense and bowed before the altar, he turned towards the west, holding the flaming censer in his hand, and from the altar steps pronounced his blessing on them all. The sobs and cries of the monks mingled with the Litany, after which they attended him to the margin of the river, where they knelt to receive the kiss of peace. From a skiff he gave them his last farewell, whilst they elevated the cross and waved their burning tapers. On reaching the south shore, he mounted a horse which had been prepared for him, and departed.

It is related that there were at this time, notwithstanding the ravages of pestilence, no less than 600 monks in Wearmouth monastery alone. After three days of prayer and humiliation, they proceeded, with the consent of a few from Jarrow, to elect Huætbet, a monk of St. Peter's, to the government of both monasteries; and, with a few monks from each, he hastened to overtake Ceolfrid, to receive his confirmation, and forward by him a commendatory letter to Pope Gregory. Ceolfrid, however, never reached Rome: oppressed with age and infirmities, he expired in the monastery of the Trine Martyrs, near Langres, in France, at the age of 74.

Huætbet, who had become an inmate of the monastery early in life, and visited Rome in the time of Pope Sergius, possessed the qualifications of reading, writing, singing, and teaching. How long he superintended the united monasteries is not known, as the death of the Venerable Bede, in 735, closed the only source of

Anglo-Saxon history, which is from that period involved in darkness.

That the monastery of St. Peter's perished during the incursions of the Danes is certain; but the date of that event is unknown. Inguar and Hubba burned York, and entered the Tyne in 867; and, in 870, Halfden, with another band of pirates, laid the country adjoining Tynemouth in ashes. Probably Wearmouth suffered on one of these occasions; as, according to Simeon, it lay waste and desolate 208 years. It is stated by Malmesbury that Malcolm, king of Scotland, destroyed a church or monastery on the Wear during his incursion; but there is no evidence to identify it with St. Peter's. It was not till Aldwin and his brother monks had been recalled from Melrose by Bishop Walcher (see JARROW), that this monastery was revived. The fire-stained walls of the church were renovated, the thorns and briars which choked up the choir were cleared away, and the roof restored; the monks, in the interim, residing in huts of boughs woven together. The vill of North Wearmouth was granted to them by the bishop; and Southwick was added by William de Carilepho. In 1083, however, that prelate removed the monks both of Wearmouth and Jarrow to Durham, and both houses were reduced to cells dependent on the monastery of St. Cuthbert; the superior of St. Peter's bearing the title of *Master of Wearmouth*.

Few circumstances of note occur in the history of the monks of Monkwearmouth till the Dissolution. Prior Richard Claxton in 1285, and Prior Galfrid de Burdon in 1322, retired hither; the latter having the tithes of Fulwell assigned for his support. At the Dissolution, the whole revenue of the cell amounted, on the highest estimate, to no more than 26*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, or, according to Dugdale, 25*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Henry VIII., by patent, June 18, 1545, granted "all the house and scite of the late cell of Wermouth, with all messuages, &c., and three closes of arable land, containing 60 acres, a close of pasture 53 acres, a close of land, furze, and heath, called Westfelde, and the banks adjoining, 18 acres, the Calwerds meadow 16 acres, the Calfe close an acre and half, eight cottages with two acres, and a free fishery in the Wear [and all the messuage formerly in the tenure of Richard Aleynson, now of Christopher Hogge and Agnes his wife in Darlington, otherwise *Darneton-upon-the-well*, parcel of the priory of Mountgrace, &c.], to hold by the 40th part of a knight's fee, and 14*s.* 1½*d.* crown rent [and the messuage in Darlington in free soccage]," to Thomas Whytehed, a near relative to the first dean of Durham. William Whytehed, son

and heir of Thomas, in 1598 conveyed the manor of North Wearmouth to John Widdrington, Esq., whose grandson, John Widdrington, died seised of the manor in 1641, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Anne, afterwards wife of Ralph Pudsey, in her right of Plessey.

Some time about 1641, the estate of North Wearmouth became the property of Colonel George Fenwick, of Brinkburn, an active officer in the service of the parliament, a sequestrator, and one of the committee for the ejection of scandalous ministers. In 1646, he purchased the bishop's manor of Houghton-le-Spring and the borough of Sunderland of the parliament; but the latter possessions reverted to the see on the Restoration. Colonel Fenwick, by his wife, Alice, daughter of Sir Edward Apsley, left two daughters and co-heiresses; the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, married the celebrated parliamentary leader, Sir Arthur Haslerigge, Bart.; and the youngest, Dorothy, became the wife of Sir Thomas Williamson, the heir of Sir Thomas Williamson, of Great Markham, Nottinghamshire, a loyalist who had lost 30,000*l.* in the cause of the king. Lady Williamson, in 1689, purchased the moiety of Monkwearmouth from Sir Thomas Haslerigge, son of Sir Arthur, and by will, October 28, 1699, devised the whole estate to her husband for life, with remainder to his nephew, William Williamson, with several remainders over.

Sir Thomas Williamson died April 23, 1703, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Robert Williamson, Bart., who married Rebecca, daughter of John Burrows, Esq., and dying in 1708, was succeeded by his son, Sir William Williamson. He was appointed high sheriff of the county palatine of Durham, by patent, September 7, 1723, which office he filled till his death in April, 1747. He married, first, Elizabeth, youngest daughter and co-heiress of John Hedworth, Esq., of Harraton, and had issue several children, one of whom, William, was rector of Whickham in 1768 (see WHICKHAM); and, secondly, Mary, daughter and heiress of William Featherstonhaugh, Esq., who died without issue. Fenwick-William, eldest son of Sir William having died in 1737, he was succeeded by his second son, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., of Monkwearmouth and of Whitburn, and who also held the office of high sheriff from 1747 until his death, January 13, 1789. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Hudleston, Esq., of Millum Castle, Cumberland, by whom he had two sons. Sir Hedworth, who succeeded him, was high sheriff from 1789 to March

14, 1810, when he died. The office thus remained in the family 77 years, during the episcopates of Bishops Talbot, Chandler, Butler, Trevor, Egerton, Thurlow, and Barrington. Sir Hedworth married, October 20, 1794, Maria, daughter of Sir James Hamilton, Knt., of the county Monaghan, Ireland, by whom (who died January 19, 1848,) he had issue Hedworth, the present baronet, William-Hamilton, Robert-Hudleston, and three daughters.

Sir Hedworth Williamson, seventh baronet, was born November 1, 1797; and married, April 18, 1826, Anne-Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas-Henry, late Lord Ravensworth, by whom he has issue, Hedworth, born at Florence, March 25, 1827; William-Henry, born at Florence, October 14, 1829; Charles, born at Whitburn Hall, September 1, 1833; and Victor-Alexander, born at Cheltenham, June 28, 1838. Sir Hedworth Williamson was elected M.P. for the county of Durham in 1831, and for the borough of Sunderland in Nov., 1847. In 1840, he was high sheriff for the county.

Arms—Or, a chevron, gu., between three trefoils, slipped, sa.

Crest—Out of a mural crown, gu., a wyvern's head, or.

Seat—Whitburn Hall.

The property in Monkwearmouth leased under Sir Hedworth Williamson was formerly held for three lives; but in several instances those leases were not renewed, and the lives expired. Building leases have more recently been granted upon ground rents varying from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per square yard.

In the township of Monkwearmouth, upwards of 400 acres of arable land and about 100 houses, are held by lease under the dean and chapter of Durham. Of these possessions, more than 120 acres of land and considerable house property have been held for more than a century by the Abbs family, and was purchased by them of the Hyltons, who had previously held it from the time of the monastery; and it has been uniformly renewed every seven years. The principle of renewal is virtually acknowledged by the dean and chapter in a regulation they have adopted, by which they do not charge an improved value on the erection or rebuilding of a house for the two next following septennial renewals. The leasehold interest in the land used for agricultural purposes has been invariably estimated at not less than twenty years' purchase, unless the first seven years of the existing lease has nearly expired, when some deduction is made to meet an early renewal. On the faith of this marketable value and permanency of tenure, great improvements have been made, and the land is, for the most part, in a high state of cultivation.

The situation occupied by the monastery of Monkwearmouth was, after the Reformation, chosen for the erection of *Monk-Wearmouth Hall*. This edifice probably contained many fragments of the monastic buildings; but whether it was reared by the Whyteheds, Wid-dringtons, or Fenwicks, does not appear. It formed three sides of a square with the church. "The kitchens, which fronted to the east, and closely adjoined the church, were lofty and spacious, with large square windows, divided by stone mullions and transoms: these had very probably formed part of the monastic offices. A large dining-room was pannelled with dark oak, on which were painted landscapes and hunting pieces; the staircase also was of dark oak." On April 13, 1790, a fire broke out at the east end of the hall, and spread with such rapidity that the whole was destroyed, except a small building to the west. A plot of ground to the north of the church is called the *Monk's Garth*; and it is conjectured that the burial-place of the monastery was extended in that direction. Indeed, the remains of human skeletons have been frequently found in various parts of Monkwearmouth.

THE TOWN OF SUNDERLAND.

SUNDERLAND stands upon the magnesian limestone formation, which consists of upper laminated limestone containing fossils, and in a descending order, gypseous red and bluish white marls, magnesian limestone with fossils, marl, slate, and remains of imbedded fishes, resting upon a lower red sandstone, containing coal-plants, the whole formation resting upon the great carboniferous system. The insulated eminence called Building Hill affords a great variety of interesting specimens of limestone. The botryoidal limestone, as well as the compact and thin laminated limestone, are found in great abundance; the latter sometimes exhibiting the appearance of marine vegetable impressions. A still more curious specimen, supposed to be peculiar to the situation, is found about the middle of the rock, and occurs in cones of distinct formation, shaped like the top of a sugar-loaf: it is perforated on all sides with small holes, and when fractured longitudinally, presents a very beautiful appearance, much resembling the vertebræ of small animals. Rock milk is found in great plenty in fissures on the north side of the quarry. The whole of the limestone, when scraped or pounded, emits a sulphureous or urinous smell, indicating the presence of sulphurated hydrogen. In working the

quarry, fragments of sacrificial vessels and other remains of antiquity have occasionally been found, evincing that this eminence had been, in early times, a place of worship, or temple of our Druidical ancestors.*

The united towns of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland may be said to consist of one long street, called the *High Street*, extending their whole length from Wearmouth church on the west to the Barracks at the east end of Sunderland, with numerous streets and lanes branching off to the north and south, and these again crossed by streets running parallel with the main one. In the town of Sunderland, the ground descends steeply from the High Street to the Wear on the north; but from the township of Bishopwearmouth Panns westward, the river is overhung by steep and lofty crags of limestone.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH.—The Wearmouth Burn, which flows from the south-west, and drains about 1,100 or 1,200 acres of land turns north at the foot of the hill on which Wearmouth church is situated, and seems to have formed the western boundary of the ancient town or village of Bishopwearmouth. In its course to the river, it traverses the deep and rugged ravine formerly called Galley's Gill, but now more generally the Rector's Gill, from its forming the boundary of the old rectory house and grounds. The upper part of this ravine has been arched over, and covered with ballast, on which a cemetery in connection with the church has been formed. Its lower part is crossed by the viaduct used for transmitting coals to the Lambton drops. This erection, originally of wood, was destroyed in the outrage noticed in page 405, and subsequently replaced. The railway was originally carried through a short tunnel, hewn in the rock on the east side of the Gill. A substantial bridge was erected in 1848, consisting of seven piers of solid masonry; viz., three small piers at the

west and two at the east end, with two large or main piers supporting the centre. The distance between these piers is 150 feet; the east pier is 50 feet from the rock head, and the west pier 50 feet from the foundation. A strong platform of the best red pine, well caulked, and strongly fastened with bolts of iron, is laid upon them. On both sides of the platform a wooden arch is constructed, each being 150 feet long, and built up with fourteen layers of red wood, forming a solid and compact body, 15 inches by 21 inches in thickness, and strongly bound together by straps of iron. The four ends of the arches are fitted into cast metal shoes resting on the longitudinal pieces of timber which pass over the piers. The railing of the arches is formed of five strong wire ropes, firmly screwed down and extended the whole length. The extreme length is 350 feet, and is the largest wooden bridge in England. The arches are braced and adjusted on the most scientific principles, so as admirably to support the great pressure of the structure. The eastern approach is from the corner of the Rector's Park wall, in an easy descent of 45 wooden steps. Sixty steps is the descent on the western side, the approach being near the Hetton staiths. The bridge was opened early in 1849. The expenses were borne chiefly by the Earl of Durham; the Bishopwearmouth Highway Board contributing 70*l.*, in consideration of the road afforded across the Gill for foot passengers. The view from the western bank of the ravine is peculiar and striking, and has often excited the attention of tourists. The lofty and precipitous crags of limestone rock which impend on each side of the river, indented by quarries, and interspersed with limekilns, bottle-houses, and loading gears; the number of ships, keels, and other craft, passing and repassing in the deep and comparatively narrow bed of the river; and the elegant arch of the iron bridge, combine to form one of the most impressive and

* The progressive superstitions of succeeding ages have continued to attach an unearthly interest to the hill. Fairy rings were formerly thought to be of more frequent occurrence on its summit than in other places. In the trial of 1767, a woman stated "that her father went to the hill one night for his gavelock, and saw a *waugh*;" also, that when a man of the name of Coward was "digging this rock about ninety years ago, he found in a cavity, several fathoms from the surface, a large toad alive, with a nob on its head as big as an egg, full of diamonds, and thereby got a great deal of money." The journal of the Rev. John Wesley contains an account of the exorcism of a "per-turbed spirit," on the summit of Building Hill; and the vestiges of the circle within which the unhallowed visitant was not allowed to pass were long believed, by the devout people of the town, to attest the truth of the narrative. Pillars of limestone, left probably as records of the depth to which the quarry had been worked away from them, were, at the commencement of the present century,

called "the devil's stones;" and it was considered to be dangerous to walk nine times round them. One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the hill, in the early part of this century, was an extraordinary parade of the Sunderland Volunteer infantry, who, at a late hour on a Sunday evening, were drawn up in a circle on the summit. Before they had taken up the position, the night grew intensely dark, and a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain came on; in the midst of which the corps fired successive *feus-de-joie*. The effect of their fire, running in a circle round the hill, and mixed with the conflict of the elements, was exceedingly striking. It was particularly impressive as seen from the ships on the coast, as well as from the town and the surrounding country. The erection of buildings in every direction, near and around the hill, must speedily obliterate every remnant of superstitious feeling connected with it, if such should haply exist in our present matter-of-fact day.

animated pictures to be found in this part of the county.

Near the site of the staiths, on the east, there was formerly a well of excellent water, from which the shipping was supplied, and which was known to the older inhabitants by the name of the Castle Well. Many years ago, an ancient sculptured stone and some fragments were dug up near it, at the bottom of the cliff, from the top of which they probably fell. On the north side of the Rector's Park, there was formerly a wall towards the river, called the Castle Wall; and a street on the east side of the park is called Castle Street. Some have inferred from hence that a castellum or religious house stood near this place; but there is no historical evidence to that effect.

Wearmouth Green, to the south-east of the church, was probably the original centre of the village. Amongst other matters relative to the trial of 1767, an old man deposed, "that he had heard old John Richardson say, that the market was on the Green, and that he shewed where the cross and the stalls stood—that the Sunderland people had stole the custom-house, then the market, and would steal the church if they could carry it." Old people living at the commencement of the present century professed to remember an iron ring in the centre of the Green, at which bulls were formerly baited. It is now formed into a shrubbery, enclosed with an iron railing, and surrounded with respectable houses. It was enclosed under the authority of a grant *de novo*, made by Bishop Barrington to Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of Wearmouth Green, of this piece of waste ground belonging to the bishop, as lord of the manor, as a new copyhold according to the custom of the manor of Houghton-le-Spring. Amongst the property of Robert Nicholson, Esq., deceased, sold by order in Chancery, April 12, 1825, were a mansion house, garden, and parcel of ground on Wearmouth Green; the house being then occupied by Dr. Clanny, at 30*l.* a year rent. The whole were copyhold, and subject to payments amounting to 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*: the land-tax on part redeemed.

The High Street, after a few turnings near the church and rectory, proceeds nearly in a straight easterly direction. It was formerly an open road, passing through the West Pann Field (the site of the Scottish camp in 1644), and having a turnpike gate at about half the distance between Wearmouth church and the parish of Sunderland. This gate was kept for some years, about the middle of the last century, by a man named Robin, who thence acquired the title of

"*Robin o' the Yett*"—a name which continued to be applied to that part of the road long after the removal of both Robin and his gate. Its site was nearly opposite the south end of Pann Lane. On this road, after the enclosure of Wearmouth Green, an annual hopping, with rural sports, was held. As houses began to be erected on each side of the road, extending themselves towards Sunderland, other streets were built, branching off from it towards the north, as *Dunning-street*, *Queen-street*, &c., which extend to the banks of the river. The *Crow Tree Lane* is an old road towards the south, eastward from which *Walworth-street*, *York-street*, *King-street*, *Nile-street*, &c., were formed, also leading southward from the High Street.

The erection of the iron bridge over the Wear, and the formation of *Bridge Street*, tended further to the extension eastward of the town of Bishopwearmouth. *Wearmouth Walk* consisted of successive rows of respectable houses on the north side of the High Street, extending from Bridge Street on the west to Sunderland Street on the east; each dwelling having a small flower-plot or shrubbery, with iron palisading in front. The "walk," or footpath, was long a favourite promenade, before the luxury of flagging was thought of, and the small round stones then used for paving would have deterred the pedestrians of modern times. In 1848, the Bishopwearmouth Paving and Lighting Commissioners, and the Highway Board appointed a joint committee to treat with proprietors of houses on Wearmouth Walk, with a view of improving the street, by giving up a portion of their several fronts, and adding the same to the foot-path, while the present foot-path would be thrown into the carriage road. As many of the proprietors would not consent, the object was abandoned. Several of the shrubberies have now shops built over them, extending to the foot-path; and some of the houses have also been converted into shops, beer-houses, &c. The western part of the Walk was adorned, a few years ago, by the erection of the Register Buildings, in the Gothic style of architecture, from designs by Mr. T. Moore; and more recently by an elegant range of shops and houses, extending 150 feet eastward from Bridge Street. The elevation of the latter pile of buildings comprises four stories, and is disposed in five distinct compartments, viz., two principals and three wings. The order followed is the Corinthian. The lower story contains eight spacious shops. In the centre of the south front is a range of ten columns. These are surmounted by the main cornice, composed of medallion blocks and dentils,

above which is the attic story, with plain columns and cornice, finished with a block course, the top of which is 48 feet above the street. At the corner of Bridge Street is a circular building, ornamented by a peristyle of columns, and finished at the top by a dome, from designs by Mr. G. A. Middlemiss.

Lambton Street, William Street, East Cross Street, and Sunderland Street, branch off from Wearmouth Walk towards the north, and were erected many years ago; but the Pann Field, on the east side of Bridge Street, was not built upon till about 1817 or 1818.* *Sans-street* and *Villiers-street*,† on the south side of the High-street, were built previous to that time. *Norfolk-street* is further west, and *Sunnyside*,‡ the house of Jacob Maude, Esq., imparted its name to an extensive shrubbery in front, the site of which is now occupied by shops and houses, built of freestone. The portion appropriated to business comprises entablature, columns, &c., after the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, but differing in the architrave and the absence of figures on the frieze. The superstructure is an Italian arrangement. The designs for this building were by Mr. T. Moore. Several other fronts in the High-street have, within the last few years, been tastefully rebuilt.

* There was formerly a wind-mill in the Pann Field, which, saith tradition, from its lonely situation, was long the resort of immense troops of cats, who there held their midnight orgies, "making night hideous" with their infernal screams. At length, the miller, rousing his courage, and arming himself with a flail, suddenly burst in, during a dark night, upon the unholy conclave, and laid about him with all his might till the place was cleared of its visitants. In the grey of the morning, several old women were seen, dragging their way home in various directions, with broken arms and legs; and the mill thenceforth remained free from its disturbers.

† The first flagging laid down in Sunderland was on about 50 yards of the footpath on the east side of Villiers Street, between 40 and 50 years ago; but the novelty attracted such crowds of youths and disorderly characters in the evenings, as to prove a nuisance to the neighbourhood, and the removal of the flagging was seriously contemplated.

‡ "We'll all away to Sunnyside,
To see the fitter's maiden."

Local Song.

§ The family of Fawcett is of some antiquity in the county of Durham, and held considerable property in the parish of Boldon. This property was partly alienated, and partly descended in the female line to a daughter of the elder brother of the great-grandfather of the present representative of the family, who now possesses, besides the property in Bishopwearmouth, estates at Lanchester, and in the township of Framwellgate, in the city of Durham.

Christopher Fawcett, Gent., of Lambton, who held lands in Chester and Boldon in 1669, left three sons and three daughters. The second son, John, barrister, and recorder of Durham, was born in 1676, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Stonehewer, Esq., of Durham, by whom he had several sons and daughters.

The sites of *Fawcett-street, John-street, Frederick-street*, and *Foyle-street*, on the south side of the High-street, are the property of John Fawcett, Esq., of Durham. § The first-named street is one of the most imposing in the town; its structural elegance being well set off by an extensive shrubbery on its western side. It is immediately opposite to Bridge-street, and forms a direct communication with the Stockton road: this part of the road was formed in 1836. The *Borough-road*, running east and west from the south end of Fawcett-street to Sans-street, has, within the last 30 years, become a street, with several rows of good houses, one of which, fronting the south, is called *Tavistock-place*. *Tatham-street* joins the Borough-road on the east. Further south, several streets and rows of houses have been recently erected. || *St. Bede's Tower* is the residence of A. J. Moore, Esq. *The Grange*, to the west of Building-hill, has long been used as an academy and boarding-school. It is at present conducted by the Rev. Frederick Iliff, D.D. ¶

From the south end of Sans Street to the Town Moor on the east, and to Hendon Burn on the south, the ground, which 40 years ago was devoted to agricultural purposes, is now covered with streets, which

Richard, the fifth son, was vicar of Newcastle, rector of Gateshead, and prebendary of Durham cathedral. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Christopher, recorder of Newcastle, baptized July 2, 1713; married May 29, 1757, Winifred, daughter of Cuthbert Lambert, Esq., M.D., of Newcastle, and had one son and five daughters. The Rev. John Fawcett, the only son of Christopher, resident at Newton Hall, married January 29, 1795, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Ralph Bates, Esq., of Milbourne and Holywell, Northumberland, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Henry Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn Hall, and had issue five sons and four daughters; John his heir; Christopher, rector of Boscombe, Wilts, married Sarah-Frances, second daughter and co-heiress of George S. Foyle, Esq. Mr. Fawcett died July 13, 1830, aged 61, and was succeeded by the present John Fawcett, Esq., M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, who was born May 6, 1799, and served as high sheriff for the county of Durham, in 1847.

Arms.—Or, a lion, rampant, sa. debruised by a bend, compony, gu. and arg.

Crest.—A demi-lion, sa., holding between the paws an arrow, erect, or, feathered, arg.

Residence.—North Bailey, Durham.

|| A parcel of land near Building Hill, part of the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Mowbray, which had been let at 6*l.* per acre for agricultural purposes, was sold for building sites, in 1849, for 600*l.* per acre, which, at 25 years' purchase, is equal to an annual rent of 24*l.*

¶ During the enlargement of Bishopwearmouth church in 1850, divine service was performed in the Grange school, the use of which was granted to the parishioners by Dr. Iliff. On the 26th November in that year, an elegant silver salver was presented to the reverend gentleman, as an acknowledgment of respect and gratitude for his kindness.

intersect each other in various directions. *Hendon Road* occupies the site of what was formerly called *Alick's Mill Lonin*, from a windmill in the occupation of Mr. Alexander Bowmaker. This mill stood on the only piece of *ancient* freehold land in the township of Bishopwearmouth. It is two acres in extent, and, with the mill, stables, &c., was let, in 1825, to Mr. Edward Bowmaker at rents amounting to 21*l*. The Borough steam mill, near the site, is still carried on by the descendants of Mr. Bowmaker. A sale took place, April 12, 1825, pursuant to a decree in chancery, of one-third part of lands, part of the estate called the *Moor Farm*, and one-third part of the Waterloo Baths on the said estate; the third of the rents of the whole amounting to 110*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.; also one-third of ground-rents amounting to 136*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*., charged upon ground in Nicholson's Square, Cousin Street, Zion Street, Moor Street, and places adjoining, all in Moor Farm; the whole being copyhold, and measuring 39 A. 2 R. 30 P.

The extent of the principal streets in Bishopwearmouth is as follows:—High Street, 3,142 feet in length, 53 in width, and having 840 feet of sewer; Borough Road, 2,990 feet long, 31 wide, with 871 feet of sewer; Coronation Street, 1,515 feet long and 33 wide; Sunderland Street, 460 feet long and 28 wide; Bridge Street, 686 feet long and 58 wide; Moor Street, 1,500 feet long and 35 wide; Lawrence Street, 950 feet long and 58 wide; Pemberton Street, 290 feet long and 40 wide, with 750 feet of sewer; Woodbine Street, 950 feet long and 50 wide, with 960 yards of sewer; Villiers Street, 942 feet long and 42 wide; Tatham Street, 1,135 feet long and 33 wide, with 510 feet of sewer; John Street, 1,152 feet long and 36 wide; Fawcett Street, 1,120 feet long and 50 wide, with 240 feet of sewer; Crowtree Road, 1,010 feet long and 37 wide; Foyle Street, 300 feet long and 60 wide, with 360 feet of sewer, and Hendon Road, 1,260 feet long and 30 wide.

SUNDERLAND.—The boundary line between the township of Sunderland and that of Bishopwearmouth, crosses the High Street, at the foot of Sans Street, towards the head of *Russell Street*. From hence to the foot of *Grey Street*, the High Street has a somewhat steep descent towards the east. The principal thoroughfares to the north within this space are *Russell-street* (formerly better known as the *Beggar Bank*), and *Bodlewell-lane*, which leads to the *Ferry Boat Landing*. The name of the lane was derived from a well

or spring, from which water was supplied at the price of a *bodle* (half a farthing) per skeel. On the south side of the High-street are *George-street*, *Spring Garden-lane*, *Drury-lane*, *Maude's-lane*, &c. Up to the latter part of the last century, there was, says Burnett, "a high and rising ground, beginning at Sans-street and ending at George-street. The houses that were situated there had a terrace before them, which extended a considerable way into the street. At the north side of this terrace there was a wall, and by several steps you descended to the horse-road, which was considerably lower than the terrace; this part was then called the High Justice Trees. A gentleman informed me he recollected when the stumps of some of the trees were to be traced upon this terrace. Proceeding eastwards, from George-street to Maude's-lane, on the south side of the street, the ground was high, forming a sloping bank, but not terraced. From Maude's-lane to the foot of Grey-street, a high and rising ground commenced, which was terraced, and a wall built at the north side of it. This terrace extended a great way into the street, and was considerably higher than the horse-road; there were a flight of steps (about twenty) to descend into the horse-road; this part was called the Low Justice Trees. These high grounds were afterwards lowered, which considerably improved the appearance of the town. Where cellars formerly had been, there arose shops." In consequence of the removal of the Low Justice Trees, the entrance to the George Inn, and those of several shops near it, were by high double flights of steps. These were removed about 40 years ago. The name seems to have arisen from the magistrates holding their meetings in the George Inn, beneath the trees in front of which the terrace afforded a pleasant promenade.

Eastward from hence to *Church-street*, the High-street is nearly level. That part of it between *Union-lane* and Church-street was formerly appropriated as a flesh market. Butchers' shops occupied the south side of the street; and in front of them, outside the foot-path, there was a fixed row of shambles. Stalls for the sale of meat also projected from the houses on the north side. At the west end of the shambles there was a large pedestal, the remains of a market cross, near which the dealers in eggs, butter, &c., were seated on market days; whilst vegetables, crockery ware, cheese, &c., were either displayed on tables or on the ground.

Coronation-street, formerly the *Back-lonin*, extends from the head of Nile-street to the head of Church-street,

nearly parallel with the High-street, and, for a considerable space, forms the boundary between the parishes of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland. In December, 1850, the workmen employed in making a drain, discovered the foundation of the ancient boundary wall, which enclosed what was formerly termed the "Moor Farm," upon which *Moor-street* is now erected. This discovery settled some difficulties which then existed as to the proper situation of the boundary line.

Several steep and narrow lanes lead from the High-street on the north to the Low-street and the river; amongst which may be named *Water-lane*, *Moss's-lane*, *Anderson's-stairs*, &c. The High-street, in this part, is 45 feet above high water mark; and the ground rises to the height of 60 feet at the head of Church-street and the adjoining thoroughfares. This rising ground is excessively crowded with buildings, only intersected by narrow lanes and alleys. These are, *Stamp's-lane*, *Mill-hill*, *Robinson's-lane*, *Love-lane*, and *Sailor's-alley*. Further to the east, *Maling's-rigg*, *Nesham's-square*, *Vine-street*, *Burleigh-street*, and *Silver-street*, leading from the High-street to the Town Moor, are wider, and, if kept in good order, might be made tolerable thoroughfares. Indeed, the most respectable inhabitants formerly resided at the east end of Sunderland, as is evinced by the name of *Fitter's-row*; but on the erection of the new streets in Bishopwearmouth, they gradually removed thither. Fronting the High-street, at the foot of Vine-street, is a house once the property and residence of Colonel Robert Lilburn, brother of "Freeborn John" (see p. 400). It is of stone, three stories in height, with a lofty flagged terrace in front: the latter appendage, however, as well as the interior, are now occupied as brokers' shops, warehouses, a Jews' synagogue, &c. Further to the east, the High-street terminates at *Moor-street*, the eastern side of which is formed by the Barracks; whilst *Pottery-bank* descends north-east towards the harbour. The *Town Moor* will be noticed at length in its proper place.

The *Low-street* commences at Bishopwearmouth Panns, and follows the windings of the river. The upper part is bounded by ship-building yards. Under the decree in Chancery, *Nicholson v. Webster*, a ship-building yard in Bishopwearmouth Panns was offered for sale, April 12, 1825, described as containing a double dock 167 feet in length, and the breadth of its gates 30 feet 6 inches, and another dock 110 feet in length, with 29 feet breadth of gates; also two public houses and a dwelling house, the whole of the premises, which are copyhold, being then held by Messrs. William

Adamson and Sons, ship-builders, at a yearly rent of 400*l*. The eastern portion of Low-street is connected with the quays of the harbour. The *Mark Quay* derives its name from a mark or guage of the depth of water on the bar being fixed there for the information of seamen and pilots. A considerable portion of the houses between the Low-street and the river were pulled down to make room for the drops of the Durham and Sunderland railway; but since the formation of the Docks, the coals brought by that line are shipped there, and the drops have been removed.

The extents of the principal streets in Sunderland, are—High Street, 2,318 feet long and 53 wide, with 865 feet of sewer; Low Street, 1,770 feet long and 20 wide; George Street, 630 feet long and 195 wide, with 768 feet of sewer; Church Street, 735 feet long and 296 wide; Queen Street, 690 feet long and 12 wide, with 696 feet of sewer; Pottery Bank, 205 feet long and 15 wide, with 189 feet of sewer; Water Lane, 100 feet long and 8 wide, with 183 feet of sewer; Russell Street, 373 feet long and 126 wide, with 450 feet of sewer; Bodlewell Lane, 303 feet long and 12 wide, with 58 feet of sewer; Coronation Street, 265 feet long and 25 wide, with 135 feet of sewer; and Moor Terrace, from Coronation Street to Hendon Landsale, 1,300 feet long and 45 wide. Golden Alley and Ropery Lane are each only 9 feet wide; Water Lane, Wood Alley, and South Alley, each 8 feet; Stob Lane and Little Flag Lane, each 7 feet; Watson's Lane and Moss's Lane, each 6·6 feet; and Bull Lane, 5·3 feet.

There are, in Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland, 15 sewers, and 27 small drains which fall into the river. The most important of these are Wearmouth Burn (above noticed), and a sewer with an outlet near the Ferry Boat Landing. The principal outfalls into the sea are, the Hendon Burn; an outlet at Hendon Landsale, which commences in High Street, north end of Crow Tree Road, and passes beneath several of the new streets in Bishopwearmouth; an open sewer, which crosses the Town Moor towards the Docks; and another to the south of the Barracks. The drainage of the town is chiefly superficial; there being very few private drains communicating with the sewers. The engineer of the borough, in September, 1855, laid before the council a comprehensive plan for the draining of the town. The whole area he proposes to sewer is 1,680 acres; and the sewerage of the densest portion of the town is to go direct to the sea. The sewers will be 55½ miles in length, of various dimensions; he estimates the total cost of the works at 83,302*l*.

The boundaries of the parish of Sunderland were perambulated for the first time in the year 1810, by the Rev. J. Hampson, rector, and the parishioners, in consequence of the late Hendry Hopper, Esq., of Hendon House, building the *Octagon Cottage* upon, and inclosing a part of the Bishop of Durham's waste (now part of the site of a landsale coal staith on the Durham and Sunderland railway), for a garden. Mr. Hopper's tenant, instructed by him that the cottage was in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, resisted the payment of poor-rate to the parish of Sunderland; but after some vexatious litigation, the claims of the latter parish were established, and the rate has since been regularly paid.* The boundaries were afterwards perambulated in 1835, 1846, and on May 3, 1853. On the latter occasion, the Rev. Henry Peters, rector, the overseers and churchwardens, Mr. G. W. Wright, secretary to the ancient select vestry, Mr. T. Hedley, assistant overseer, and several other gentlemen, accompanied by the parish constables and persons with gingerbread, &c., for distribution amongst the children, proceeded first to the head of Baines-lane, Coronation-street, where the letters S.P. were painted on the wall, as also at various turning points throughout the route. "Thence they passed up by the line of the houses to the head of Back Grey-street, where a stone is put down on the west side, with S.P. cut upon it, thence down the same and through the house occupied by Mr. Ridley Ditchburn, at the south end of the Primitive Methodist chapel in Flag-lane, the whole of which house is within the parish. They then proceeded down Flag-lane, to a house on the west side, belonging to Mr. Drysdale and others, and passed out at the head of Spring Garden-lane, where the boundary line passes through a house next to the Episcopal Chapel. They next entered George-street, visiting a house on the east side, occupied by Mr. Ferguson and others, and one on the west side, occupied by Sherwood and others. Houses on both sides, as well as at the back, of Covent Garden-street, were also visited, and the boundary line marked upon them. Passing through a yard and through Mr. Ord's smithy, the party came down the east side of Sans-street, crossed the High-street, to the

* Though defeated by the parishioners of Sunderland, Mr. Hopper, who was an acute lawyer, successfully resisted all claims made upon him for ground rent, by the freemen and stallingers, for the *Octagon Cottage*, &c. Whenever the freemen applied to Mr. Hopper for ground rent, he invariably laughed them off by telling them "To keep themselves quiet, or he would bring the Bishop of Durham upon them to take the Town Moor from them." At Mr. Hendry Hopper's death, the *Octagon Cottage* fell to his nephew, the late Thomas Hopper, Esq., of Silksworth, and afterwards to Thomas Hopper, Esq., of Durham; both of these gentlemen followed the example of their uncle, Mr.

extreme west end of a house now occupied by Mr. Thompson, draper, thence into a yard behind, and from that down Russell-street, through some workshops, into the Low-street. Crossing the latter, they came to a house containing the cable-testing machine, belonging to Messrs. Ritson and Co. This divided the township of Panns from that of Sunderland.

"At Johnson's Quay, near this spot, cobles were in readiness, and the whole party embarked on the river. The Contractor steam-boat, gaily decorated with flags and streamers, was waiting for them in mid stream, and, as soon as they were on board, proceeded down the Wear, and out to sea—at the south side of the harbour—for about a mile. They then came round by the south beacon and the south entrance of the dock, and landed in cobles on the beach, where, having been joined by some other gentlemen, they inspected an ancient plan of the parish, and proceeded to the foot of a road at Hendon Bay, leading from the sands to Church-street. Thence they tracked the course of a letch or runner, on the north side of a field belonging to Edward Wylam, which has from time immemorial divided Sunderland parish from Bishopwearmouth township. From this, passing under the arch of a bridge, beneath the railway, to the *Octagon Cottage*, the boundary line crosses the road and passes through the third house in East Woodbine-street. It then passes into Mr. Robinson's stable-yard and plantation, across his garden, and through the dining room of his mansion. Mr. Hedley and Mr. D. Huntley leaped in at the south window, and came out at a window at the east side of the lodge; and 'S.P.' was marked on a stone at the corner of the building. The boundary line then passes the north-west corner of Robinson's wall, and the overseers climbed over it to the house No. 44, Railway-street, and from that, over Mr. Thompson's timber yard, to the lowest house on the north side of Lawrence-street. The line then passes through the yard of the Waterloo Baths, and along the Ropery Walk to the point of starting, Baines'-lane."

Previous to the commencement of the procession, a protest was received from the secretary of the Dock Hendry Hopper, and never acknowledged the freemen and stallingers as their landlords. Thomas Hopper, Esq., of Durham, sold the *Octagon Cottage*, &c., to the late Edward Wylam, Esq., of Chester-le-Street, who, on the 27th of September, 1831, accepted a lease from the three grassmen (the then three junior freemen) of the ground for 21 years, at the nominal yearly rent of 20s.; but not a farthing of it was ever paid by Mr. Wylam; he sold the premises to Christopher Bramwell, Esq., of Hendon House, to whom the three grassmen granted a lease on the 21st of August, 1835, for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 20s., which has been regularly paid.

Company, on the plea of that part of their property which was covered by the sea when their act was passed being extra-parochial, and not included in the parish of Sunderland. A meeting of such of the parishioners as paid "scot and lot" was held on the 12th May following, at which it was stated, on behalf of the Dock Company, that the lodging of the protest was merely to prevent their being prejudiced at an after period by the boundaries having been walked over, should council's opinion give them a claim to exemption. The progressive rating which had taken place on the dock was referred to by the parish authorities as follows:—

"At the outset, an agreement was made that the Dock should be rated upon 800*l.* value, with the understanding that as the drops were removed from the Low Quay to the Dock, the Dock rating was to be increased in proportion. The following extracts from the rate-books will shew how the company have been used by the parish-officers: Rate made October, 1850, Dock rated on 800*l.*; ditto January, 1851, ditto 1,010*l.*; ditto April, 1851, ditto 1,176*l.* 15*s.*; ditto October, 1851, ditto 1,417*l.*; ditto April, 1852, ditto 1,500*l.*; ditto October, 1852, 2,500*l.* Being an average for the first year of 1,100*l.*, and for the second 2,000*l.* Although the arrangement was most strictly adhered to by the overseers, not one single increase was ever made to the Dock assessment without meeting with the opposition of the directors. On the rate made October, 1851, the Dock was advanced to 1,739*l.* Against this amount the directors appealed, and the overseers, to meet their wishes, consented to a reduction to 1,417*l.*; yet at that time it appears the company were in the receipt of a clear income of upwards of 6,000*l.* per annum. In October last, after the company had removed every drop from the Low Quay (which drops alone would have been rated upon 2,000*l.*), the Dock assessment was again increased to 2500*l.*, and again did the directors object to the increase, refused to pay the rate, and threatened to appeal. Our predecessors finding the parish losing value by the Dock, and the directors dissatisfied with the amount of rating, considered it time to adopt measures to have the question of rating the Dock permanently settled, and for this purpose applied to Hull, Birkenhead, Liverpool, Southampton, and other places, for information respecting the principle of rating adopted in these places, from which enquiry they became conversant with the mode of estimating Dock assessments; and on applying the rule or practice of other places to the Sunderland Dock, found that, instead of 2,500*l.*, they were really worth and liable

to be rated upon 5,742*l.*, and upon this sum they are now rated."

MONKWEARMOUTH.—The streets and thoroughfares of Monkwearmouth and Monkwearmouth Shore are very irregular; and any descriptive account would consequently be unsatisfactory. The principal streets are *Strand-street*, leading from the Folly End, near the Ferry Boat Landing, 630 feet long and 40 feet wide; *Hedworth-street*, 570 feet long and 28 wide; *Williamson-street*, 652 feet long and 27 wide; *Wear-street*, 995 feet long and 34 wide; *Fleming's-open*, 302 feet long and 24 wide, with 330 feet of sewer; *Church-street*, 1,632 feet long and 43 wide, with 1,210 feet of sewer; *Hallgarth-square*, is 150 feet by 135; *Whitburn-street* is 1,480 feet long and 33 wide, with 600 feet of sewer; *Liddell-street*, 652 feet long and 53 feet wide, with 400 feet of sewer; *Barclay-street*, 978 feet long and 52 wide, with 270 feet of sewer in Back Barclay-street; *Dundas-street*, 1,385 feet long and 48 wide; *Church-way*, 540 feet long and 22 wide; *North Bridge-street*, 1,504 feet long and 52 wide; *Broad-street*, 509 feet long and 70 wide; *Southwick-road*, 2,320 feet long and 30 wide; the *Quay*, 1,500 feet long and 35 wide; *Bonner's-field*, 700 feet long and 41 wide; and *Portobello-lane*, 400 feet long and 15 wide.

Sir Hedworth Williamson is proprietor of the entire township of Monkwearmouth Shore. The north-eastern portion of Monkwearmouth is that held by the Abbs family, and has been much improved, within the last 20 years, by the erection of the baths at *Roker*, with an elegant hotel and a handsome row of dwelling houses, overlooking the sea to the north of the harbour mouth. These buildings are situated at a short distance from the lofty limestone cliffs, which here form the sea coast, and present a pleasant esplanade in front of the houses. The sands afford a good promenade for pedestrians; and the cliffs, which afford some curious specimens of the limestone of the district, have been worn by the action of the sea into several curious caves and excavations, one of the most remarkable of which is called *Monks' Cavern*, or *Spotty's Hole*. It acquired its first appellation from a tradition that it had been an ancient passage, forming a communication between the ancient monastery of St. Peter's and the sea-side, and used by the monks for the purpose of eluding their enemies in times of invasion or civil commotion. Its second and more modern title is derived from a foreigner who, many years ago, having probably left some vessel in the harbour, took up his residence in this dreary

abode. "Being unable to speak the English language," says Mr. Garbutt, "his daily subsistence was gained among the farm-houses in the neighbourhood, where he endeavoured to make himself understood by means of signs, and was known by the name of Spotty, on account of the variegated spots on his upper garment. Having lived for some time in this subterraneous habitation, he suddenly disappeared, and was supposed either to have died suddenly, or, by advancing too far into the cavern, to have fallen a prey to foul air."* *Roker Gill* is a ravine north of the baths; the footpath across it was

* There is a mysterious dread in many minds, attached to lunatics and others, which appears to have invested poor Spotty with "unlucky," if not preternatural attributes. This feeling is expressed in one of the most natural and characteristic songs connected with the town of Sunderland. It was published in Sir C. Sharp's "Bishoprick Garland;" a work now extremely scarce. The music is a species of recitative, which is highly necessary, as all the rules of metre are completely set at defiance:—

"Come all ye good people & listen to me,
And a comical jest I will tell unto ye,
Belonging to that Spottee that lived on the North Key,
That has neither house nor harbour hee.

"The poor auld Wives of the North side dis'nt know what to dee,
For they cannot come to see their husbands when they come to the
key,
For they're fear'd o' their sells & their infants tee:
O! this Roguish fellow they call Spottee.

"But now he's gane away to the sea side,
Where mony a ane wishes he may be wash'd away wi' the tide;
For if Flouter's flood come, as it used for to dee,
It will drive his heart out, & where will his midred be?

"Laird Forster was riding along the sand,
As he or any other gentleman might dee,

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formerly inconvenient, if not dangerous; but there is now a wooden bridge. On the north promontory of the Gill is a battery, erected during the war with France, and now used as a station for the coast guard, who are here trained in the use of artillery and small arms.

Roker Gill is the only outlet for drainage from Monkwearmouth which falls into the sea. Five sewers and nine small drains fall into the river, all above low-water mark. On this side of the Wear, 164 acres of town and 1,106 acres of country drainage fall into the river.

Spottee cam out, his tatter wallups did flee,
His horse took the boggie, & off flew he.

"The auld wives of Whitburn does'nt know what to dee;
They dare not come along the sands, wi' the lang tailed skates in
their hands, to Jacob Spence's landing, as they used for to dee;
For they com along the sands, wi' their swills in their hands;
But now they're forced to take a coble, & come in by the sea.

"He gathers coals in the day time, as he's weell known for to dee,
And makes a fire on i' the night, which casts a light into the sea,
Which garr'd the poor Sloopy cry helm a lee,
A 'back o' the carcasshes com poor she.

"Lack & a-well-a day! says the maister, what shall we dee?
Trust to Providence, says the mate, & we're sure to get free:
There was a poor little lad on board, that had come a trial voyage
to sea,
His heart went like a pair of bellows, & he swore he wad never gang
mair to sea.

"Johnny Ushaw the maister wad a' carried him away,
But the ship's company swore, deel be their feet if they wad with
him stay;
Wee'll first forfeit our wages for ganging to sea,
Before we'll gang wi' that Roguish fellow they call Spottee.

3 N

PARISH OF SUNDERLAND.

THE parish of Sunderland is co-extensive with the township, which is bounded on the south and west by that of Bishopwearmouth, on the north by the river Wear, and on the east by the German Ocean. For the purposes of the Poor-law Union, it was divided, in 1841, into two subdistricts, the eastern and western. For its population, extent, &c., see page 391.

THE CHURCH.

SUNDERLAND CHURCH, which was consecrated by the Bishop of London on the 5th of September, 1719, is a plain, neat structure, built of brick, with stone mouldings round the windows and doors. It consists of a square western tower, nave, side aisles, and chancel. Its length, including the tower, is 135 feet; the length of the nave, 72 feet; and the breadth, 54 feet. The interior is handsome and well lighted. The aisles are formed by seven elegant pillars on each side, with Corinthian capitals; and are lighted, on the north and south, with six arched windows, and one towards the east. The chancel consists of a semicircular recess, which was an addition to the original building, designed and erected principally at the cost of the Rev. D. Newcombe, the first rector. It is lighted by a large window on the east, and supported towards the nave by two fluted columns of the Corinthian order; the floor being elevated a little above that of the nave. Underneath is a vault called the "Rector's Vault," in which some of the incumbents have been interred; but sepulture is not allowed in any other part of the church. The pulpit, which stands in the centre aisle, is elegant. A spacious gallery, the front of which is ornamented with the royal arms and those of Lord Crewe, extends across the west end of the nave. Adjoining the organ is a gallery for the choir; and an upper gallery was erected for the use of the poor in 1821. The church contains 1,513 sittings, of which 562 are free. The whole is kept remarkably clean; and is lighted, during evening service, with gas. The vestry is on the south side of the principal entrance from the west, and above it a small parochial library is kept. The roof of the church was rebuilt and covered with slate in 1803, under the direction of Mr. Wilson, engineer; the expenses, together with the cost of nineteen new windows, were defrayed by the money obtained for the lead removed from

the roof, which originally appears to have cost only 24*l*.

There were formerly only five bells in the tower. In December, 1829, eight new bells were brought from London, two of which were presented by Dr. Wellesley, rector of Bishopwearmouth. The tenor weighs 14 cwt. They were rung for the first time on New-year's Eve following. In the tower is a clock, with dials fronting to the west and north.

The church-yard has been repeatedly enlarged. On July 28, 1819, part of the adjoining Moor, which had been added to the cemetery, was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. In 1829, and at subsequent periods, portions of the ground have been covered with ballast to heights varying from three to seven feet. In 1846, an additional acre of ground was added. The whole now contains 5 A. 0 R. 12 P., or 24,563 yards, exclusive of the area on which the church stands. It is bounded on the north by the Church Walk and Trafalgar Square, on the east by Trafalgar Square and a road separating it from a manure depot, on the south by the Town Moor, and on the west by Church-street. The stratum is composed of strong sound clay, which is found at a depth varying from four to eight feet from the present surface, to which height it has been raised as above described. Water is sometimes found in the clay. No grave is made less than four feet deep; the general depth being five feet. The average number of interments is above 600 per annum.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 4 contain baptisms from 1719 to 1812; Nos. 5 to 9, burials from 1719 to 1812; and Nos. 10 to 16, marriages from 1719 to 1812.

Sunderland rectory; dedication to the Holy Trinity. The Bishop of Durham, patron.

RECTORS.—Daniel Newcombe, inducted July 25, 1719; Richard Swainston, A.M., 1739, p. m. Newcombe; George Bramwell, A.M., 1758, p. m. Swainston; John Coxon, A.M., 1762, p. res. Bramwell;

James Smyth, A.B., 1788, p. m. Coxon; John Farrer (see vol. i., p. 619), 1793, p. m. Smyth; John Hampson, A.M.,* July 8, 1795, p. res. Farrer; Robert Gray, A.M.,† 1819, p. m. Hampson; William Webb, A.M., 1838, p. m. Gray; Henry Peters, A.M., October, 1848, p. res. Webb for Winston.‡

The rectory-house, with a garden in front, is situated in Church-street, on the north of the church, from which it is separated by the Church-walk. The foundation of the income is 80*l.* per annum from a church-rate, with the surplice fees, &c. Thomas Davison, Esq., in his evidence before a select committee on church leases, June 22, 1838, stated that Bishop Barrington had granted an augmentation from the demesne lands of the see, so as to bring the income of the living up to 300*l.* a year; but, by the parliamentary return of 1835, during the incumbency of the Rev. R. Gray, it was stated at only 264*l.*, out of which 240*l.* was paid to two curates. The same amount is still stated as the value of the living. On the last avoidance of the rich rectory of Bishopwearmouth, efforts were made, without effect, to divert a portion of its revenue to the parish of Sunderland.

An act was passed in 1719, "for making the town and township of Sunderland a distinct parish from the parish of Bishopwearmouth, in the county of Durham." The preamble is as follows:—"Whereas the parish of Bishopwearmouth, in the county of Durham, is a large parish, consisting of divers townships, villages, and ham-

* Mr. Hampson was the author of "The life of John Wesley, M.A.," 3 vols.; a Translation of Vida's Poetics; and a volume of Sermons. He was a justice of the peace; and on July 1, 1809, in consequence of information received, he prevented a hostile meeting between Mr. John Wall Christopher Robinson and Mr. William Hutton, an officer in the 2nd Queen's Regiment, who had sent a challenge to Robinson as the seducer of his sister. Miss Hutton, a most beautiful girl, after the birth of her child died broken-hearted. Robinson afterwards married a daughter of Sir James Pennyman. He was thrown from his horse whilst returning from a hunting party, and died April 6, 1823, aged 41.

† REV. ROBERT GRAY, M.A.—Mr. Gray was the second son of Mr. Thomas Gray, of Sackville Street, London, jeweller. He was born April 1, 1787, and became a member of Oriel College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., in 1813. In 1814, he was appointed curate to his uncle, the late Dr. Gray, Bishop of Bristol, who was at that period rector of Bishopwearmouth. In the years 1819, and 1820, he took a prominent part in a controversy with the Socinians, by publishing various tracts and remarks on the second note in the Unitarian version of the New Testament. At the close of the year 1819, Bishop Barrington appointed Mr. Gray, as the successor of the Rev. John Hampson, to the rectory of Sunderland; and the late Rev. Henry Parkes became his curate. Mr. Gray entered upon the duties of his new appointment with all the zeal and piety for which he was so eminently distinguished; he procured additional sittings in St. John's Chapel, for the accommodation of the poor, and was mainly instrumental in the establishment of various schools and religious and charitable societies in the district. The revenues of the living of Sun-

lets (of which the town of Sunderland is one), and the said town of Sunderland being a large and populous town, containing six thousand souls and upwards, and by reason of its commodious situation near the sea, at the mouth of a navigable river, is become a place of great trade and commerce, and the families daily increasing, insomuch that the parish church of Bishopwearmouth, aforesaid, will not contain one fourth part of the inhabitants of the said parish, they, the said inhabitants of the said township of Sunderland, at their very great expense, and by the voluntary contributions of several neighbouring gentlemen, and by money collected by a brief, have erected and built a beautiful church, and a vestry-room, within, or adjoining to the same, and a dwelling house for a minister or rector, and his successors, to live in, upon a parcel of ground, part of one of the common fields of the said town of Sunderland, and within the manor and borough of Sunderland, called the Intack; and have inclosed or dooled out a parcel of ground adjoining thereto for a cemetery or church-yard, for the burying of Christian people there: And now the said inhabitants, within the said town and township of Sunderland, being desirous to be a parish of themselves, distinct and separate from the parish of Bishopwearmouth; to which, as well, the Right Honourable Nathaniel Lord Crew, Lord Bishop of Durham (who is the patron of the said church of

derland would have been totally inadequate to support his contingent expenses; but the allowance received from his father was liberal; and after that gentleman's death, the Rev. Mr. Gray succeeded to an ample fortune, which he distributed liberally to the needy, and by the force of his example procured numerous contributions for charitable purposes. It is said that Bishop Barrington, on hearing of Mr. Gray's character for benevolence, offered him a prebend's stall in Durham cathedral; the rector, however, excused himself from accepting the generous offer, on the ground that he could not spare time to live in residence during a part of the year, as a close attention to his parochial duties required that every moment at his disposal should be employed in promoting the welfare of his parishioners. When the cholera appeared in 1833, he took the most active part in visiting the sick, from house to house, during the continuance of the pestilence; and on all occasions of sickness or distress amongst the poor in his parish, he was ever foremost in rendering assistance. Indeed, there is too much reason to suppose that the invaluable life of the rector fell a sacrifice to his philanthropy, and increasing visitations to the numerous sufferers during the prevalence of typhus fever, in the month of January 1838; his death taking place on the 11th February following, at the age of 50. His remains were interred in the burial ground attached to Sunderland church, in the presence of a vast assembly, including a numerous attendance of the neighbouring clergy.

‡ The living had been offered to the Rev. J. Hudson, A.M., of Hexham, who, after reflecting on the heavy responsibilities of this important benefice, declined to undertake its charge. The Rev. H. Peters was appointed a surrogate by the Bishop of Durham, in November, 1848.

Bishopwearmouth, and ordinary of the said diocese, and lord of the manor of Sunderland), as John Bowes, Doctor of Divinity, the present rector or incumbent of the said church of Bishopwearmouth, have consented and agreed; whereupon the said inhabitants of Sunderland do humbly beseech your majesty that it may be enacted," &c.

After providing for the formation of the parish, within the boundaries of the township of Sunderland, and constituting the Bishop of Durham patron of the living, the act directs that within three months after the 1st of May, 1719, a meeting of the inhabitants paying scot and lot shall be held in the vestry, at which the major part "shall chuse twenty-four substantial and creditable inhabitants of the said parish of Sunderland, each of whom shall have a freehold estate, or other estate of inheritance, of the yearly value of ten pounds, to be vestrymen for the parish for the space of three years from the day of such election." Similar elections are to take place every three years, and in cases of death of any of the four-and-twenty. They are to have power to appoint "a scavenger for the said town of Sunderland, to cleanse the streets from dirt and mire, and to convey the same away;" and they are "authorised, and required, from time to time, equally to rate, tax, and assess all the tenants, occupiers, and farmers of houses, keys, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and estates whatsoever in the said parish of Sunderland; and also stock in trade and personal estates, with such sum or sums of money as they, or the major part of them, then and there assembled, shall think just and reasonable"—"for defraying the charges and expenses of procuring and obtaining this act of parliament, and for and towards buying of bells for the said church; and for the doing, finishing, and perfecting what shall be thought fit and convenient to be further done in or about the said new church; and for keeping the same in repair, defraying the yearly expenses of the churchwardens concerning the same; and for the raising the yearly sum of eighty pounds, for a stipend for the rector for the time being, and the further yearly sum of ten pounds for the clerk of the said parish of Sunderland for the time being, and a competent sum yearly, as a salary for a scavenger." These salaries are to be paid quarterly, viz., at the feasts of St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, the Nativity of our Lord, and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

It is further enacted that the churchwardens and vestry-men shall keep a book for receipts and a book for payments; "and that it shall and may be lawful to,

and for all, and every person and persons, that shall or may be in any ways concerned, to have free access unto, and view the said respective books of receipts and disbursements, at reasonable times, without any fee or reward to be taken or demanded for view or inspection thereof." In case of default of payment, four or more justices may issue their warrant for distress and sale of goods. "And if any person shall find him or herself aggrieved by any assessments to be made by virtue of this act, or by any distress or seizure to be made for the same, or for the money so to be collected, in such case, he or she may appeal to the justices of the peace, to be assembled at any general quarter sessions of the peace, to be held for the said county of Durham, within three months after such distress made, who are hereby empowered to hear and finally determine the same; and to award and give costs to the party and parties appealing or defending, as to them shall seem meet; and the determination of the said justices shall be final, and no appeal to be had or made from the same."

In consideration of the rector of Bishopwearmouth continuing to pay the whole first fruits, tenths, procurations, and synodals that have been accustomed in that parish, he and his successors shall "have, hold, and enjoy all such tithes of fish and other payments in lieu thereof, and all payments due or payable by or from fishermen or coblemen, for or in respect of the fish by them to be taken yearly, and every year arising, happening, and being within the said township of Sunderland;* and also all the tithes of corn, and grain, and hay, growing and arising within the said parish of Sunderland, as the said rector of Bishopwearmouth and his predecessors have hitherto enjoyed the same." The rector of Sunderland is consequently freed and discharged from the payment of first fruits, tenths, procurations, and synodals; and he is entitled to all the surplice-fees, Easter-reckonings, and other payments of that nature which become due in the parish.

"And be it further enacted, that if any action, plaint, suit, or information shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person or persons for what he or they shall do in pursuance or execution of this act, such person and persons so sued may plead the general issue, if not guilty; and upon any issue joined, give this act and the especial matter in evidence; and if the

* "Ask you what lands our rector tithes? Alas!
But few our acres, and but short our grass;
No crops luxuriant in our borders stand,
For here we plough the ocean, not the land."

plaintiff or prosecutor shall become nonsuit, or suffer a discontinuance, or if a verdict pass against him, the defendant or defendants shall recover double costs, for which they shall have the like remedy as in any other case where costs by law are given to defendants."

The act further provides for the speedy settlement of accounts then due, and makes the usual reservations in favour of the rights of the crown, the see of Durham, and the representatives of Ralph Lambton, Esq., lessee of the borough.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

THIS chapel of ease is situated on the verge of the Town Moor, and near the south-west corner of the Barracks. It was erected on ground given for the purpose by Marshall Robinson, Esq., of Herrington; and the cost was partly defrayed by a subscription, to which John Thornhill, Esq., added the requisite amount for its completion, on condition that when every other subscriber was accommodated he should have the remaining pews. Mr. Thornhill also furnished the design for the edifice, which is an oblong square, built of brick, ornamented with hewn stone; there is a square tower at the west end, with an entrance portico on each side; but there are no bells. The spacious roof is remarkable as being unsupported by pillars. The communion table is placed in a circular recess at the east end, underneath which there is a vault containing the remains of the founder, Mr. Thornhill. The pulpit and reading-desk are in the centre of the south wall. There are three spacious galleries, one of which is generally appropriated for the use of the soldiers in the Barracks; and all the seats in the middle gallery on the north side, except those in the front, are now free and open to the public. There are, in all, 1,765 sittings, of which 1,108 are free. The organ stands at the back of the western gallery.

The right of presentation for twenty-one years was reserved to Mr. Thornhill; the subsequent patronage being vested in the see of Durham. The first incumbent was the Rev. Mr. Hall. The chapel was opened on the 6th of April, 1769, when the Rev. John Coxon, rector of Sunderland, preached the sermon. The ceremony of consecration was performed, on the 5th of October following, by the Bishop of Durham. Late on

Christmas-eve, December 24, 1770, a paper parcel was delivered at the house of Mr. Hall, curate, containing a silver chalice and paten of elegant construction, with the following inscription engraven on each:—"For the use of St. John's chapel, Sunderland;" to which they were accordingly applied at the communion on the following day. They were the gift of Mr. Thomas Thompson. The remainder of the communion plate was presented by James Donnison, Esq. The expense of subsequent repairs and improvements, the last of which took place in October, 1851, has been defrayed by voluntary subscriptions.

In 1769, Mr. Thornhill endowed the chapel with 10*l.* per annum out of copyholds, in the parish of Sunderland. In consequence of this endowment, an allotment of 200*l.* was voted from Queen Anne's Bounty, to augment it. In each of the years 1770 and 1771, Mr. Thornhill advanced 200*l.*, which was met, on both occasions, with an equal sum from the governors of the Bounty; thus producing an amount of 1,000*l.* This sum, in 1791, was vested in land at East Boldon, which at first yielded 40*l.* per annum, afterwards 75*l.*, and more recently 60*l.* With further contributions, 2,077*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* was purchased in the three per cents., which, with the rental of the estate at Boldon, make the whole income of the curacy 122*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Thornhill's endowment of 10*l.* per annum ceased to be payable, in virtue of an agreement between the bishop and him, as a condition in the deed of endowment. The Rev. Henry Peters, A.M., rector of Sunderland, is the present incumbent.

SPRING GARDEN LANE CHAPEL

SPRING GARDEN LANE CHAPEL was purchased from a Presbyterian congregation, in 1843, by the Rev. Robert Gray, rector of Sunderland, and some of the parishioners, assisted by a donation of 50*l.* from the Bishop of Durham; and, after undergoing considerable repairs, it was fitted up as a chapel of ease for the parish. Divine service, according to the rites of the Church of England, was performed in this chapel for the first time, on December 17, 1843. On June 18, 1855, it was put up for sale by auction at the sum of 300*l.*; but there being only one offer, it was bought in at the reserved bid of 500*l.**

* The sale of property which has been consecrated for the service of the Church of England, or of ground consecrated as a place of sepulture, is not of common occurrence. The following announcement, however, relates to a recent instance:—

"To be sold by auction (by order of the mortgagee with power of sale), at the George Inn, Newcastle, on Thursday, the 23rd day of November, 1854, at two o'clock precisely, by Mr. Brough (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will

PARISH OF BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

THE boundaries and extent of the entire parish of Bishopwearmouth, and of the townships of which it is composed, are given at page 392. Its limits are, however, circumscribed by the formation of the chapelry districts of Saint Thomas, Deptford, Hylton, Ryhope, and Hendon. Each of these ecclesiastical divisions will be noticed in detail under their respective heads.

THE CHURCH.

THIS church occupies the ridge of an eminence on the east side of Wearmouth Burn. There can be little doubt that a church was built here soon after the grant of Athelstan, about 930; but though many parts of the structure, as it stood in 1806, were of ancient date, they could scarcely be attributed to so early a period as that indicated by the grant. It consisted of nave, side aisles, chancel, and western tower. The nave was formed by four arches on circular pillars, and had four clerestory windows on each side. The chancel, part of which still remains, opened into the nave, under a lofty pointed arch, springing from corbels. The whole of the lights in the body of the church were modern; but the east window, which still remains, is divided into five lights, ornamented with tracery of the early decorated Gothic. After the formation of the parish of Sunderland, this church must have long been sufficient for the requirements of that of Bishopwearmouth, extensive as it was; but as a dense population gathered around it, a want of accommodation became more apparent. The building itself had also become ruinous, and a considerable renovation was consequently necessary.

In 1806, the nave and aisles were unroofed, and a part of the side walls taken down; the whole of the pillars and arches of the interior were removed, and the outer walls of the aisles raised to an equal height with the nave, so as to admit a gallery running round three sides of the church. Twenty-four feet of the chancel, and a large north porch which adjoined the present

vestry, were added to the body of the church. The arch above the chancel was taken down, the stones numbered, and carefully replaced in their original form, but further to the east. The western tower was also taken down and rebuilt, the south porch removed, and a west entrance opened under the new tower, a square structure, containing a clock, and surmounted by crocketed spires at the corners. During these alterations, the funeral bell was suspended on the boughs of an old tree which overhung the road on the west of the church-yard.* The works were begun in December, 1806; the chancel was opened for service in 1808; and the whole was finished in 1810, soon after which an organ was erected in the western gallery, and six musical bells were placed in the tower. At the same time, a new burial-ground was purchased, and being enlarged by a parcel of the bishop's waste, was consecrated August 9, 1810.

The church, as enlarged, contained 1,100 sittings; but none of these were free. The population of the parish still continued rapidly to increase; and though the district chapels of St. Thomas, Deptford, Hylton, and Ryhope had been erected, the rector and churchwardens found it necessary to issue a scheme, dated March 23, 1849, for providing an increase of church accommodation, founded on a comparison between the population of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, with its dependent chapelries. Sunderland, according to the previous census, contained 17,022 inhabitants, and its church and dependent chapelries were provided with 3,898 sittings, or nearly one-fourth of the whole. The population of St. Thomas's district was estimated at

be given), the building known as St. Paul's chapel, situate at Westgate Hill, in Newcastle, together with the beadle's house and the adjoining ground, hitherto used as a cemetery; the whole containing about 5,263 square yards.

"The property is freehold. The chapel will be sold without restriction as to use or application; but the cemetery is subject to a perpetual trust, by which it was appropriated to the purpose of the interment of the dead, according to the rites of the United Church of England and Ireland, and it will be sold subject to that restriction.

Burials have been discontinued since the 1st of May last, under an order in council.

"Further particulars may be ascertained on application to Messrs. Stable and Dees, or Messrs. Adamson and Sons, solicitors, Newcastle."

The building was purchased by a body of the Congregationalists, by whom it is now used as a place of worship.

* Sentence of excommunication, dated September 7, 1425, was denounced against persons unknown, for cutting down an ash tree in the church-yard of Bishopwearmouth.

6,000, and its church accommodation was 1,000, or one-sixth; the population of Deptford district was assumed at 7,000, with 1,220 sittings, or one-sixth; the population of Hylton was about 2,000, with 400 sittings, or one-fifth; and the population of Ryhope was 900, with 180 sittings, or one-fifth; whilst the population of the remainder of the parish was 17,000, with only 1,100 sittings, or one-sixteenth. To meet this deficiency, it was proposed to erect a new church at Hendon, and another in some other part, containing together at least 1,250 sittings; and also to enlarge the parish church, by adding a north and south transept, thereby gaining 540 additional sittings. It was thought prudent, how-to postpone the first part of the scheme to a future period. The amount of money required to carry out the whole was 8,000*l*.

The designs for the transepts were made and carried out by John Dobson, Esq., architect, Newcastle; the contract for building was let to Messrs. Turnbull and Cummings; and the church was ordered to be closed after the 30th July. A great number of bodies in the church-yard were removed to graves adjoining, and others to a large oblong grave about 8 feet deep, prepared at the south side of the vestry. On the 10th of March, 1850, the church was re-opened for public worship; 553 additional sittings having been provided. The transept windows are of early decorated Gothic. The length of the church, from east to west, including the entrance porch, is 108 feet; the length of the nave, 64 feet; its breadth, 48 feet; its height from floor to ceiling, 44 feet; each transept is 20 feet by 33; length of the chancel, 42 feet. The chancel is double stalled with oak on each side, and ornamented with a carved entablature in open work.

There was a chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary in this church, valued, at the Dissolution in 1547, at 3*l*. 15*s*. 4*d*. yearly. Ralph Parkinson, the last incumbent, had a yearly pension of 3*l*., which it is recorded he received until 1553.

On the south side of the chancel are two beautiful memorial windows of stained glass, the first of which was erected to the memory of Mrs. Lotherington by her children; and the other, by Jane Stot Lotherington, to

John Lotherington, Esq., of South Moor, and John Stot Lotherington, barrister, her father and brother. This window contains figures of John the Baptist and John the Evangelist, with other ornaments, executed by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle; and the stone work, which is in the Gothic style, was tastefully fitted up by Mr. Roseberry, of Sunderland. The original entrance under the tower at the west, is now occupied by a window, filled with stained glass, presented by and from the manufactory of Messrs. Hartley and Co., Sunderland.

The monumental effigy of Thomas Middleton, of Chevelingham, the founder of the family of Silksworth, lay originally on an altar-tomb in the north aisle. It represented a knight in complete armour, the hands elevated, with the sword suspended from his belt on the left, and a short dagger on the right: the feet resting on a lion. The inscription was dated 1400. It now lies broken in two pieces in the western entrance porch. Several mural tablets are placed in various parts of the church, commemorative of the families of Scurfield, Johnson, Maud, Wilson, Bramwell, and others. The inscription on one to the memory of William Eden, Esq., surgeon, who died January 6, 1819, is said to be from the pen of Lady Byron. There are upwards of 17 family vaults within the church.

Cemeteries.—Notwithstanding the addition made to the church-yard in 1810, it had become so excessively crowded that the General Board of Health, October 15, 1849, interdicted all funerals, except in vaults, of which there are 53. This burying-ground contains 3,893 square yards, exclusive of 795 yards occupied by the church. It is bounded on the north by dwelling-houses; on the east and south by a narrow street; and on the west by a street upwards of 12 feet below the surface of the church-yard, which is enclosed on this side by a retaining wall. The strata consist of four feet of dark soil upon a layer of three feet of shingle and sand, underneath which is a bed of two feet of strong dry clay. The average depth of each grave is four feet. During the enlargement of the church in 1849-50, the ground was levelled, neatly laid out, and planted with a number of young poplars.*

* MR. ROWLAND WETHERALL.—Near the vestry door is a stone inscribed, "Rowland Wetherall (Mathematician), departed this life 19th June, 1791 (he was the first who set up printing in Sunderland), aged 64 years."—"This gentleman," says Mr. Garbutt, "was a native of Great Salkeld in Cumberland. About the year 1762, he settled in Sunderland as a teacher of the Mathematics. Observing the inconveniencies under which the gentlemen of the law and others laboured, in being obliged to send their handbills, &c., to Newcastle,

for the purpose of being printed, he commenced the typographic art in the house now occupied by Mr. George Longstaff, butcher, in the High Street: he afterwards removed to a more commodious situation in Maud's Lane, where the concern was carried on till his death. About the year 1780, Mr. Graham began the printing business; previous to which time Mr. Wetherall had been the first and only printer in Sunderland: consequently, any other claim to priority is at variance with the fact."

Behind the National School in the Low Row, opposite the west end of the church, there is another burial-ground, containing 1,484 yards, through which there is a large culvert for the passage of the Wearmouth Burn. This cemetery is bounded on the west by a street, the surface of which is considerably above the burial-ground; on the north and south by waste ground, dwelling-houses, and other buildings; and on the east by dwelling-houses separated from the burial-ground by a water-course. The eastern extremity of the ground is bounded by the National School, underneath which there are 12 large vaults used for sepulture. The average depth of each grave is four feet six inches.

In the Rector's Gill there is a cemetery containing $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, bounded on the south by the Rector's Park, a garden, and an infant school; on the west by Silksworth Row; on the north by a road leading to the low part of the Rector's Gill; and on the east by the Rector's Gill. The Wearmouth Burn flows through a culvert underneath it. The natural strata are composed of marly limestone, from which the ground has been raised to its present height with marl, loam, &c. There are 24 private vaults; and the graves average five feet in depth. A chapel for the performance of the funeral service was erected in this cemetery, in 1849, at the cost of the Bishop of Durham. It is a picturesque Gothic structure, capable of seating 72 persons.

* The second volume is kept with uncommon minuteness by Thomas Broughton, A.M., curate, who has recorded his zeal for the faithful preservation of the entries by writing on the first page, "*Si quis homo librum vel mutilare vult in ulla parte, vel nomen aliquod de-tere, aut in fidei son immutatur audiat, pro sacrilego habetur.*"

1621, "Dec. 30, John, a child from the Pannes, forsworne of his father, forsaken of his mother."

"William Summerbell, Garrison souldier, and Margaret Moody, marr. June 18, 1642."

"Adam Thompson, souldier of the Garrison, and Ursula Bee of this parish, Aug. 27, 1642."

"Richard Watson, who was killed at football, of Sunderland, sepult. 15 Jan. 1667-8."

"Elizabeth the wife, Richard the son, and Alice the daughter of Thos. Thornton of Weremouth, all three burnt to death in his house that day, July 2, 1686."

"March 27, 1695, a person aged about twenty years, a tawney borne at the Bay of Bengall in the East Indies, and being taken captive by the English in his minoritie, was (after due examination of himself and witnesses) baptized and named John Weremouth by me T(homas) O(gle), curate."

"On Tuesday, June 13, 1749, Wearmouth-Green was ploughed up by a plough drawn with two mares by Thomas Liverseeds and his son."

The parish books contain the following entries:—

1662. "Collected for hollybread silver in Wearmouth, 4d.; Sunderland, 6d.; the Hamletts, 2d. (in the pound): the whole of the churchwarden's receipt for 1661, £88 9s. 2d.; disbursed, £54 18s."

1663. "Given to a poor traveller that came out of Turkey, 6d. To John Knaggs for whipping the dogs, 4s." This item appears in

The number of interments in the three burial-grounds, in the ten years ending 1848, was 4,603. The Secretary of State having given notice of an intention to take proceedings for closing, at different periods, the whole of the burial-grounds in the borough of Sunderland, a burial board for the township of Bishopwearmouth was appointed in June, 1854. At a meeting of the ratepayers, held April 9, 1855, it was agreed to purchase glebe land belonging to the rector, at the rate of 300*l.* per acre, of sufficient area for a burial-ground for the township. The site, which had received the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, is bounded by Hylton Lane on the north and Chester Lane on the south, and is severed by the Earl of Durham's colliery railway passing through its centre. This disadvantage will be remedied by a bridge being formed under the railway embankment. There will be access to the ground both from Hylton and Chester Lanes. The bricks for the erection of chapels for the Established Church and for Dissenters, walls, &c., will be made from a valuable seam of clay in the ground.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 5 contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1567 to 1755, and marriages from 1567 to 1753;* Nos. 6 to 9, baptisms and burials from 1756 to 1812; and Nos. 10 to 13, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

subsequent years without any increase of salary, but with the additional functions of "sweeping the church and keeping the childer in order."

1664. "For butyfyng the church, 10*l.*; ibid, a separate charge for guilding the king's armes and the commandements, 10*l.*; paid rogue-money, 2*l.* 12*s.*; and an assessment for maimed soldiers, 3*l.* 18*s.*

1666. "Paid for the pateheads (badger's heads), 2*s.* 1667. For four foxheads, 4*s.* 1669. For two capp-ravens (hooded crows), 1*s.* 10*d.*" Similar rewards for the destruction of vermin occur in subsequent years.

1671. Aug. 26. Collected from house to house through the whole parish "for the relief of many poor Christians under Turkish slavery, from under the great seale," 14*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* ob.

1675. "For expenses in burying a drowned man, who was cast up at Claxho (Claxheugh), 7*s.* 10*d.* For burying a poor man found dead in Cole-Nook, 7*s.* 6*d.*"

1678. "Collected for the rebuilding of St. Paul's from house to house in the whole parish, 12*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*"—"For going to Durham with Popish recusants, 1*s.* 6*d.*"

1682. "Collected for the reliefe of the distressed French Protestants, 4*l.* 15*s.*"

1685. "Ringing for the overthrow of Argile, 5*s.*; for ringing for joy about loyalist, 5*s.*"

1686. "For oyle and coles for boyleing the clocke, 10*d.*; for 42 quarts of claret, at 1*s.* 2*d.* per quart, 2*l.* 9*s.*"

1688. "Ringers. King James birth-day and 5th November, 6*s.*" The Revolution occurred at this time; and on the 14th of February following, with equal loyalty to the new dynasty, the bells were rung "for proclaiming K. William and Queen Mary, 5*s.*"

Bishopwearmouth rectory is in the deanery of Easington. King's Books, 89*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; Tenth, 8*l.* 19*s.* 10½*d.*; Episc. proc., 1*l.* 18*s.*; Archid. proc., 2*s.* Dedication to St. Michael. The Bishop of Durham, patron.

RECTORS.—Adam de Marisco,* circ. 1217; William de Dunelmo; Adelmar, p. m. William of Durham, 1250; Richard de Kirkeham, 1252; William de Ayremine, 1317; John de Eston, 1341; William de Newport, 1360; David de Wollour, 1366, p. m. Newport; Simon Cardinalis titulo S. Sixti, 1370, p. m. Wollour; Tho. de Newby, 1372, p. res. Simonis; D^{ns} Robert Gebenens, Presbyter Cardinalis titulo 12 Apost., occurs 16th June, 1375; William de Pakington occurs 1381; Roger de Holme, 1390, p. m. Pakington; John de Denham, 18th March, 1399; Richard de Holme; John Newton, 1424, p. m. Holme; R. de Elvet, 1426, p. m. Newton; Thomas Leys, 3rd December, 1431, p. m. Elvet; George Radcliffe, 1483; Richard Nykke, 23rd

* "Anno 1223.—Brother Adam de Marisco (or Marsh) went this year also out of our nation. This is the person who was admitted into the order by Br. Agnellus, soon after his arrival at Oxford. Dr. Fuller calls him Adam Marsh; and another author (Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*) says, he will 'add one thing of him for the edification of posterity, which is, that Adam de Marisco was famous for both exemplary life and excellent learning before he changed his state, and was for three years parson of a certain parish-church, called *Wirmouth*, in the diocese of *Durham*; but being inspired with an holy hatred of this world, he, of his own free choice, changed the manner of his life and habit, and became a Frier Minor."

† The Rev. Robert Grey was one of the witnesses to the will of the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, slain at Millum Castle. See p. 90.

‡ Author of an excellent Treatise on Gardening, entitled, "The Clergyman's Recreation, shewing the Pleasure and Profit of the Art of Gardening," in two parts: the second part relates to fruit trees and the building of walls. (4th edit., Lintot, 1716.) Mr. Laurence also published "A new System of Agriculture," in five books, fol., Lond., 1724, and a small volume entitled "Christian Morals and Christian Prudence," 8vo, Lond. 1717, for John Knapton. Mr. Laurence left an only son, the Rev. John Laurence, rector of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury; and three daughters—Elizabeth, married to John Goodchild of Pallion; Penelope, to John Penberton of Bainbridgeholme; and Mary to Edward Dale of Tunstall, all in the parish of Bishopwearmouth.

§ Being possessed of a large private fortune, Mr. Egerton (brother of Bishop Egerton) lived in a style of splendour unequalled by any other rector of Bishopwearmouth. He had his public days, when his house was open to all the gentry of the neighbourhood, without invitation. He was extremely tenacious of his right to tithes, which he insisted upon to a farthing; but that being complied with, he would liberally present them to a poor farmer. After he had been paid the tithe of fish, commonly called the "coble teen," 2*s.* 6*d.* yearly from every coble engaged in fishing (now discontinued), he gave a sumptuous dinner to the whole of the men engaged in the fishery, at an expense considerably exceeding the amount paid for "coble teen."

|| DR. PALEY.—This eminent philosopher and ornament of the Church of England was born at Peterborough, in July, 1743, and was educated by his father, who was head master of Giggleswick school, in Yorkshire, vicar of Helpstone, in Northamptonshire, and a minor canon of Peterborough. On completing his 15th year, he accompanied his father to Cambridge for the purpose of admission, and was ad-

mitted a sizar of Christ's College, November 16, 1758. He performed the journey on horseback, and used often thus humourously to describe the disasters which befel him on the road:—"I was never a good horseman, and when I followed my father on a poney of my own, on my first journey to Cambridge, I fell off seven times: I was lighter then than I am now, and my falls were not likely to be serious. My father, on hearing a thump, would turn his head half aside, and say, 'Take care of thy money, lad.'" Of the frankness with which he was, in after life, in the habit of relating the adventures of his youth, the following is a curious instance:—"I spent the first two years of my undergraduateship happily, but unprofitably. I was constantly in society, where we were not immoral, but idle and rather expensive. At the commencement of my third year, however, after having left the usual party at rather a late hour in the evening, I was awakened at five in the morning by one of my companions, who stood at my bed-side and said, 'Paley, I have been thinking what a d***d fool you are. I could do nothing, probably, were I to try, and can afford the life I lead: you could do every thing, and cannot afford it. I have had no sleep during the whole night on account of these reflections, and am now come solemnly to inform you, that if you persist in your indolence, I must renounce your society.' I was so struck with the visit and the visitor, that I lay in bed great part of the day, and formed my plan. I ordered my bed-maker to prepare my fire every evening, in order that it might be lighted by myself. I arose at five, read during the whole of the day, except such hours as chapel and hall required, allotting to each portion of time its peculiar branch of study, and just before the closing of gates (nine o'clock) I went to a neighbouring coffee-house, where I constantly regaled upon a mutton chop and a dose of milk punch. And thus, on taking my bachelor's degree, I became senior wrangler." To this singular adventure may, perhaps, be attributed, not only his successful labours as a college tutor, but the invaluable productions of his pen.

In 1765, Mr. Paley obtained the first prize for a prose Latin dissertation, "A Comparison between the Stoic and Epicurean Philosophy, with respect to the influence of each on the morals of a people," in which he took the Epicurean side. Having received deacon's orders, he accepted a curacy at Greenwich, took the degree of A.M. in 1766, and was ordained a priest in 1767 by Bishop Terrick. In the following year, he became assistant tutor in his college, where his lectures were highly appreciated. It was during a controversy on the propriety of requiring a subscription to articles of faith, that he made use of the jocular expression that "he could not afford to keep a conscience," which has so often been quoted to his disadvantage.

30

The rectory house and grounds were situated to the north of the church, from which they were separated by the western end of the High Street. They occupied the site of a very ancient religious house of the monastic class, some traces of which were until recently visible. The old rectory was nearly destroyed during the civil wars; and a memorandum, dated August 29, 1650, states that "whereas the parsonage-house of Bishopwearmouth was in the yeare 1646 defaced and exceedingly ruined by armies, William Johnson, admitted at that time to the rectory, hath since disbursed consi-

In a conversation at the time, Dr. Gordon, a high churchman, exclaimed to Mr. Jebb, an advocate of improvement, "You mean, sir, to impose upon us a new church government." "You are mistaken, sir," said Mr. Paley, "Jebb only wants to ride his own horse, not to force you to get up behind him." In 1766, he quitted the university, and married Miss Jane Hewitt, of Carlisle. His first benefice was the rectory of Musgrove, Westmorland, worth only about 80*l.* a year, and he was afterwards successively inducted into the vicarage of Dalston, Cumberland, and the living of Appleby, Westmoreland; the latter worth about 300*l.* per annum. Several treatises on various subjects proceeded from his pen about this time, amongst which was a small volume of extracts, entitled, "The Clergyman's Companion in visiting the Sick," which has passed through nine editions. In 1780, he was collated to the fourth prebendal stall in Carlisle cathedral; in 1782, he was made archdeacon of the diocese; and in 1785, chancellor. When the *M.S.* of his celebrated work, "The Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy," was ready for the press, he offered it to Mr. Faulder, a publisher, for 300*l.*; but the latter refused to give more than 250*l.* While the treaty was pending, a bookseller from Carlisle was commissioned by an eminent publisher in Paternoster Row to offer Mr. Paley 1,000*l.* for his copyright. The Bishop of Clonfert had undertaken to conduct the negotiation with Mr. Faulder, and, fortunately for Mr. Paley, received intimation of the rival offer before agreeing to the smaller sum. Mr. Faulder, though much surprised at the advance, agreed to pay the sum required before the bishop left the house. "Little did I think," said Mr. Paley, "that I should ever make a thousand pounds by any book of mine."

His next great work was "Hore Paulinæ; or, the Truth of the Scripture History of St. Paul evinced, by a comparison of the Epistles which bear his name with the Acts of the Apostles, and with one another." In May, 1792, he was instituted to the vicarage of Addingham, near Great Salkeld, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. During the political ferment excited by the French revolution, he published "Reasons for Contentment, addressed to the Labouring Classes," and the chapter in his "Moral Philosophy" on the British Constitution. In 1793, he vacated Dalston, on being collated by the Bishop of Carlisle to the vicarage of Stanwix. His celebrated "View of the Evidences of Christianity" appeared in the following year, and secured him a still higher position in the religious and literary world. The Bishop of London at once instituted him to the prebend of St. Pancras, in the cathedral of St. Paul's; and, shortly after, he was promoted to the subdeanery of Lincoln, a preferment of 700*l.* per annum, by the bishop of that diocese. Whilst at Cambridge in January, 1795, whither he had gone to take up his degree of D.D., he was surprised by a letter from Bishop Barrington, with whom he had no acquaintance, offering him the rectory of Bishopwearmouth, then estimated at 1,200*l.* a year. When he waited on his new patron to express his gratitude, his lordship interrupted his acknowledgments: "Not a word," said he; "you cannot have greater pleasure

derable summes of money to make the same habitable: in all 41*l.* 8*s.*" After the Restoration, the south part of the rectory was rebuilt by the Rev. Robert Grey, and appears to have been finished by his successor, Dr. Smith, whose arms were placed in the south front. He received 100*l.* for dilapidations, and expended 600*l.* on the house. The park was enclosed from the adjoining gill by the Rev. H. Egerton. Surrounded by its extensive garden and walled court, Surtees conceived it to have "much the appearance of an ancient seat-house that had been gradually encroached on by the

in accepting the living of Bishopwearmouth, than I have in offering it to you." He now resigned the prebend of Carlisle and the living of Stanwix, and divided his residence principally between Lincoln and Bishopwearmouth, spending his summers in the latter and his winters at the former of those places. Soon after his arrival at Bishopwearmouth, he agreed to a proposal from some of the principal landowners for an annual compensation for tithes, and granted them a lease for life. He next undertook the composition of his last work, "Natural Theology; or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity, collected from the appearances of Nature." In this he proceeded very slowly, and was much interrupted by ill health; but the work was published in the summer of 1802, and dedicated to his patron, the Bishop of Durham.

Dr. Paley's first wife died in 1791; and he married, on December 14, 1795, Miss Dobinson, of Carlisle. During his residence at Bishopwearmouth and Lincoln, he visited and entertained company in a handsome, but not ostentatious style. He frequently mixed in card parties, and was considered a skilful player at whist; but he would, at all times, readily forgo the game for conversation with an intelligent companion. A lady once observed to him at a card-table at Lincoln, "that the only excuse for their playing was that it served to kill time."—"The best defence possible, madam," replied he, "though time will in the end kill us." Through life, he took much pleasure in witnessing the performance of good actors in the theatre. In conversation, he was at once instructive and pleasant; and several instances of his quiet humour are recorded. An old clergyman dining at the episcopal palace with a party of distinguished visitors, is said to have gravely asserted, that, though he had been married almost forty years, he had never had the slightest difference with his wife. The bishop, pleased at this rare instance of connubial felicity, was, perhaps, on the very point of a compliment, when Dr. Paley archly exclaimed, "Don't you think, my lord, it must have been very flat?" Like Dr. Johnson, Paley was remarkably fond of good living. When his health declined, he used frequently to take exercise on horseback in the rectory park at Bishopwearmouth; on which, as he used to relate, some wag, who in all likelihood knew him well, one morning wrote upon the door of the park, "Feats of Horsemanship here every day, by an Eminent Performer;" and, two or three weeks after, "Additional Feats, for a few days only, by a New Performer from Ireland;" the Bishop of Elphin having arrived, and being expected to ride out with him.

His health at length sunk under long protracted disease. On his return from Lincoln to Bishopwearmouth, early in May, 1805, he experienced an attack, in which the usual remedies were found ineffectual; he sunk under the accumulated influence of debility and disease, and tranquilly breathed his last on the evening of Saturday, May 25, 1805. The last testimony of his regard for his parishioners was a volume of sermons, which, by a codicil to his will, he bequeathed for gratuitous distribution amongst them.

neighbouring buildings." The popular production of Dr. Paley, his "Natural Theology," was written in one of the rooms of this house, which retained many antique vestiges, in its thick walls, oak ceiling and pannelling, and fine oaken staircase, with its spirally twisted balusters, of the date of about 1600. This venerable ecclesiastical residence, with its out-buildings and garden, were put up for sale by auction on the 6th of March, 1855, at the upset price of 3,000*l.* 3,100*l.* was offered; when a reserve bidding of 4,400*l.* was made on the part of the vendors. It was afterwards purchased by Mr. Hodgson, and the fine oaken staircase has been preserved. The demolition of the house has since been proceeded with, and the ground, comprising about 13,709 square yards, is now being cleared for building sites.

The glebe, besides the ground above described, consists of a farm lying on the north side of the lane leading from Bishopwearmouth to Chester-le-Street, containing 130 acres or thereabouts. "The rector is generally entitled to receive all manner of tithe in kind from the townships of Wearmouth, Tunstall, and Silksworth: the township of Burdon is exempt from payment of hay-tithe, and a part of Ryhope from corn-tithe." The estates of Barnes and Pallion, in the township of Wearmouth, pay a modus of 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in lieu of all tithes and offerings whatsoever; the whole estate of Ford pays a similar modus of 10*l.*; and Bainbridge-Holme pays a modus of 5*s.* and two fog-gaites in lieu of hay-tithe and all small tithes.

In the return of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Ecclesiastical Revenues of England and Wales in 1835, the gross income of the rectory of Bishopwearmouth is stated at 3,346*l.*, subject to permanent payments amounting to 447*l.* The stipends of three curates, 516*l.* in all, were paid out of the balance of 2,899*l.* On the death of Dr. Wellesley in 1848, and the appointment of the Rev. J. P. Eden, one of the bishop's chaplains, to the living, the parishioners of Sunderland addressed a memorial to his lordship, praying that a portion of the revenues of Bishopwearmouth parish should be applied in augmentation of that of its poorer neighbour. To this it was replied that Bishopwearmouth itself required all its income, the different chapels dependent on the rectory being about to have their emoluments increased. It was also stated that after a careful investigation, in which his lordship had the assistance of the late rector's steward and several gentlemen in Sunderland, the reports as to the revenues in question had been found

to be greatly exaggerated; and reference was made to the probability that a considerable portion of them, derived from railway leaves at the Rector's Gill, would cease when better facilities for shipping coal should be afforded by the opening of the docks.

In reply to a question put to Lord John Russell by Mr. Horsman, in the House of Commons, February 9, 1849, his lordship stated, as from the Bishop of Durham, that "the tithes, glebe, and surplice fees were henceforward to go to the rector of Bishopwearmouth, and the other portions of the revenue, arising from staiths, wayleaves, and coal-rents, were to be vested in trustees, to form a fund to be appropriated amongst the four incumbents of St. Thomas, Deptford, Ryhope, and Hylton. It appeared that the whole value of the rectory of Bishopwearmouth was 3,828*l.*, out of which the late rector paid 1,605*l.*, leaving 2,223*l.* for himself. Under the new division, about 1,200*l.* would be for the rector's income, and the remainder would be divided between his curates and the four incumbents, which latter would have about 1,600*l.* divided amongst them." The supposition of 400*l.* being appropriated to each of the district chapelries, leaving 514*l.* to each of the curates of the parish church, excited some surprise; and Mr. Horsman gave notice of motion "to call the attention of the house to the petition from Sunderland for the more equal distribution of the livings of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland." On the 26th, Lord John Russell explained that he had misunderstood the bishop's reply, and had since been informed that "after the 13th of May, the funds arising from wayleaves and coals will be paid to trustees (the bishop and rector). They will pay to each chapelry at least the amount they at present receive, so long as the wayleaves remain. Any surplus will be put into the funds to accumulate for the spiritual benefit of the parish and its chapelries; but not to add one farthing to the income of the incumbents. Among other objects, greatly desired, is the building of a church at Hendon, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, some two or three miles from the mother church, with, I am told, 6,000 inhabitants. I have little doubt that we shall improve the present payments to the chapels, in proportion to the population; but so long as the question of the wayleaves remains unsettled, we do not think it prudent to hold out expectations which it may not be in our power to gratify."

Petitions, in support of Mr. Horsman's views on the subject, were forwarded from Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, in which the petitioners denounced the

arrangement made by the bishop, which they stated would give to the rector of the latter parish an income of above 2,000*l.* per annum, and be subversive of the interests of the church, unsuited to the wants of the population of Sunderland, and unsatisfactory to those of Bishopwearmouth. On the 20th of March, Mr. Horsman moved that a humble address be presented to her majesty, praying that she would be pleased to issue a commission of inquiry into the allegations of the petitioners, and the agreement stated to have been come to by the patron and the incumbent with respect to the appropriation of the surplus revenues. After a lengthened debate, Sir F. Baring moved the previous question, for which 52 votes were given, and 39 for the original motion; and thus a decision of the house was avoided.

In June, of the same year, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners produced a "draft scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in the parish of Bishopwearmouth," in which they proposed to transfer the patronage of St. Thomas's, Deptford, and Ryhope, held by the rector, and that of Ford, held by Arthur Gray, clerk, of Stockton, to the bishop. The revenues were assumed at 3,550*l.* a year, of which 1,600*l.*, the produce of the tithe-charge, glebe, and surplice fees, was assigned to the rector; 1,050*l.* was to be divided amongst the various chapelries of the parish; and the balance, 900*l.*, was to be funded for providing parsonage houses. Against this scheme, a petition was forwarded from the inhabitants of Sunderland.

In an order in council, dated July 30, 1849, it is stated that the Rev. John Patrick Eden and Arthur Gray had agreed to transfer and assign their patronage in the above curacies to the Bishop of Durham and his successors, and that the said John Patrick Eden desired to relinquish a portion of the revenues of the rectory of Bishopwearmouth, for the benefit of the parish. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners therefore advise that "whereas such endowments and revenues consist of and arise from various sources; that is to say, from tithe rent-charges, rent of glebe land, and surplice fees, and also from rents of wayleaves, staiths, and coal; and these are now charged upon and payable out of the said tithe rent-charges and rent of glebe land, in part endowment of the said perpetual curacy of St. Thomas, the annual sum of 200*l.*; and in part endowment of the said church or chapel of Ryhope the annual sum of 100*l.*; but the said perpetual curacy and church or chapel, and also the said church or chapel of Hylton, otherwise Ford, are very inadequately endowed, and the said perpetual curacy of St. Andrew, Deptford, has no

certain endowment, and there is no house of residence either for the perpetual curate of St. Andrew, Deptford, or for the minister of Hylton, otherwise Ford; and the said John Patrick Eden is desirous that the whole of the proceeds arising from such rents of wayleaves, staiths, and coal should be appropriated in making better provision for the several perpetual curacies and churches or chapels aforesaid, and in further providing for the cure of souls in the said parish hereinafter mentioned:

"And whereas the proceeds of the said tithe rent-charges, rent of glebe, and surplice fees, after making deductions for rates and for costs of collection, amount together as nearly as may be to the average annual sum of 1,630*l.* (subject to the charge of 300*l.* as aforesaid), and the said annual sum is, and under the arrangements hereinafter proposed will still be, liable to further deductions for payment of curates:

"And whereas the proceeds of the said rents of wayleaves, staiths, and coal, amount as nearly as may be to the average annual sum of 1,950*l.*; but such last-mentioned proceeds are from their nature of uncertain amount and continuance:

"We, therefore, further recommend and propose, that as from and after the 13th of May now last past, all the rents, profits, and proceeds of wayleaves, staiths, and coal aforesaid shall be paid to us, and after making deductions for all necessary expenses, shall be carried in our books to the credit of a fund, to be called the Bishopwearmouth Fund, which shall be held by us in trust to be applied, and shall from time to time be applied, in manner following,—that is to say:

"There shall, as a primary charge upon such fund, be paid by us thereout, by equal half-yearly payments, on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December in each and every year, the first such payment to be made on the 1st day of December next, the two several annual sums of 200*l.* and 100*l.* hereinbefore mentioned to the incumbent and minister for the time being of St. Thomas and Ryhope aforesaid respectively; provided that if, upon any such day of payment such fund shall not be sufficient to meet the whole of such primary charge, a sum equivalent to the deficiency shall be paid to us by the rector of Bishopwearmouth, for the time being, but shall be repaid to him by us, out of the first money standing to the credit of such fund on any subsequent day of payment, over and above the amount of such primary charge; and, subject to the proviso last aforesaid, but not otherwise, the tithe rent-charges and

rent of glebe land aforesaid shall be absolutely released and discharged from the said two several annual sums of 200*l.* and 100*l.*

“And we further recommend and propose, that at the end of each and every whole year, if the remainder of such fund, after discharging thereout such payments and repayments, if any, as aforesaid, shall amount to the sum of 750*l.*, there shall forthwith be paid by us, for the year then past, the further sum of 100*l.* to the perpetual curate of St. Thomas aforesaid, the further sum of 100*l.* to the minister of Ryhope aforesaid, the sum of 350*l.* to the perpetual curate of St. Andrew, Deptford aforesaid, and the sum of 200*l.* to the minister of Hylton, otherwise Ford, aforesaid; and if in any such whole year such remainder of such fund shall not amount to such sum of 750*l.*, then such remainder shall be divided into 15 equal parts, and of such parts there shall be paid two parts to the perpetual curate of Saint Thomas, two parts to the minister of Ryhope, seven parts to the perpetual curate of St. Andrew, Deptford, and four parts to the minister of Hylton, otherwise Ford; and at the end of every such whole year as aforesaid, the sums, if any, by which such remainder of such fund shall exceed the said sum of 750*l.*, shall be invested by us in government or real securities in England, and the dividends, rents, and profits of every such investment shall be carried to the credit of the same fund, towards further securing the payments aforesaid, and towards providing houses of residence for the perpetual curate of St. Andrew, Deptford, and the minister of Hylton, otherwise Ford aforesaid, and towards the endowment or augmentation of the income of any new church or

chapel, churches or chapels, or any newly-constituted district or districts, within the said parish of Bishopwearmouth, and providing houses of residence for the incumbents or ministers thereof respectively, or to or towards all or any of such additional purposes, and in such amounts or proportions, as shall from time to time be approved by the Bishop of Durham for the time being and by us, and, until the next vacancy of the said rectory, by the said John Patrick Eden.

“And whereas the said John Patrick Eden would, under the existing law, be entitled, during his incumbency as such rector aforesaid, to the whole annual improvement which might arise from the grant of any lease, or the sale, of that portion of the glebe land belonging to the said rectory which is commonly called the Rector's Park, but the said John Patrick Eden is desirous that the proceeds of any such improvement shall be also applied to the general benefit of the said parish; we, therefore, further recommend and propose that if by means of any such lease or sale during the incumbency of the said John Patrick Eden, the annual income accruing from or in respect of the said park or of any part or parts thereof shall be improved, all the net additional annual proceeds constituting such improvement shall in like manner be paid over to us, and shall be carried to the credit of the same fund, and shall be subject to all the same and the like provisions as are herein contained with respect to the proceeds of such rents of wayleaves, staiths, and coal as aforesaid.”

It is in accordance with the latter clause of this order that the old rectory house has been demolished, and the park ground sold for building sites.

DISTRICT CHAPELRY OF SAINT THOMAS.

THE district chapelry of St. Thomas was founded by order in council, May 23, 1844. The boundary commences at the bridge over the river Wear, and proceeds along the middle of the river in an easterly direction till it meets the parish of Sunderland; it then proceeds in a southerly and easterly direction along the boundaries of the said parishes of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth till it enters Cousin Street, along the middle of which street it proceeds in a westerly direction to Nicholson Street, and passing up the middle of that street till it enters the Back Lane or Borough Road, along the middle of which it proceeds till it meets the back street between John Street and Fawcett Street; it then turns in a northerly direction up the centre of that street, and continues along the back street between Bridge Street and Bedford Street, as far as the bridge, where the boundary commenced.

IN 1851, the chapelry district contained 992 inhabited houses, 23 uninhabited, and 17 building. The population at the same date was 7,005, of whom 3,033 were males and 3,972 females.

THE CHAPEL.

THE chapel is situated in John Street, Bishopwearmouth. The foundation stone was laid June 18, 1827, and the edifice consecrated, as a chapel of ease to Bishopwearmouth parish, on the 14th October, 1829, by the Bishop of Durham. The building is of plain Gothic, with a low belfry at the west end, and consists of nave only. There are five windows on the north and south, and one of larger dimensions at the east. A portion of the east window was ornamented with stained glass, representing the Evangelists and some minor figures; and, in 1854, the centre was filled up by representations of the Holy Trinity, the Three Kings of the East, and their attendants; and one of the windows on the north side of the church contains a representation of the Resurrection, erected by the

* A question having been raised as to whether marriages of parties residing within the district of Saint Thomas' Chapel ought to be celebrated at the chapel of the district, or at the ancient church of the parish, a case was prepared for the opinion of Dr. Phillimore. The following were the questions submitted to the learned gentleman, and his opinion thereon:

"1st. Supposing A. B. and C. D. reside within the limits of the district assigned to the chapel of Saint Thomas, have they the option of being married in the parish church?"

"2nd. Supposing A. B. resides in the district remaining attached to the parish church, and C. D. resides in the district of Saint Thomas, and they intend to be married in the parish church, is it necessary that banns should be published both in Saint Thomas's and the parish church?"

"3d. Is it necessary that the chapel of Saint Thomas and Saint

Rev. R. Skipsey, in memory of his mother. The chapel is a strong and well-executed building, of ashlar stone, from designs by P. W. Wyatt, Esq. It was calculated to contain, including the gallery, 1,153 sittings, 472 of which were in pews, and 681 free seats; but in the scheme issued by the rector and churchwardens in 1849, the number of sittings is stated at 1,000, 500 of which are appropriated and the remainder free. The cost of the building was upwards of 5,000*l*. A part of this sum was contributed by the Commissioners for the Erection of New Churches under the Million Act. Soon after the erection of the chapel, a service of communion plate and an altar-cloth were presented for its use by the late Mrs. Woodcock, who had previously contributed 500*l*. to the building fund. The patronage of the living was vested in the rector of Bishopwearmouth. The income, which was at first 200*l*. per annum, was augmented to 300*l*. by an order in council, July 30, 1849. The Rev. George Stephenson, A.M. (see page 231), was the first, and the Rev. Richard Skipsey, A.B., is the present incumbent.*

Andrew, Deptford, should be licensed and certified by the bishop, either under 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85, or the 7 and 8 Vict., c. 56, or any other act? or is the order in council under the 59 Geo. III., c. 134, sufficient to authorize the solemnization of marriages therein under the present acts of parliament?"

OPINION.

"1. This question is not free from difficulty, and the church building acts are so complex, and in some instances so conflicting, that it is often with some distrust of myself that I give an opinion respecting their precise construction.

"But I find from enquiry, that in the registry of the diocese of London, in all cases in which the commissioners have assigned districts, under the provisions of the 16th sec. of 59 George III., c. 134, it is the practice of the office, under the special directions of the judge

CHAPELRY DISTRICT OF SAINT ANDREW'S, DEPTFORD.

THE boundary of the chapelry district of Saint Andrew, Deptford, commences at the Newbottle, or Lambton Staiths, by the river Wear, and proceeds along the middle of the river in a northerly and westerly direction as far as the township of Ford; it then turns in a southerly direction along the boundary of Ford township till it reaches Hylton lane, along which lane it proceeds easterly, following the boundary of the glebe lands as far as the Old Iron Works (including Aitkel's and Ogden's Land), and from the Old Iron Works down the eastern side of the street called Farringdon Row, till it meets the rector's glebe, and so down to the Newbottle or Lambton Staiths, where the boundary commenced. The formation of this district was included in the same order in council with that of Saint Thomas's, viz., May 23, 1844.

THE population of this chapelry district, in 1851, was 6,193, of whom 3,143 were males and 3,050 females. There were, at that time, 929 inhabited houses, 11 uninhabited, and 16 building.

THE CHAPEL.

THE chapel of St. Andrew's, Deptford, is licensed by the Bishop of Durham, under 6 and 7 Wm. 4. The foundation stone of the building was laid December 31, 1840, and the chapel consecrated on the 14th of the same month in the following year. It consists of nave, chancel, a north, south, and west gallery, a spiral tower about 160 feet high at the west end, and a vestry at the south-east corner. There are five windows on each side of the nave, an east window, and one on each side of the tower at the west, the greater portion being filled with stained glass, presented by James Hartley, Esq. The building is of ashlar stone, presented by the late Marquis of Londonderry; and the ground is the gift of Mrs. Aylmer, of Walworth Castle. The chapel is of the early transition date, from designs by T. Moore, Esq., architect, Sunderland; it contains sittings for 1,220

persons, of which 915 are free. The entire cost of erection was about 3,000*l.*, towards which the following subscriptions were received:—Her majesty's commissioners and the Church Building Society, each 500*l.*; the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, 200*l.*; the Bishop of Durham and Lord Barrington's trustees, each 100*l.*; the Rev. William Ettrick, 70*l.*; the Diocesan Church Building Society, Rowland Webster, Esq., W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., Mrs. Reed, Ralph and Richard Pemberton, Esqrs., 50*l.* each; Alderman Thompson, M.P., the Ayre's Quay Bottle Company, and Messrs. William Booth and Co., 25*l.* each; Lord Dungannon, Addison Fenwick, Esq., Bernard Ogden and Sons, Dr. Cowan, and William Bell, Esq., 20*l.* each; Andrew White, Esq., M.P., White, Panton, and Co., Robert Scurfield, Esq., Henry Tanner, Esq., and John B. Ogden, Esq., 10*l.* each; with several smaller sums.

The first incumbent was the Rev. W. Wilson; he was succeeded, on his removal to Ryhope in March, 1843, by the Rev. W. H. P. Bulmer, previously of Hylton chapel. The patronage of the living was in the first instance vested in the rector of Bishopwearmouth; but it is now exercised by the bishop of the diocese.

(Dr. Lushington), to grant licenses to persons residing in the districts, to have their marriages solemnized in the parish church.

"It is consistent also with my own knowledge, that eminent judges have expressed an opinion that every parishioner has a legal right to be married in the church of his parish.

"If this be so, and I can see no specific enactment in any of the statutes to which my attention has been directed, by which such legal right is taken away; but, on the contrary, there is an express provision in the 16th section, by which the districts are formed, that they are to remain subject to the superintendence and control of the incumbent of the parish church. I am led to the opinion that if A. B. and C. D. reside within the limits of the district assigned to the chapel of St. Thomas, they have the option of being married in their parish church.

"2. If I am correct in the opinion I have formed on the last question, it seems to follow by almost necessary inference, that if one

party resides in the district attached to the parish church, and the other in one of the districts created under stat. 59, Geo. III., it will be sufficient for all legal purposes if the banns are published only in their parish church; at the same time, if I am advised with by either of the parties about to be married, I should recommend that *ex abundanti cantella*, the banns should be published in both churches.

"3. If the order in council under 59 Geo. III., c. 134, which authorises the solemnization of marriages in the chapels of Saint Thomas and Saint Andrew, issued with the consent of the bishop, it does not appear to me to be essential to the validity of any marriages celebrated in either of those chapels, that such chapels should be licensed and certified by the bishop, either under 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85, or the 7th and 8th Vict., c. 66, although it may be matter of convenient regulation that they should be so certified.

"JOSEPH PHILLIMORE.

"Doctors Commons, 4th May, 1853."

The living, which was originally 200*l.*, is 350*l.* per annum, having been augmented to that amount by the same order in council, July 30, 1849, by which the additions were granted to the other chapelry districts in the parish of Bishopwearmouth. There is a parson-

age house situated at a short distance from the church, towards the erection of which 400*l.* was granted, in 1851, from the Maltby Fund, with a grant from the ecclesiastical commissioners, and other subscriptions. The cost of the whole, including the grant, was about 1,100*l.*

DISTRICT CHAPELRY OF RYHOPE.

IN an order in council, dated February 18, 1854, it is stated to be expedient that particular districts should be assigned to the consecrated churches of Saint Paul at Ryhope, Saint Mary at South Hylton, and Saint Paul at Hendon, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, under the powers contained in 59 Geo. III., s. 16. "The district chapelry of Ryhope" is to consist of the three townships of Ryhope, Burdon, and Tunstall, and is bounded on the east by the sea; on the north, by the boundary line which separates the township of Bishopwearmouth from the townships of Ryhope and Tunstall, till it meets the boundary line of the township of Silksworth; on the west, by the said boundary line which separates the township of Silksworth from the townships of Tunstall and Burdon, till it meets the point of the road from Ryhope to Durham, which is intersected by the Hetton waggon-way; on the south-west, by the parish of Houghton; and, on the south, by the boundary line which separates the townships of Burdon and Ryhope from the parishes of Dalton-le-Dale and of Seaham.

THE CHAPEL.

A CHAPEL of ease was erected at Ryhope in 1826, in which one of the curates of Bishopwearmouth performed divine service every Sunday. The building consists of nave and small chancel, a porch at the west end, above which is a small bell-turret. The entrance to the church is at the south side of the porch. There are two windows of double lights on the south and two on the north side, an east and north window in the chancel, and one in the west side of the porch. There are 180 sittings, of which 90 are free. The chapel is dedicated to Saint

Paul. The stipend was 100*l.* a year, but is now augmented to 200*l.* The patronage, which originally belonged to the rector of Bishopwearmouth, was transferred to the Bishop of Durham in 1849. The Rev. John Hayton was the first incumbent; and was succeeded, in March, 1843, by the Rev. William Wilson. The parsonage house, at the east of the village, was built by the ecclesiastical commissioners during the incumbency of the Rev. J. Hayton.

There is a burial-ground attached: it is surrounded by a low stone wall; but, from neglect, is much out of repair.

DISTRICT CHAPELRY OF HENDON.

THIS chapelry district, formed by order in council, February 18, 1854, comprises that portion of the township of Bishopwearmouth which is bounded by the township of Ryhope on the south; by the sea on the east; by the parish of Sunderland and the district of Saint Thomas, Bishopwearmouth, on the north; and on the west by a line drawn in a southerly direction along the middle of the New Road, till it reaches the Hendon Burn; it then proceeds westerly along the course of the burn till it reaches the road which leads from Bishopwearmouth to Ryhope; and it then proceeds in a southerly direction along the middle of that road till it reaches the boundary line which separates the township of Bishopwearmouth from the township of Ryhope. The population of the district is estimated at 10,000.

THE CHURCH.

THIS church is of the early pointed style, with ornamented eve course. It consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle. The aisle is divided from the nave by five pointed arches, supported on octangular pillars, and the chancel arch, of the width of 18 feet, springing from square piers, terminates with columns supported on ornamental brackets. The church is entered by a projecting porch at the south-west, and an octangular entrance at the south-east with stone roof. The vestry is at the north-west of the chancel, with a heating apparatus underneath. The chancel is lighted by three windows at the east, richly ornamented in the interior, and two single lights at the south and one at the north. The aisle is lighted by four double lancet windows, and the nave by five single windows on the north and two at the west end, terminating with a pointed circular window in the gable; the gable finishing with an octangular bell-cot and spire. The roofs consist of open timber work, oak-stained, and the ceiling between the rafters tinted blue; the whole from designs by John Dobson, Esq., architect, Newcastle. The walling of the building is of well-dressed limestone, in irregular courses, of a greyish tint, and being extremely well executed, produces the effect of age in unison with the style of the edifice. The dimensions of the building are—nave, 71 feet by 29; south aisle, 71 feet by 13; and chancel, 33 feet by 23. The church contains accommodation for 560

sittings, viz.:—free sittings, 212; do. for children, 108; appropriated, 240. The cost of erection was 2,772*l.* 13*s.*

The Rev. Richard Beverley Machell, A.B., was appointed, in May, 1849, to the Hendon district of Bishopwearmouth parish; and a temporary place of worship was opened. On the 1st of June, following, the sum of 300*l.* was granted by the Incorporated Church Building Society towards the building of two churches in the parish; the subscriptions collected amounting to 2,300*l.* towards a required sum of 4,000*l.* The Durham Diocesan Church Building Society also gave 100*l.* In the following month, Mr. Machell was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of Barrow-on-the-Humber, near Hull. The Rev. Ralph Tatham, D.D., Master of Saint John's College, Cambridge, and formerly Vice-chancellor of that University, presented a plot of ground, near the head of Eden Street, Bishopwearmouth, on which the erection of the church was commenced in 1850. It was consecrated November 6, 1852, by the Right Rev. Robert Gray, D.D., Lord Bishop of Cape Town, who officiated on this occasion for the Lord Bishop of Durham. In addition to a collection made, as usual, on this occasion, 5*l.* was given expressly towards the purchase of a baptismal font. The present incumbent is the Rev. Benjamin Mathie, A.M. The endowment will be provided for by the trustees appointed July 30, 1849.

There are schools attached to the church, which will be noticed under their appropriate head.

CHAPELRY OF HYLTON CHAPEL, OR LOW FORD.

THIS chapelry, which was licensed by the Bishop of Durham, under the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., on the 26th of November, 1839, comprises the township of Ford (exclusive of Ford Hall), the village of Grindon in the township of Silksworth, and Springwell House in the township of Bishopwearmouth.

THE CHAPEL.

A CHAPEL of ease was consecrated at Low Ford, by the Bishop of St. David's, on the 15th of February, 1821; the living being then a curacy, in the presentation of the rector of Bishopwearmouth. The chapel was built and endowed by Capt. T. J. Maling, R.N. It was constructed by altering some dwellings, and is a very plain building, containing 400 sittings, of which 160 are free. A small burial-ground attached to it is now about to be closed. A national school was erected, adjoining to the church, by the Rev. Robert Gray, rector of Sunderland, in whom the patronage had become vested. The right of presentation was afterwards held by the Rev. Arthur Gray, but now, by the order in council of

* In November, 1848, the position of the incumbent was thus described:—"The worst case of all is the district chapelry of Ford, South Hylton. The parson there has about 90*l.* a year, and the pew rents; but rather than give offence to any of his people, he declines to collect the latter, except from such as choose to pay him voluntarily. Some few do this; but not many, we are sorry, for the sake of the worthy incumbent, to say. From his emoluments, however, he has 30*l.* a year to pay for a dwelling house and a small garden;

July 30, 1849 (see page 434), belongs to the Bishop of Durham.

The first incumbent was the Rev. W. H. P. Bulmer, on whose removal to Deptford, in 1843, he was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Law, A.B., the present curate. The value of the living has been augmented, by the above order in council, from 90*l.* per annum* to 200*l.* In 1840, the Bishop of Durham gave a donation of twenty guineas towards the erection of a parsonage house. It was erected in 1855, in the Dove Cot field, Low Ford, alias South Hylton, from designs by T. Moore, Esq., architect, at a cost of 1,100*l.*, under the direction of the ecclesiastical commissioners; the incumbent, Mr. Law, having, in the first instance, purchased the ground.

besides, he half pays the school-master's *large* salary, viz., 10*l.* a year; the leader of the choir, or singing master, also looks for 2*l.* a year in return for regular attendance, assisting and teaching the scholars psalmody during the week and on Sundays. What is left after all this for one of the district ministers in the parish of Bishopwearmouth? A mere trifle—not more than the pay of a poor quarryman."

PARISH OF MONKWEARMOUTH.

FOR the boundaries, extent, population, &c., of the entire parish of Monkwearmouth, see page 393. The formation of the districts of All Saints and Southwick have left to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the mother church little more than the township of Monkwearmouth Shore.

THE CHURCH.

MONKWEARMOUTH CHURCH, though shorn of its original proportions by successive alterations and repairs, still retains traces of high antiquity. It originally consisted of tower, nave, aisles, and chancel; but the south aisle was destroyed at some remote period, of which there is no record. The exterior has long been coated with lime and roughcast. The north aisle was

separated from the nave by cylindrical pillars supporting pointed arches, but has been for many years thrown into the nave, at the west end of which one heavy, round semi-pillar, with an octagonal capital, still remains attached to the wall. The chancel was formerly divided from the nave by a heavy circular arch, formed like those of Jarrow, but more lofty and extended. The old pointed arch of the east window, closed up in the wall, is still distinguishable, springing

from corbels of human heads. Part of the chancel is built with clay, instead of mortar; and some old windows are closed up and covered with plaster. About twenty years ago, a portion of ancient stained glass was discovered in a disused light on the south side, and is probably part of that manufactured under Benedict, founder of the monastery. The tower is undoubtedly ancient, and is thought to have stood from the seventh century, being supported on heavy low arches, having round-headed Saxon lights, and from the character of the lights and the style of the masonry, it is believed by many to be of original Saxon architecture. The battlements at the top are probably an addition to the original structure. The tower consists of five unequal stories, and contains two bells. An illuminated dial was encased in the tower 1852.

The total length of the church is 122 feet. The nave is 74 feet long, $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 23 feet 7 inches in height. The chancel is 26 feet long. The principal entrance is through a small north porch, under a pointed arch. A modern vestry is attached to the north wall of the church.* The windows are modern and irregular, being partly square and partly under pointed arches. The church contains a good organ. In 1852, the decayed parts of the exterior of the church were repaired; and at the same time, the gallery, which extends round three sides of the nave, supported by slight pillars, was re-painted and varnished, the pillars burnished a new, and modern chandeliers introduced. The altar space was considerably improved by the removal of the old rails, the lessening of the space in front, and the formation of a row of seats on each side; and a magnificent crimson altar-cover, richly emblazoned, was added.

Beneath the tower stands the effigy of a Benedictine monk in his full habit, the hands clasped on the breast. It was discovered in 1808, by some workmen employed in lowering the footsteps near the north-west porch, and rested on a large flat stone, having probably been removed from the church. Though supposed by some to represent one of the ancient abbots, a more probable conclusion appears to be that it was one of the "Masters of Wearmouth," after the cell became subordinate to the monastery at Durham. The effigy of a knight in armour, described by Hutchinson, has been removed or destroyed. The face of an altar-tomb, sculptured with the arms of Hylton and Vipond, projects from the

wall in the vestry. The entrance of a tomb was discovered, some years ago, under the west end of the tower; two circular pillars belonging to it, each about 2 feet 9 inches long, are formed of the finest magnesian limestone, and have evidently been turned in a lathe. About 1812, a hammer was found in the wall near the roof of the church; the handle, which was curiously carved, on being exposed to the air, fell into powder. There are several mural monuments and slabs in the church belonging to the Williamson family.

The burial-ground contains $11,404\frac{1}{4}$ square yards, and is bounded on the north and east by vacant ground considerably elevated above the level of the church-yard, on the west by Church Street, and on the south by dwelling houses and a narrow back street. The strata are quite dry to a considerable depth, and consist principally of earth of a loamy description. The depth of the graves varies from 4 to 8 feet: there are 25 vaults, varying from 6 to 8 feet in length. Some years ago, there was a deposit of gravel and sand made in the church-yard, averaging a depth of 3 feet. During the ten years ended 1848, the interments amounted to 3,152.

A new burying ground, consisting of about 12 acres, is situated near Fulwell. It is surrounded by a stone wall. At the entrance is a neat lodge, and on the grounds are two small chapels, from designs by Mr. T. Oliver—one for the Episcopalians, and the other for the Dissenters.

REGISTERS.—In 1790, near the whole of the parish registers were destroyed by the fire which broke out in Monkwearmouth Hall, then the residence of the minister. The vestrymen, under the sanction of the archdeacon, sat for several successive days, published by advertisement, to receive and enter on record such authenticated copies of registers as might be in existence; and the whole thus collected were sworn to before the magistrates at Sunderland, February 18, 1791. Books Nos. 1 and 2 contain entries of baptisms from 1786 to 1812, burials from 1768 to 1812, and marriages from 1785 to 1812.

Monkwearmouth is a discharged living in the deanery of Chester, and a peculiar to the dean and chapter of Durham. Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., patron and imp. *Episc. proc.*, 4s. The church retains the ancient dedication to Saint Peter.

* Between one and two o'clock on Christmas morning, 1852, a man attending to a gasometer which had been newly fitted up in the church, heard a noise at the aisle door, but, thinking it was the wind, paid no attention to it. On opening the church, for service, in the morning, however, it was found that the iron safe in which the parish

books were kept had been broken open, and about 5*l.* carried away. The missionary-box and the vestry closet had also been forced; and the thieves, in the latter place, had emptied two bottles of wine. A reward of 5*l.* was offered by the churchwardens.

CURATES.—William Houghall occurs 1563; Thomas Blakeston occ. 12th March, 1565; Edmond Stapleton occ. 1571; William Reiseley, 1575; William Watson, 31st January, 1576; George Carr, 1609 (curate of South Shields); Francis Todd; Richard Hicks, A.M., 13th September, 1638, p. m. Todd (see *WHITBUR*); John Hicks, A.B., 15th March, 1662, p. res. Hicks; Edmund Bowey, A.M., 1667, p. m. Hicks; John Morland, cl., 1724; Thomas Hylton, A.M., 1736, p. res. Morland (of Lincoln College, Oxford; of the baronial family; presented by John Holton, Esq., to whom he was next heir male); Francis Grindall, 1739, p. m. Hilton; Thomas Gooday, cl., 1742, p. m. Grindall (author of "The Complaint in the Day of Desertion," 4to. 192 pages, St. Nicholas' Library, Newcastle); Jonathan Iveson, cl., 26th May, 1768, p. m. Gooday; . . . Wilkinson; John Heskett, ob. 18th October, 1810; Gilfrid Gates, p. m. Heskett, ob. 7th May, 1816 (many years curate of Trimdon and sometime of Bishop-Middleham, in all situations highly respected); Benjamin Kennicott, A.B., 1816, p. m. Gates (of Oriel College, Oxford, son of the Rev. Benjamin Kennicott, vicar of Woodhorn, and great nephew of Benjamin Kennicott, D.D., canon of Christ Church, Radcliffe Librarian, and well known as a Hebrew scholar.)*

There was no residence for the incumbent of this parish from 1790 till 1853, when a grant of 200*l.* was

* The importance attached by Mr. Kennicott to the observances of the church, and the due performance of the rites and ceremonies prescribed by its liturgy, evinced by the following copies of hand-bills issued to his parishioners;—

"Good Friday. Whereas little regard has been hitherto paid to this day by the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, the parishioners are most respectfully desired to refrain from work, and

made from the Maltby Fund towards the erection of one; and a grant of a similar sum was made in the following year. Sir Hedworth Williamson gave the ground.

The revenue of the perpetual curacy was derived from a small pension of between 4*l.* and 5*l.* from the exchequer, the surplice fees, 45 acres of land at Hedworth in the parish of Jarrow, and the interest of 2,000*l.* augmentation money, consisting of two grants of 200*l.* each from Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., one from Bishop Barrington, and one from Lord Crewe's trustees, met by four successive grants of 300*l.* each from Queen Anne's Bounty. To these sources the dean and chapter, some years ago, added a rent-charge of 81*l.* 7*s.* on Southwick tithes, the fee-simple of which is valued at 2,440*l.* 10*s.* The gross income of the living is 237*l.* per annum, subject to permanent payments amounting to 12*l.*, leaving a net sum of 225*l.*

to attend their respective places of worship.—Monkwearmouth vestry, March 22, 1826."

"Baptism. Parents are particularly requested, when they bring their children to the church to be christened, to provide godfathers and godmothers, as far as they possibly can, of serious and godly character, that the rite may be devoutly performed. B. KENNICOTT, P. Curate.—Monkwearmouth, May 12, 1843."

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF ALL SAINTS.

ALL SAINTS parochial chapelry, Monkwearmouth, comprises the townships of Monkwearmouth and Fulwell, and is bounded on the south by the township of Monkwearmouth Shore, on the west by the chapelry of Southwick, on the north by the parish of Whitburn, and on the east by the sea.

THIS chapelry was formed September 3, 1844. Its population, in 1851, was 3,509, of whom 1,742 were males and 1,767 females. There were, at the same time, 540 inhabited houses, 14 uninhabited, and 6 building.

THE CHURCH.

THIS church was erected upon two acres of land given by the dean and chapter of Durham for the purpose. They also subscribed liberally towards the building fund. The edifice is built after the early English style, from designs by John Dobson, Esq., architect, Newcastle. It consists of nave, chancel, south aisle, and octangular bell-tower and spire, and a vestry at the south-west angle of the building. The church is entered by a receding porch at the west end of the aisle. The

tower contains a staircase, which will lead to the gallery intended to be erected. The aisle, which is divided from the nave by four arches supported on octangular pillars, is lighted by four double windows on the south, and one at the west end; there are five double windows at the north side of the nave, and two single ones at the west end. The chancel has a triplet window at the east, three single ones at the south, and two at the north sides. The seats are all open, and contain 313 appropriated and 242 free sittings. The nave, aisle, and chancel are covered with open timber roofs, oak stained. The nave is 77 feet by 26 feet 8 inches; the aisle, 53 feet by 9 feet 8; the chancel, 26 feet 8, inches by 20 feet. The interior of the church is well proportioned, and the details being carefully carried out, the general effect is pleasing and harmonious; whilst the varied outline of

the exterior, and the historical accuracy of the detail exhibit the requisite features of an ecclesiastical edifice on a small scale. It was opened for service May 13, 1849, and consecrated by the Bishop of Durham on the 23rd October following. This was the first instance of consecration in Monkwearmouth for nearly 1,200 years. The erection cost upwards of 2,000*l.*, which was provided by subscription. In 1848, the dean and chapter subscribed an additional 100*l.*, the Rev. B. Kennicott, curate of Monkwearmouth, 10*l.*, and the Rev. T. H. Dyke, vicar

of Long-Newton, 5*l.*, towards liquidating the debts remaining due; and in January, 1850, the dean and chapter again contributed 100*l.*, making 600*l.* in all, and the Rev. B. Kennicott an additional 50*l.* towards the same object. In 1851, 350*l.* was contributed from the Maltby Fund, towards the erection of a parsonage house, for which purpose the dean and chapter added 100*l.* The patronage of the living is vested in the queen and the Bishop of Durham alternately; and the Rev. B. C. Kennicott, A.B., is the present incumbent.

CHAPELRY DISTRICT OF SOUTHWICK.

THIS district, licensed by the Bishop of Durham under the 6th and 7th William IV., consists of the whole townships of Southwick and North Hylton, and occupies the most westerly portion of the parish of Monkwearmouth, bounded on the north and west by those of Boldon and Washington.

THE CHURCH.

THE church of the Holy Trinity at Southwick is situated on a beautiful and commanding site, at the west end of the village. The foundation stone was laid on the 9th of May, 1842, by the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp; and on the 17th December, in the following year, it was opened by the Rev. R. F. James. It was built and endowed at the expense of the dean and chapter of Durham, and consists of tower, nave, and small chancel, containing 600 sittings, half of which are free. The style of architecture is early English, with lancet windows; the tower is square, 60 feet high, with corner turrets. The entrance to the church is from the west, under the tower. The interior contains a gallery; and the whole is warmed with hot air. The contributions of the dean

and chapter consisted of 1,400*l.* in money and 200*l.* in land, besides an endowment consisting of a rent-charge on Southwick tithes, 32*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; on the tithes of Monkton, 83*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; land and houses ceded, 173*l.*; annual value, 289*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; fee-simple, 8,679*l.* 10*s.* The first incumbent was the Rev. Francis Joseph James, who, in 1847, resigned for the vicarage of Stockton, and was succeeded by the Rev. Lewis Morgan, A.M. The communion plate bears the following inscription:—“Presented to the Rev. L. Morgan, by Mrs. and Miss Lee and pupils, as a token of remembrance for his pastoral visits. April 25th, 1849.” A grant of 150*l.* was made from the Maltby Fund in 1852, and a further sum of 50*l.* in the following year, towards the erection of a parsonage house. The burial ground, containing 1½ acres, is walled round; it was opened in November, 1844.

BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND CONTINUED.

CHAPELS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—The chapel of St. Mary, which was opened on the 15th September, 1835, with the usual rites and ceremonies, forms a conspicuous object on the west side of Bridge Street, Bishopwearmouth. The building is of the early English style of architecture, after the date of Salisbury cathedral, from designs by I. Bonomi, Esq. The component parts of the elevation are extremely bold and well proportioned, and the building affords a noble and pleasing variety to the architecture of the street. The interior, having a large gallery, is extremely plain, and is lighted principally from windows at the east end. The chapel was afterwards found to be insufficient for its increasing congregation; and through the munificence of the Rev. P. Kearney, two side chapels, named after "Our Lady" and "St. Joseph," affording about 150 additional sittings, were erected, and opened on the 3rd of December, 1852.

The "Popish Recusants" in Sunderland and the Wearmouths were, like others of their faith, exposed to the rigours of the penal laws, as appears from entries in the parish books. In 1689, the names of twenty-three gentlemen and yeomen, and nine women, were denounced in those places. The Catholic chapel was destroyed by a mob in 1745 (see page 405), when the priest left the town; but visits were afterwards made by missionaries until 1760. At that period the Rev. John Bramber built a house and chapel at the south end of Vine Street; but the trustee becoming a bankrupt, the premises were sold by his creditors. Mr. Bramber was succeeded, in 1785, by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, who procured the erection of a chapel in Dunning Street, Bishopwearmouth, which was occupied by the congrega-

tion until superseded by the present building. Its situation was retired, and its exterior unassuming; but the interior was handsome, and, with a commodious gallery, capable of seating about 400 persons. Mr. Fletcher died in 1812, and was succeeded by the Rev. Peter Wilcock, translator of Bede's Lives of the Abbots of the United Monastery of Wearmouth and Jarrow. He removed to Liverpool, when the Rev. Edward Crane became pastor of the congregation, and was succeeded, on his removal to Ellingham, Northumberland, by the Rev. William Maddocks, who was shortly after appointed to the mission at Ashton in the Willows, Lancashire, when the Rev. Philip Kearney,* the present minister, entered upon his duties. He is now assisted by the Revs. J. Bamber and F. Kirsopp. The chapel is licensed for the solemnization of marriages.

On May 31, 1846, a Society of St. Vincent de Paul was formed in connection with this church. Its objects are to bestow temporal and spiritual assistance on those in need of it; as, for instance, if children are found in the town who cannot attend the chapel or schools for want of proper clothing, it will be provided for them out of the funds. "Working members" collect subscriptions, and make enquiries relative to poor children and families.

St. Bede's Convent of Sisters of Mercy occupy a house in Green Street, Bishopwearmouth. There are eleven sisters, of whom Mrs. Margaret O'Connell is mother superior. Their duties are to instruct the poor and visit the sick.

The Guild of St. Bede is a benefit society, consisting of members of the congregation.

CONGREGATION OF CORN MARKET CHAPEL.—This congregation was probably founded by the Scottish

* **FORGERY.**—An action was brought against the Rev. P. Kearney, in the court of Exchequer, in November, 1848, by the Sunderland Joint Stock Banking Company, to recover the sum of 1,000*l.* being the amount of a bill of exchange, dated November 9, 1846, and purporting to have been accepted by him for and on behalf of one Charles Isaac Humble. In answer to the allegation set forth in the declaration, the defendant pleaded that the acceptance was a forgery. The bill in question was the last that became due on the purchase of a ship from Humble by the reverend gentleman. Before it became due, a rumour reached Mr. Kearney that there were more than one bill out said to bear his acceptance for 1,000*l.*; and he con-

sequently allowed two such bills to be dishonoured. On receiving the usual notice, he obtained permission to inspect both bills, and pronounced one of them to be a forgery, but paid that which he allowed to be genuine. On the trial, several persons expressed their belief that the disputed signature was in Mr. Kearney's hand-writing; whilst, on the other side, many gentlemen spoke positively to the contrary. In addition, the examination of Humble, taken at Florence whither he had absconded, was read, wherein he declared that there was only one bill of 1,000*l.* accepted for him by Mr. Kearney, which he had endorsed to a gentleman named Burn. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant as to the non-acceptance of the bill.

Presbyterians who settled in Sunderland in the early part of the seventeenth century. The Corn Market chapel was built, about the year 1711, by the Rev. George Wilson,* and was the oldest Dissenting chapel in Sunderland. It was situated in a narrow court on the north side of the High Street, a little to the west of the site of the Exchange, and was capable of accommodating 550 hearers. In the title-deeds, the congregation are styled Protestant Dissenters. On the death of Mr. Wilson, about the year 1734, he was succeeded by Lemuel Lathom, M.D., an Arian. The Rev. Mr. Richardson, William Lee, and William Young, were successively appointed to the pastoral charge. The latter, who accepted a living at Kelso in the Church of Scotland, was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Knipe. On his resignation, the vacancy was filled by the Rev. William Platt, whose successor, the Rev. John Clegg, discharged the duties of pastor for nearly twenty years, and, at his death in 1809, was succeeded by the late Rev. Samuel Turner, author of "A Mite for the Treasury," and several sermons. In 1851, a music saloon was erected in close proximity to the chapel, the sounds from which so much annoyed the congregation at their evening services on week days, that they applied to the magistrates for a suspension of the license of Mr. Metcalf, to whose house, the Royal Exchange Tavern, the saloon was attached. He offered either to close his concert-room on Wednesday evenings during the time of service, or to purchase the chapel, which had been offered for sale, at a fair valuation; but, Mr. Turner and his friends, whilst before the magistrates, refused to sell the chapel to him "on principle," and declined his offer to close the room on the night specified. Eventually this determination was withdrawn, and the chapel, having been purchased by Mr. Metcalf, has been added to his concert-room. The congregation meanwhile met, by permission of the Rev. Dr. Paterson and congregation of St. George's chapel, in the school-room on week days; and, since the sale of the Corn Market chapel, they have also held their meetings for worship on Sundays in the same place, though they have now no regular minister. A new chapel is now being built in the Borough Road. The congregation

is Independent in its form of government, and its doctrines are highly Calvinistic. There are two books of births and baptisms, kept by the minister; one containing entries from 1719 to 1802, and the other from 1802 to 1837.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL (ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN).—This elegant chapel was erected, in 1825, in Villiers Street. It is a substantial stone edifice, in the Doric order, capable of seating about 800 persons, and cost 4,100*l*. The congregation seceded from the Corn Market chapel (noticed above), in consequence of certain innovations being introduced; and after meeting for two years in a large room at the head of Pewterer's Lane, they built a meeting house and residence for their first minister, Mr. Lazenby, in Robinson's Lane. He vacated his office about the year 1736, and was succeeded by Mr. Brown, who died in 1765. The Rev. John Somerville, who came to the ministry in 1765, was so successful that it was found necessary to enlarge the meeting-house. He died in March, 1801, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Richardson, who, three years afterwards, returned to Scotland. His successor, the Rev. William Gardiner, was minister twelve years, and, after his death in 1816, was succeeded by the Rev. Mark Aitkin. The Rev. Dr. Paterson, who became pastor of the church in 1821, is the present minister. The congregation belongs to the presbytery of Newcastle, in communion with the Presbyterian church in England, and is favourable to the Free church in Scotland. The chapel is licensed for the solemnization of marriages. The register book of births and baptisms, which is kept by the minister, contains 35 entries between 1831 and 1837.

The erection of day-schools in connection with St. George's chapel was commenced in 1849. The building, which is from designs by Mr. Thomas Oliver, jun., is two stories high, in a palatial Italian style, with Tuscan doorway, the pillars of the latter supporting an entablature. On the ground-floor are class-rooms, respectively 20 feet by 12, 26 feet by 21, and 24 feet by 19; the transept containing two class-rooms, each 12 feet by 11. The first floor comprises a general

* Some idea of the rancour entertained by the Whig and Tory parties at that time may be gained from the following fact:—On the intelligence of a victory gained over the French, by the Duke of Marlborough, an illumination took place, and a hogshead of ale was procured by the Tories, and brought opposite Mr. Wilson's house (now the Exchange Tavern) to regale the populace. Mr. Wilson, above referred to, was sent for, and it was insisted that he should drink the queen's health on his knees; to which he answered, that he "never

kneeled but to his God." On this refusal, his windows were immediately broken. Not satisfied with this outrage, they shortly afterwards undermined the chapel on the north side, and caused it on the following Sunday to give way, which being perceived by the congregation, they lost no time in rushing out. An action at law was the consequence of this proceeding, in which Mr. Wilson was successful, and gained considerable damages.

class-room, 47 feet by 34, with raised ceiling, and transept 23 feet by 18. The whole height is about 31 feet. The schools are designed to afford a good classical and commercial education to children of both sexes of the middle and working classes, without reference to sect. They are at present attended by about 300 boys and girls. A Sunday-school is also held in connection with the chapel, and another at Ayre's Quay is carried on by the members of the congregation.

UNION CHAPEL.—This neat chapel stands in Coronation Street, and was built in 1822, at the cost of 1,200*l*. It contains accommodation for 650 persons. The congregation is in connection with "the United Secession Church of Scotland." This body of Dissenters held their first meeting in Sunderland in 1762, in the building afterwards used as a theatre; but in 1766, the Rev. James Waugh having become their minister, they erected *Spring Garden Lane chapel* (see page 427). Mr. Waugh died in 1786, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Mason, who was followed, in 1821, by the Rev. David Duncan. On the death of that gentleman in 1829, he was interred in a vault below the pulpit of Union chapel, to which the congregation had removed. The Rev. J. Muir is the present minister. Besides a Sunday-school held in the chapel, the congregation have one at Ayre's Quay, and one at West Harrington. They are now building a large school in Sussex Street, at a cost of 450*l*., the school attached to the chapel being too small. The chapel is licensed for the solemnization of marriages. The first register book of baptisms contains entries from 1766 to 1824, and the second from 1826 to 1837: they are kept by the minister.

MALING'S RIGG CHAPEL.—About the year 1777, a few persons of the Independent denomination hired a room in Ropery Lane, where Mr. Knipe, of Newcastle, occasionally preached. Becoming gradually more numerous, they engaged Mr. Heslop (brother-in-law of the Rev. William Romaine) to be their pastor. On October 28, 1778, Maling's Rigg Chapel was opened by the Rev. James Murray, of Newcastle. In 1791, Mr. Heslop removed to Horsley in Northumberland, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Bailey, a clever but imprudent man, who found it necessary to resign in 1796. He was succeeded by the Rev. Newton Blyth, from Glasgow, when the chapel was enlarged, and a front gallery erected. Mr. Blyth removed

to Branton in Northumberland in 1809, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Drysdale, who, in 1817, was admitted a member of the Newcastle presbytery; but, in 1825, he was induced to resign. The Rev. John Anderson, the next minister, was a licentiate of the church of Scotland. The Rev. J. Morris, on whose admission the congregation joined the United Secession church, is the present pastor. The chapel affords accommodation for nearly 300 hearers. A Sunday school is connected with the congregation.

SMYRNA CHAPEL.—This chapel is situated in the Borough Road, Bishopwearmouth. It was erected in 1843, and will accommodate 550 persons. Its congregation belong to the United Secession Church, and occupied Spring Garden Lane chapel from 1822 to 1843, where, on the 5th of March in the latter year, the services of the Presbyterian body terminated. In April, 1844, a deputation from the board at Edinburgh, for liquidating debts on Secession chapels, offered 120*l*. to the congregation, on condition of their raising 200*l*. in eighteen months, so as to meet 320*l*. of the debt remaining against the chapel. This offer was unanimously accepted, and a subscription opened. On May 8, 1846, 280*l*. had been raised, which, with the grant and former subscriptions, extinguished a debt of 500*l*. within three years. The Rev. J. Parker, who succeeded the Rev. J. Scott, is the present minister. A Sunday-school in the chapel and one at Deptford are carried on by the congregation. The register of baptisms, which is kept by the minister, extends from 1831 to 1836. The chapel is licensed for solemnization of marriages.

HAMILTON STREET CHAPEL, MONKWEARMOUTH.—This is another chapel belonging to the United Secession Church, and was erected in 1827, at a cost of 700*l*. The Rev. Charles Johnstone was the first minister. On Sunday evening, May 19, 1850, whilst reading from the pulpit the 7th chapter of Matthew, as far as the 21st verse, "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord—" he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, in which state he was carried home, and expired shortly afterwards. The Rev. J. Mathison is now pastor. An offer of 70*l*. was made by the Edinburgh board, mentioned above, on condition of 130*l*. being raised to clear off 200*l*. of the existing debt of 300*l*., which offer was accepted. The chapel is licensed, according to act of parliament, for solemnization of marriages. There is one book of births and baptisms, containing entries from 1827 to 1837, and kept by the deacon.

NEW SCOTCH CHURCH.—A Scottish Presbyterian congregation was organized in Monkwearmouth in 1777, and met in a stable, having appointed the Rev. James Hope their pastor. In the following year, they erected *Ropery Lane Chapel*. Mr. Hope died in 1784, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Henderson, who, in 1797, went to Holland. His successor, the Rev. William Stoddart, resigned in 1802, and was succeeded by the Rev. Alexander Macfarlane, who enlarged the chapel by a commodious gallery, so that it would contain about 800 persons. He also changed its name to *Park Chapel*. In 1813, he resigned. His successor, the Rev. John Abernethy, got a kirk in Scotland in 1816, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Frazer. In 1826-7, the congregation erected the *New Scotch Church*, a light and elegant stone structure, from designs by John Dobson, Esq., near the north end of the bridge. It contains 500 sittings, and was opened July 12, 1827. The succeeding ministers were Dr. Wood, the Rev. — Fisher, and the Rev. A. Hardie, the present pastor. The chapel was offered for sale by auction, November 28, 1842, when it was stated to be freehold, subject to an annual ground-rent of 7*l*.

BETHEL INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—This congregation originated in a division which took place in the Scotch Church in Robinson's Lane, after the death of Mr. Gardiner, and met for some time in the School of Industry, near the Town Moor. In 1817, they erected Bethel chapel, a large and commodious structure, with a handsome stone front, in Villiers Street, Bishopwearmouth, and which was altered and improved in 1826. It cost about 3,000*l*., and is capable of containing nearly 1,000 persons. In 1830, the Rev. T. Stratton was the minister. The Rev. J. W. Richardson, his successor, resigned in 1843; and the Rev. R. Bowman was ordained on the 18th of October in that year. On August 9, 1848, the Rev. R. W. M'All was ordained minister of Bethel chapel, but resigned in 1851, since which time the congregation has had no regular minister, but continues to meet. The chapel is licensed for solemnization of marriages. The register book of baptisms contains 224 entries from 1811 to 1836, and that of burials contains 156 entries from 1826 to 1837.

A burying-ground adjoins the chapel, and is 25 yards long by 22 wide. The central part is a series of brick vaults, which occupy one half of the ground. The outer range of vaults is opened from the surface of the ground, and the inner range is approached by a flight of ten steps, at the bottom of which is a chamber ten

yards long and four wide. In the door leading to the vault are two apertures, which, with another at the north end of the chamber, are the only means of affording a circulation of air, for which purpose they were constructed. On all sides are small compartments, 7 feet in length, 2 feet 2 inches in width, and 8 feet in height, separated from each other by a partition wall half a brick thick. In these compartments the coffins are deposited, and covered with about 6 inches of loam or sand; the front of the compartment is then built up with bricks and mortar to the level of the coffin, or of the loam by which it is covered; there it remains till the next interment, when the fresh coffin is placed on the loam covering the previous one, another covering of loam is thrown on, and it is again built up. The process is repeated as interments take place, until the compartment is filled up, when the front is closed. The number of interments averages 14 yearly.

On November 18, 1849, a school-room adjoining the chapel was opened. It measures 50 feet by 27, and is 17 feet high; the cost of erection was raised by the voluntary contributions of the congregation. One of the Sunday-schools connected with the chapel is held in this room, and another at Pann Lane.

EBENEZER INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—This elegant chapel is situated in Fawcett Street, Bishopwearmouth; and the foundation-stone was laid August 9, 1851. The circumstances connected with the event are thus detailed in the inscription, on parchment, deposited in the stone:—

"The origin of the building about to be reared over this stone may be thus briefly described. The congregation for whose use it is erected formed a part of that assembling in Bethel Chapel, Villiers-street, in this town; and left it in consequence of the resignation of the Rev. Robert Whitaker M'All, formerly student in the Lancashire Independent College, and for nearly three years pastor of Bethel Chapel aforesaid. The resignation was tendered the 30th of January, and received the 13th of February, 1851. The names of 310 members of the church having, meantime, been affixed to a memorial requesting the withdrawal of the resignation, and the pastor having felt unable to comply with that request, a large majority of the entire church, together with a large majority of the seat-holders, formed themselves into a new congregation, and on the 20th of February, 1851, the seceding members were constituted a second Congregational church, and Mr. M'All was unanimously elected to the pastorate, and accepted the same. The congregation is permitted, by the Christian liberality of Mr. John Halcro, to worship regularly in Bethany Chapel, Hedworth Terrace, during the erection of the new building. There are, at this date, 240 members in church fellowship. The new structure, designed by Mr. Thomas Oliver, jun., architect, and calculated to seat about 1,100 persons, with lecture room to seat about 350 persons, is called Ebenezer Chapel, and will be set apart for purposes of religious worship in connection with the denomination of Protestant Dissenters

styled Congregationalists or Independents. And this first stone was laid by the Rev. Robert Vaughan, D.D., President of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, on this ninth day of April, in the year 1861.

"R. W. M'ALL, Pastor.

"RALPH ATKINSON, Shipowner, and formerly Deacon of Bethel Chapel."

The chapel was completed in the beginning of the year 1852, at a cost of about 2,000*l.*, and was opened on the 6th of November. The style of the building is Italian; it is of stone, with vermiculated quoins at the angles. The principal front has a large Corinthian portico. The tympanum of the pediment is broken by the segment of the cornice which forms an arch over the large western window. The ceiling is divided into three compartments, separated by light cast iron columns carried up from the floor, and forming arches between them. The capitals of the columns are painted white and gilt; and behind the pulpit is a large recess with Corinthian pilasters, painted to imitate Sienna marble. The ventilation is good; the whole of the impure air being removed into a large receiving shaft at the end of the building. The Rev. R. W. M'All continues to hold the office of pastor.

DUNDAS STREET (MONKWEARMOUTH SHORE) INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—The congregation assembling here originally worshipped in Salem chapel;* but differences having arisen amongst the trustees and some of the members, they erected the present chapel, which will hold from 300 to 400 persons, and is licensed for solemnization of marriages. The Rev. W. Parkes, who succeeded the Rev. S. Watkinson, is the present minister.

There is a burying-ground adjoining the chapel, containing 225 square yards. The surface is a gravel deposit on a bed of clay. There are two vaults; and the average depth of graves is five or six feet. The funerals have not exceeded 20 in 10 years.

Services in connection with the Independent denomination were commenced at Hylton-Ferry on December 9, 1849.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, SANS STREET.—A Baptist congregation, which probably originated in the time of

Cromwell, existed in Sunderland before the close of the 17th century. The meeting house was in the Low Street, near the Black Bull Quay; and they had a burial ground on the east side of the former Friends' meeting house in High Street. In 1796, this burying-ground was sold by the heirs of one Benjamin Hodskins, whose father was the only remaining trustee. The purchasers converted it into building ground; and many graves were opened in digging foundations. It is said that more than a cart-load of bones, some of the skulls having the hair on, were re-interred underneath the stairs of one of the houses.

The next notice of the Baptists as a body was in 1748, when John Pine, an Independent minister, and some of his congregation, were baptized by Mr. David Ferney, Baptist minister of Bishop Auckland. Mr. Pine removed to Shrewsbury in 1754, and was succeeded by Mr. William Peden, who died in 1761. He was succeeded by Mr. Strafen, of Whitehaven, during whose pastorate, a meeting-house in Queen Street, Bishopwearmouth, was built. Mr. Bowser, the next minister, had been a Wesleyan. The meeting-house, being at too great a distance from the town, was sold, and a new one provided in Maling's Rigg in 1777; but Mr. Bowser having to leave the town, the congregation was dissolved.

About ten years afterwards, Mr. William Bigg, deacon of an Independent congregation, adopted Baptist views, and, with some other persons, was immersed. Having augmented their numbers, they formed themselves into a church, March 26th, 1797; and on February 21, 1798, Mr. Bigg was ordained their minister. The foundation stone of the present meeting house in Sans Street, containing accommodation for above 200 persons, was laid on July 9, 1798; and it was opened on the 25th of December in the same year. Mr. William Greatrex became co-pastor with Mr. Bigg in 1806, in which office he continued till 1820, when he was transferred to Hetton, where he died in 1844. Mr. Bigg retired from the ministry in 1812, and died at an advanced age in 1820. Mr. Alexander Wilson succeeded him as pastor, and continued till his death, January 3, 1846. In 1821, Mr. Josiah Cormack became his coadjutor, and died in 1843. Mr. James

* The congregation of Salem chapel were separatists from Park chapel. In 1794, they purchased a small house, which had formerly been a Masonic Lodge on one of the Ballast Hills, and which they called Lodge Chapel. Mr. Robinson, their first pastor, being compelled to resign, was succeeded, in 1814, by the Rev. Joseph Banks. In the following year, Salem Chapel was erected, at the cost of 1,000*l.*, and contained accommodation for about 700 hearers. Mr. Banks died in

1817, after which time the congregation had no stated minister. The chapel was sold, some years ago, to the dean and chapter of Durham, with the intention of converting it into an Episcopalian chapel; but the erection of All Saint's church having been suggested by the Rev. B. Kennicott, this chapel is now used as a school in connection with the church.

Redman, the present minister, who had occasionally preached from the year 1837, was ordained June 21, 1844. There is a Sunday-school attached to the chapel. The register book contains entries of births from 1797 to 1837.

There is a burying-ground attached to the chapel, containing an area of 110 square yards. The stratum is clay. The interments, after the passing of the General Registry Act, were not more than three per annum, most of which were children. There are no vaults, and the average depth of the graves varied from 5 to 8 feet. By a regulation of the chapel trustees, no interment was to be made nearer the surface than 4 feet 6 inches. Interments were ordered to be discontinued by the secretary of state in 1854.

Differences in minor points of opinion and discipline have occasionally caused secessions from the congregation in Sans Street, and led to the formation of other bodies in the town. The doctrines held by the Baptists in Sunderland are Calvinistic.

MALING'S RIGG BAPTIST CHAPEL, a room fitted up for worship, contains accommodation for 160 persons. The Rev. J. Kneebone for some time officiated here, but received a call for Hartlepool in 1849. The Rev. J. Preston is the present minister.

PROVIDENCE CHAPEL, in Charles Street, and GARDEN STREET CHAPEL, Bishopwearmouth, each capable of seating about 100 persons, belong to congregations of Baptists.

ENON BAPTIST CHAPEL stands on the Ballast Hills, Monkwearmouth Shore, now Barclay Street. It will hold upwards of 200 people, and was erected in 1808, at the cost of 500*l*. Mr. Isaac Watts, the first minister, resigned in 1817, after which Mr. J. Garrow became pastor. There is now no resident minister. HALL-GARTH SQUARE BAPTIST CHAPEL, Monkwearmouth Shore, was lately under the pastorate of Mr. J. Graham; but no duty is now performed in it. A Sunday-school is attached to each of the above chapels.

BETHESDA FREE CHAPEL is a large building of brick and stone, situated in Tatham Street, and is capable of containing 1,450 persons. It was commenced in 1844, and opened in March, 1845; it was erected principally at the cost of the Rev. A. A. Rees. This gentleman was formerly one of the curates in Sunderland church, but separated from the Establishment, and was joined by a num-

ber of his friends. The church service was originally performed in Bethesda chapel, but was afterwards discontinued. The congregation is composed principally of members professing to be "baptized believers." All the sittings are free. Connected with the chapel are a school, a library, two home missionaries, and a Dorcas Society.

BETHANY CHAPEL, Hedworth Terrace, was opened September 16, 1849. Mr. John Halcro seceded from the congregation of the Church of England, of which he had been an active member, and erected this chapel for the benefit of the poor. It is a somewhat elegant structure, capable of accommodating 600 people. Neither pew-rents nor collections are taken. Schools have been opened in connection with the chapel; and it is conducted on principles nearly similar to those of the Bethesda Chapel congregation.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.—The *Quakers*, or *Friends*, formed a society in Sunderland at an early period. About the middle of the 17th century, they had a meeting house, which was demolished by an ignorant rabble in 1688, who also broke the windows in many private houses of the Friends. In 1718, it was restored; and, about 60 years afterwards, it was re-edified, and the exterior rough-coated. It was situated on the north side of High Street, about midway between Sunderland Street and Numbers Garth. The premises were sold in 1822, and the front converted into shops; but the old burial-ground behind remains the property of the society. The present handsome meeting house in Nile Street was erected at the same time, at a cost of nearly 3,000*l*., raised partly by the sale of the old premises, and partly by subscription. The interior, though plain, is handsome, and in winter is rendered comfortable by a steam apparatus, and by the diffusion of warm air. It is divided into two parts by a moveable partition.

The burying ground contains upwards of 530 yards, exclusive of the site of the chapel and dwelling-house, and is bounded on the south by the Borough Road, on the west by open ground and a back street, on the north by dwelling houses and yards, and on the east by Nile Street and dwelling houses. The stratum consists of a fine dry loamy earth, and the appearance of the whole is neat and orderly. The area of the ground used for interments is 184 feet by 36 feet; and the graves are 9 feet deep for adults, and 7 feet for children. On the west is another piece of ground of the same size as that now in use, which was intended for burials when

needed, as well as 144 square feet of ground opposite the meeting-house, on the east side of Nile Street. The latter plot, however, is now to be sold for building sites; the society having purchased a portion of the new parochial burying-ground for their own exclusive use. The present burial-ground is ordered to be closed after May 1, 1856. In 1850, the society agreed to place stones over the graves of their deceased relatives, with their names in full, and the date of their death, inscribed upon them, in the same way as a stone was placed over the grave of their founder, George Fox, at his decease. The first register book contains entries of births from 1660 to 1759, and of burials, from 1651 to 1759; the second book contains births and burials from 1760 to 1795.*

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, HIGH STREET.—The Rev. John Wesley first visited Sunderland on the 12th March, 1746, where a small society of his followers had been formed, who met in a room in Wood Street. The society continuing to increase, they removed to a more commodious place in Ettrick's Garth, and next to the building afterwards altered and used as a theatre. Here Mr. Wesley preached, on May 10, 1752, to what he calls "one of the liveliest societies in the north of England." About the year 1758, the society built a chapel in Numbers Garth; but, in 1790, they found it necessary to erect a larger one. The new chapel is situated at the foot of Sans Street, and was opened by the Rev. Dr. Coke in 1791.† It was considerably enlarged in 1809, and again in 1824, and will now accommodate above 2,500 persons. The east and west wings consist of dwelling-houses, appropriated for the residences of the preachers. Large areas, inclosed by railings, formerly extended along the entire front; but those parts in front of the preachers' houses now contain shops, on a line with other places of business in the street. The building is calculated to have cost 7,000*l.* The register book, kept by the superintendent minister, contains entries of births and baptisms from 1797 to 1837.

FAWCETT STREET WESLEYAN CHAPEL is a handsome building of modern Gothic composition, and contains a

* On the 8th of August, 1851, a distraint was made on John Thomas Backhouse, of West Hendon House, a member of the Society of Friends, on account of tithe rent charge, claimed on behalf of the rector of Bishopwearmouth, amounting, with expenses, to 10*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, when 8½ tons of old land hay, value about 35*l.*, was taken. On the same day, 4½ tons of old land hay, value about 20*l.*, were taken from Edward Backhouse, of Ashburne, on the same account, for a demand of 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, including expenses. The rector, having learned that

good organ and sittings for 1,450 persons. On June 15, 1843, notice was issued that Fawcett Street Wesleyan chapel, being certified according to law as a place of worship, had been duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 55.

The Wesleyans have occasional or regular meetings in the New Town beyond Hendon church, at the Iron Works, in Stafford Street, Union Street, Mill Street, Ballast Hills, Mill Field, Ryhope, and Hylton; the accommodation at each place varying from 60 to 400 persons.

On March 15, 1812, a Methodist chapel was opened in *Vine Street*, which was sold in 1822 to the trustees of the national schools. *Burleigh Street Chapel*, an old Wesleyan place of worship, containing 300 sittings, has been let to various denominations.

Whitburn Street Wesleyan Chapel, Monkwearmouth, was built in 1761, and calculated to seat 800 persons. It was enlarged and re-edified in 1826, at a cost of 2,000*l.*, and will accommodate a congregation of 1,500. There is a school attached. A house has been purchased in Dundas Street, and is occupied by the minister.

WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION.—This body have a chapel in South Durham Street, called the *Tabernacle*, containing 700 sittings, with large schools attached; another of the same name in Brougham Street, containing 800 sittings, and with schools; another at Deptford, containing 200 sittings; and another at Hylton, containing 200 sittings. The first-mentioned chapel is licensed for solemnization of marriages.

WESLEYAN REFORMERS.—This body have a place of meeting in Back Harrison Street, Bishopwearmouth; and they also assemble in the Athenæum, Fawcett Street. They have a chapel in Dock Street, Monkwearmouth, occupying an area of 72 feet by 32, and capable of holding 850 people. The cost of the building, 600*l.*, was raised in shares of 2*l.* each. Connected with this is a branch chapel, called *Ebenezer*, in William Street, Monkwearmouth Shore. A portion of the congregation have joined the Wesleyan Association.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—The Primitive Methodists founded a congregation in Sunderland in 1810. The the bailiff had not given due public notice of the sale, and only brought two persons with him as bidders, by one of whom the hay was purchased, directed inquiry to be made by his agent, which resulted in the discharge of the bailiff from acting on his behalf.

† From a receipt dated November 11, 1798, it appears that the rent of a whole pew in the Methodist chapel was 10*s.* 6*d.* March 5, 1800, 2*s.* 6*d.* was paid "for half a year's pew-rent in the new Methodist chapel."

first chapel belonging to this body was erected in Flag Lane in 1824, at a cost of about 1,500*l.*, and contains accommodation for 1,500 persons. The registers of births and baptisms contain 236 entries, extending from 1823 to 1837. Since this chapel was founded, a place of worship has been opened in Hopper Street, Bishopwearmouth, with accommodation for 250 persons; one in Hendon Street; one at Hylton and one at Ayre's Quay, each containing 100 sittings. The body have also a chapel in Williamson Terrace, Monkwearmouth Shore, capable of containing about 500 hearers.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.—This body, after holding their meetings for some time in the Phœnix Lodge of Free Masons, Queen Street, opened *Zion Chapel*, in 1809, in what was from it called Zion Street, opposite the head of Queen Street. It is a neat, comfortable place of worship, capable of accommodating 550 persons, and cost 1,500*l.* It is licensed for solemnization of marriages. Under the pulpit are deposited the remains of the Rev. John Grundell, a blind gentleman, who was for eighteen years a preacher in this connexion. The book of births and baptisms contains entries from 1811 to 1836, and is kept by a registrar. *Providence Chapel*, Dame Dorothy Street, Monkwearmouth Shore, also belongs to this body, who maintain Sunday-schools at each of their places of worship.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL.—From 1814, the members of the Unitarian body in Sunderland assembled for worship in the old Free Masons' Lodge, Maling's Rigg. On May 14, 1830, the foundation-stone of the present commodious chapel in Bridge Street was laid by the Rev. William Turner, of Hanover Square chapel, Newcastle. It was built from designs by T. Moor, Esq. The cost of its erection was 1,000*l.*, and it is capable of accommodating 600 persons. The chapel is heated with warm air. The Rev. John Wright was the first minister; and the present pastor is the Rev. R. Spears.

THE GOSPEL DIFFUSION CHAPEL is in Upper Sans Street, Bishopwearmouth. It was founded by the Rev. J. H. Rutherford: the Rev. W. Telford is the present minister.

THE UNITED CHRISTIAN CHURCH is a congregation which holds its meetings in Crescent Row, Ballast

Hills, and Assembly Hall, Sans Street, Bishopwearmouth; Hugh Riddell, minister.

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS meet in the Phœnix Lodge, Queen Street.

SAILORS' BETHEL.—Meeting houses under the above title are situated in Church Street, Sunderland, and Wear Street, Monkwearmouth Shore. The latter was opened October 8, 1843. The Rev. T. Clark is the resident missionary, who preaches every Sunday morning in Church Street meeting house, and in the evening in that at Monkwearmouth. Service is performed in the afternoon by ministers from the various denominations in the town.

JEWS' SYNAGOGUES.—The Polish Jews have for many years assembled for worship in the house at the foot of Vine Street, mentioned at 'page 420 as the residence of Col. Lilburn: it will hold upwards of 300 persons. The more modern or English Jews' synagogue is situated in High Street: it is held in a distinct building, adjoining Mr. Jacob Joseph's house, and will accommodate about 200 persons.

There is a burial ground belonging to the Jews at the south end of Crescent Row, Ayre's Quay, Bishopwearmouth. It is triangular in shape, containing 536 yards, and was for many years isolated from buildings, but is now bounded on the north and west by dwelling houses, and on the east and south by vacant grounds. The strata consists of a surface soil of one foot, below which there is 4 feet of strong yellow clay, and sand impregnated with water beneath it. Only 16 bodies were buried during the 10 years ending 1848. The depth of each grave is 6 feet. There are no vaults. A piece of ground, 16 yards by 7½, was added in 1848. A grave once made is never re-opened.*

TOTAL RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION.—The number of sittings provided by all religious bodies in the borough of Sunderland, in 1851, was 31,264, which, taking the population at 63,897, gives a proportion of sittings of 48·9 per cent. To accommodate 58 per cent. of the population, 5,796 additional sittings would be required.†

* In the report presented to parliament on non-parochial registers (see vol. i, p. 368), the Jews declined giving up their books, stating that their registers were kept in the Hebrew language, and that they were frequently required in connection with various observances of their religion.

† In the county, the number of sittings provided was 192,396, being a proportion of 46·7 per cent. in the gross, or 46·4 after deducting for unequal distribution. The number of additional sittings required, in order to provide for 68 per cent. of the population, is 47,944.

CHARITIES.

SUNDERLAND PARISH.

Donnison's Charity.—Elizabeth Donnison, by will, dated September 5, 1764, appointed trustees, who were directed, after the death of her husband, to apply the interest of 1,500*l.*, in the first place in defraying the charges of the trust, and in the next place towards hiring a house or room in the parish of Sunderland, convenient for a charity-school, and towards employing a person to teach the children thereafter mentioned, with a salary not exceeding 10*l.*, and that the overplus should be employed in clothing a competent number of poor girls born in the parish of Sunderland, who were to be taught the English tongue, and spinning, sewing, and knitting, in the said school, gratis; and the said girls and teachers should be appointed by the trustees, or the major part of them; that the girls should not be nominated under seven years of age, nor remain after sixteen; and that the trustees for the time being, or the major part of them, should have power to make such orders and regulations for managing the said charity as they might think fit. Trustees were from time to time nominated to act with the rectors of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland, and the owner of the estate of High Ford for the time being. The present owner of that estate is Scurfield Gray, Esq., of Norton; and the other trustees are Christopher Bramwell and William Robinson, Esqrs. The Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities report, "The information we received at Sunderland with respect to the funds of this charity was, that they consisted merely of a sum of 2,614*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* three per cent. consols, standing in the names of the Rev. Robert Gray, rector of Sunderland, and George Robinson, with John Goodchild and Timothy Parker, both deceased, the amount of the stock having been increased from time to time by investments of the surplus income. It appeared, however, to us, that the sum above mentioned did not include the whole of the stock which had been so purchased; and Mr. Gray having undertaken to make further inquiries on the subject, he has discovered that there was purchased, in addition to what he had been before apprised of, 1,056*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* like stock, viz., in October, 1791, 192*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; in September, 1796, 711*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; and in October, 1800, 152*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* This sum of 1,056*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* stands in the names of the Rev. William Paley, the Rev. George Scurfield, and the Rev. John Hampson. These persons are all dead, the last named having been the survivor. We are assured that steps will immediately be taken to obtain a

transfer of this stock from the personal representative of Mr. Hampson into the names of new trustees."—This was in due time effected.

The dividends on the sum of 2,614*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, amounting to 78*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per annum, are received by the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, by virtue of a power of attorney. The trustees draw upon the bank for such money as from time to time may be required, and interest is allowed by the bankers on the balance in their hand. A small addition to the income formerly accrued from the work of the girls in the school, which was accounted for to the trustees; but no work is now done for any one but themselves. Till 1828, the trustees rented a school and residence for the mistress, at 10*l.* a year; but a house was built about 25 years ago, on a part of the Town Moor, with the consent of the parishioners, for the residence of the schoolmistress, and an old school nearly adjoining thereto, which had been built by the parishioners, was enlarged and improved for the benefit of this charity. The expense of these buildings and improvements amounted to 566*l.*, of which 400*l.* was given for the purpose by one individual, and the residue was raised by subscription. A rent of 6*l.* a year is paid to the rector for the school-room, which is situated at the north-east corner of the church-yard. The schoolmistress formerly received a salary of 20*l.*, with a profit on the girls' work, which was afterwards raised to a fixed sum of 24*l.* and a gratuity of 2*l.* 2*s.* a year: it is now 30*l.* She instructs 36 poor girls of the parish, appointed by the rector, with the concurrence of the other trustees. The children are taught reading and writing, the four first rules of arithmetic, and needle-work; they are also instructed in the principles of the Established Church, as well as in church music, and are required to attend church every Sunday, Wednesday, Friday, and saint's day. On their admission into the school, each girl receives a complete set of clothing; and they are all provided with two dresses in every year. During the time they remain at school, they are supplied with spelling-books and other school requisites; and on leaving, they each receive a Bible. The average expense of the clothing for the girls is about 48*l.* a year. The accounts are kept by the rector, to whom the management of the charity is chiefly left; they are audited half-yearly. On the 31st July, 1855, there was a balance in hand of 112*l.* 10*s.*, which was subject to the expenditure of the current half-year up to Christmas.

Walton's Charity.—Edward Walton, a member of the Society of Friends, in 1768 directed, amongst other

things, that the interest of one-fourth of the money bequeathed by him for charitable uses should be paid to a schoolmaster or schoolmistress at Sunderland, under the direction of the monthly meeting of the Society of Friends at Newcastle, according to certain rules which he prescribed for this and three other schools founded by him in Bishop Auckland, Shildon, and Shotton. Some time appears to have elapsed after the death of the testator before any school was established at or near Sunderland; but with the income, which in the interval accumulated, a school-house was afterwards built in Bishopwearmouth, and the fee of the ground on which it stands was subsequently purchased. For several years a school was carried on in this house; but it was afterwards thought more advisable to send a certain number of children to a master keeping a school on his own account in Bishopwearmouth, under the impression that the acting trustees were thus enabled to select the best master that the neighbourhood afforded. In pursuance of this scheme, the upper part of the old school-house was let for 6*l.* 6*s.* a year, the lower part being reserved for an infant school; and the rent was added to the yearly sum of 30*l.*, being one-fourth of the annual dividends of the stock belonging to this charity. The premises have since been sold to Messrs. Vint and Carr, and are used as a printing office for the "Sunderland Herald." The interest of the purchase money is added to the funds of the charity. Out of the income, 20*l.* was paid to a schoolmaster in Bishopwearmouth, who for this sum instructed 16 children of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, appointed by a committee from the monthly meeting of Newcastle; but by sending the children to the British and Foreign School, the number has been increased to 20. In the selection of children, preference is given to those whose parents or connexions are or have been members of the Society of Friends; and in the next place, orphans, or the children of widows, and those who from bodily infirmity are not likely to be able to get a livelihood by manual labour, are preferred: the children are generally appointed when about 10 or 12 years of age. Out of the income, 4*l.* per annum is laid out in supplying books for the scholars, and the residue has of late years been reserved for binding out apprentices. A committee, appointed by the monthly meeting at Newcastle, visit the school regularly, and supply the vacancies of children. The accounts are kept by E. Backhouse, jun., one of the Society of Friends.

Alms-houses.—There are two alms-houses, containing eight apartments, in Church Street, Sunderland, which have long been in the possession of the Freemen and

Stallingers of Sunderland, who from time to time, as vacancies occur, appoint widows of poor persons of Sunderland to succeed to the apartments. The alms-people had formerly no other allowance but what they received from the parish rates; but the rector now gives a sum, amounting to about 1*l.* 12*s.* a year each, from the Sacrament contributions. The buildings are very old, and have been kept in repair out of the rents of the Moor and other property held by the freemen.

Williamson's Charity.—The sum of 2*l.* annually is paid by the agents of Sir Hedworth Williamson (see MONKWEARMOUTH CHARITIES), and was formerly improperly applied in aid of the poor's rate, but is now received by the churchwardens, and distributed to the poor every Whit-Tuesday, along with the money collected in the parish church poor-box.

Pottery Lease.—There is a large plot of ground to the east of Sunderland, which, on May 13, 1820, was granted by four freemen on a 21 years' lease, for a pottery, at the yearly rent of 10*l.*, which sum was intended for the use of the poor; but, in 1829, nothing had been paid for that purpose. It was stated to the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, that the lease was granted pending some disputes which had arisen as to the right to the Moor, of which the property in question forms a part; but, though declining to enter into the question as to the title of the Freemen and Stallingers to the premises, the commissioners conclude that "the rent hitherto received under the lease ought to have been distributed to the poor, to whose use it was reserved; and that in future, during the existence of this lease, the yearly rent ought to be distributed in like manner." The 10*l.* a year has, however, been hitherto paid to the freemen's fund, and not to the poor. The lease is now about to be renewed, when the rents will be paid to the Principals and Governors of the Orphan Asylum. No distinct evidence could be had by the commissioners relative to another lease, said to have been granted about the same time, in which a rent of 5*l.* had been reserved for the poor in a similar manner.

National, or "Gray" Schools.—In April, 1822, a Methodist chapel in Vine Street was sold for 950*l.* to the Rev. Robert Gray, rector of Sunderland, and the other trustees for founding and establishing a school for the education and religious instruction of the children of the poor; and, in 1827, an adjoining parcel of ground was purchased for 285*l.*, as a site for the residence of the master and mistress of the schools. On September 3, 1823, Elizabeth Woodcock, widow, transferred, in the

name of the trustees of these schools, 1,000*l.* new four per cent. stock, as a permanent endowment for their support. The cost of enlarging the building and erecting the dwelling houses was defrayed by subscription. The dividends from the stock given by Mrs. Woodcock, amounting to 40*l.* per annum, are received by the rector of Sunderland, to whom also 20*l.* a year is paid by the trustees of Lord Crewe's Charity, and an annual subscription to the amount of 4*l.* 4*s.* "These receipts," say the Commissioners, "fall far short of the expenses incurred in supporting the national schools: about 100*l.* a year is paid to the schoolmaster and schoolmistress as their salaries, and the annual disbursements amount altogether upon an average to about 160*l.* a year." The difference was paid by the Rev. Robert Gray, the rector, who undertook the management of the schools.

By indenture, dated September 13, 1838, and enrolled in the High Court of Chancery on the 17th of the same month, between the Freeman and Stallingers of Sunderland of the one part, and the Rev. William Webb, rector, of the other part, the said Freeman and Stallingers granted to the said William Webb and his successors an annuity of 31*l.* 10*s.*, charged upon the Town Moor, to be paid at or in the porch of Sunderland church, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock on the 1st of July in every year, without deduction, and with powers of distress and entry in case of default in payment. The said William Webb and his successors were to stand seised of the said annuity in trust to pay the same to the treasurer for the time being of "The Gray Schools," to be applied for the purposes of that institution, upon condition that the Freeman and Stallingers should at all times thereafter be allowed to place in the said schools 42 children to be instructed free of charge. In case the schools should be dissolved or discontinued, or the managers or trustees should refuse to instruct any child appointed by the Freeman and Stallingers, the grant was to cease; provided that the governors and managers might expel any child for reasonable cause. Each Freeman was to have the privilege of nominating two children, and each Stallinger one child to the school; no child to be eligible unless his or her parents were parishioners of or were resident in the parish of Sunderland, or unless such child were the issue of a seaman or of a fisherman belonging to the port of Sunderland, though living in any part of the adjoining parishes.

By the 10th section of "The Sunderland Orphan Asylum Act, 1853," the right of nominating 42 children to the "Gray Schools" is transferred to the Principals

and Governors of that corporation. The 11th section recites that "whereas the buildings and premises belonging to the said Gray Schools are inconveniently situated, and are not sufficiently capacious to accommodate the children therein, and it is desirable that the same should be rebuilt, and whereas part of the said Town Moor might be conveniently appropriated for that purpose: Be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the corporation [of the Asylum], and they are hereby required, upon the application in writing of the rector for the time being of the rectory and parish church of Sunderland requiring them so to do, to set out and appropriate a part of the said Town Moor, not exceeding half an acre in extent, convenient as to situation, as and for a site for the new school, and to convey and assure the same when so set out unto the rector for the time being of the said rectory and parish church of Sunderland, to be held by him and his successors, rectors of the said parish, in trust for the said Gray School, and to the end and intent that fit and proper buildings for the purposes of the said school may be erected and built thereon." In the two following sections it is provided that 400*l.* shall be paid from the Asylum fund to the rector, "to be by him expended in erecting and building such fit and proper buildings as last aforesaid;" and that the Bishop of Durham, patron of the Asylum, shall have the right of nominating two children to be instructed in the schools without charge.

All the children of Sunderland and the neighbouring parishes are admitted to the schools on the payment of 1*d.* per week, and instructed on the national system. The Rev. D. J. Stewart paid his official visit to the boys' school on the 11th July, 1853, when there were 247 children present at examination. During the preceding twelve months, 230 had left and 250 been admitted; the average attendance having been 218. The general observations were—

"Buildings, no change has taken place. Six loose desks. No play ground. Books, method, discipline, and instruction fair. Organization; standard of classification: reading. Eight classes for general work, under a master, with certificate of merit, and four pupil teachers; three divisions for Scripture and history lessons; one group for arithmetic. Each pupil teacher is confined to one class for nine weeks."

The inspector visited the girls' school on the 1st of July following, when 190 were present at examination; 190 had left during the year; 200 had been admitted; and the average attendance was 174. General observations:—

"Buildings, one large room over the boys. Desks, five loose. No play ground. Books, methods, discipline, and instruction fair. Or-

ganization; standard of classification: reading and arithmetic. Eight classes for general work, under a mistress, with certificate of merit, and five pupil teachers; four divisions for Scripture lessons. There is no particular rule followed in the division of the classes among the pupil teachers."

"The returns of the Gray school for the past year," says Mr. Stewart, "show in a striking manner the fluctuations of a school which has to contend with a disorganised population. With an average attendance of 392, there have been 450 fresh admissions during the year. Whenever I have visited this institution, at least one half of the children, both on account of age and attainments, would have been more profitably employed in an infant school."

The school-rooms and premises have been recently sold to Messrs. White and Son, for 900*l.*; and a new building is about to be erected on suitable ground on the Moor, near Trinity Place, in accordance with the provisions of the act.

CHARITIES IN BISHOPWEARMOUTH PARISH.

Scurfield's Charity.—On March 8, 1819, Dorothy Scurfield, amongst other charities, bequeathed the sum of 1*l.* 1*s.* to be paid yearly to the schoolmistress of the national school in this parish.

Gray's Charity.—The Rev. Robert Gray, D.D., then rector of Bishopwearmouth, in 1825 gave 30*l.*, the interest to be paid yearly towards the salary of the master of the national school erected in Bishopwearmouth in 1808. The interest is applied accordingly.

Gibson's Alms-houses.—Jane Gibson, by will, dated July 14, 1725, gave to Isabel Reed, of Bishopwearmouth, widow, 1,400*l.*, to purchase ground, and to build thereon 12 rooms, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, or Sunderland, and that the sum remaining after building the rooms was to be put out at interest, to be paid yearly to 12 poor persons chosen by the said Isabel Reed, her heirs and assigns, preferring the relations of the said Jane Gibson. The said Isabel Reed married Ralph Robinson, Esq., of Middle Herrington, and, with her husband, fulfilled and enlarged the intention of the foundress, built the hospital on her own ground, and laid out 1,000*l.* in the purchase of copyhold lands; and the appointment became vested, under the will of the foundress, and by a subsequent decree, in the family of Mowbray, the descendents and representatives of Isabel Reed.

The alms-house is situated on the east side of the church-yard, and forms three sides of a square, open to the west. It comprises 12 apartments, six above and

six below. The copyhold premises with which the charity is endowed consist of a farm-house and out-buildings, and 21 acres of land, let at a yearly rent of 108*l.*; and 4½ acres, let at a rent of 24*l.* The rents, amounting to 132*l.* per annum, are received by Thomas Hopper, Esq., of Silksworth, one of the trustees, and divided half-yearly between the 12 inmates of the alms-house equally. The alms-people are appointed by the representative of the Mowbray family. When an inmate dies, no salary is paid to her successor for the first half-year; and this portion of the rents is carried to a separate account for repairs.

Bowes's Alms-house, and Ogle's Charity.—There is on Bishopwearmouth Green an alms-house, containing apartments for 12 women, which, as it appears from an inscription on the building, was founded by the Rev. John Bowes, rector of Bishopwearmouth, in 1725. The inmates are appointed by the rector of the parish. The only endowment arises from the will of Dr. Thomas Ogle, dated in 1725, who, as it appears from a table of benefactions in the church, charged his estate in Stainton with the yearly payment of 5*l.* to the poor of these alms-houses, redeemable on payment of 100*l.* This sum was afterwards paid to the dean and chapter of Durham, and from them 5*l.* is received annually by the rector, who gives 5*s.* at Christmas to each of the alms-women, and the remaining 2*l.* is applied in occasional repairs.

Maritime Institution.—By indenture, dated August 29, 1820, Elizabeth Woodcock, widow, conveyed to the Rev. Robert Gray, rector of Bishopwearmouth, the Rev. Robert Gray, rector of Sunderland, the Rev. Thomas Baker, rector of Whitburn, Charles Simpson, Nathan Horn, and John Davidson, a piece of ground containing 55 yards by 30, near Crow Tree Lane, and 10 houses which she had erected thereon as alms-houses; and she also invested in the names of the said rectors and J. Davidson 3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* consols, and 833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* reduced annuities, in trust, to permit the said alms-houses to be enjoyed by 10 women of the age of 56 or upwards, being of irreproachable moral character, members of the Church of England, widows or unmarried daughters of master mariners of Sunderland, not receiving relief from the rates, nor any one having for her own use a clear income of 20*l.* a year; the said women to be appointed by Elizabeth Woodcock during her life, and afterwards by a majority of the trustees. One of the women was to be appointed matron, and they were all to observe rules prescribed for their conduct. By these it was provided, amongst other things,

that the matron should attend church twice every Sunday in Bishopwearmouth or Sunderland, and see that the other alms-women attended, and that they assisted each other in sickness; she was to keep the keys of the gate; and, in case of her becoming incapable to do her duty, the trustees might appoint a person to act for her, or appoint another matron. If any of the alms-women should marry, or if any of them should fail to comply with the rules, or otherwise misbehave themselves, they might be removed by the founder or trustees. The dividends arising from the consols before mentioned, amounting to 100*l.*, were to be equally divided amongst the said ten women; and those from the reduced annuities, 25*l.*, were to pay for the insurance of the premises and the furniture therein, improving and repairing the buildings, 4*l.* a year extra for the matron, the costs and expenses incurred in the trust, 5*l.* per annum to the treasurer for keeping the accounts, and the expenses of the funeral of any of the alms-women dying without leaving sufficient effects for that purpose. The rectors of the three parishes above named, for the time being, are to be trustees; and the successors of the others are to be appointed by the survivors.

*Elizabeth Woodcock's Charities.**—In addition to the endowment of the Maritime Institution, Mrs. Woodcock bequeathed to the same trustees the further sum of 2,000*l.* three per cent. consols, in trust, to pay the dividend thereof for the benefit and towards the support and maintenance, as well of the Church of England charity schools established at Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, as of the aged poor in those places, in equal shares. She also bequeathed 200*l.* three and a half per cent. stock to the same trustees, the interest thereof to supply coals and an annual dinner to the alms-house pensioners; also 5*l.* and a suit of mourning to each of the said pensioners, and 100*l.* sterling to each of the six trustees for their trouble. All these bequests were free from legacy duty.

At the annual meeting of the trustees, January 29, 1844, the funds were divided as follows:—To the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society and the Master Mariners' Society, 20*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* each; to the Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland Indigent Sick Society, instituted by the late Rev. Robert Gray, A.M., 6*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, to the Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland Indigent Sick

Society, Edward Backhouse, Esq., treasurer, 3*l.* 8*s.*; to the Sunderland Churchmen's Benevolent Society, 5*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; St. Thomas's church Benevolent Society, 1*l.* 14*s.*; to the Bishopwearmouth Churchmen's Benevolent Society, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Sunderland Lying-in Charity, 3*l.* 8*s.*; Whitburn Life-boat Fund, 3*l.* 8*s.*—Total, 66*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* The trustees determined to meet annually, on the third Monday in January, alternately at Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth vestries, to distribute the future dividends. The above scale of distribution is continued.

CHARITY IN MONKWEARMOUTH PARISH.

Williamson's Charity.—Dame Dorothy Williamson, who died November 4, 1699, gave the following yearly sums, charged upon the Williamson estates in Monkwearmouth, to the poor of the different townships:—To North Wearmouth Shore, 3*l.*; to Sunderland, 2*l.*; and to Bishopwearmouth, North Wearmouth town, Hylton, Southwick, and Fulwell, 1*l.* each. The money intended for the Monkwearmouth townships was, some years ago, improperly carried to the accounts of the respective overseers; but it is now distributed in charity to the poor.

CHARITIES IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF FORD AND RYHOPE.

Scurfield's Charity.—Dorothy Scurfield, mentioned under the head of Bishopwearmouth, bequeathed 1*l.* 1*s.* yearly, which is paid to the master of a small school at Hylton Ferry, in the township of Ford, who, in consideration of it, teaches two children free; and 2*l.* 2*s.* to the master of a school at Ryhope, for which four children are taught free.

MUSTER ROLL.

In the 20th year of the reign of George II., an act was passed, intituled, "An Act for the Relief and Support of maimed and disabled Seamen, and the Widows and Children of such as shall be killed, slain, or drowned in the Merchants' Service." Under this act, all ships in the merchant service, registered at Sunderland, paid 6*d.* per month to the funds of this institution, for every sailor on board, whilst employed; the act directs a proportionate deduction from the seamen's wages; but, at the port of Sunderland, the owners paid it themselves.

In 1750, the trustees under the act purchased the Assembly Room and adjacent buildings, at the head of Church Street, for 148*l.* The premises comprise a large square or green, called the Assembly Garth, of which

* Mrs. Woodcock, a native of Sunderland, died at Cheltenham, March, 20, 1841, aged 80. She was a liberal patroness to the institutions of the town; and her private charities were also extensive. The poor always found in her a kind benefactress, and no appeal to her benevolence was ever made in vain.

the west side is formed by the ball-room, approached by a flight of steps; the north and south sides consist of dwelling houses; and the east side is separated from Church Street by a wall and railing. The buildings originally contained thirty-eight rooms, appropriated for the reception of superannuated sailors or their widows. Persons possessed of these dwellings were not entitled to further relief; but other claimants on the institution were allowed, for a sailor, 2s. per month; for a widow, the same; and for each child, under 14 years of age, 1s. The institution is governed by fifteen trustees, elected annually, who hold their meetings in the Assembly Room. On April, 1849, the trustees commenced pulling down the old houses, forming the south wing of the Garth; and a new one, capable of accommodating double the number of inmates, has been erected. The trustees are still elected as at first, but act under the provisions of the Mercantile Marine Act, for the registering of seamen, &c., passed in 1835, by which the institution is placed under government control. Major Charles Frederick Parkinson is the present superintendent. The "Assembly Room" is now called "Seaman's Hall." In July, 1852, the decayed seamen, widows, and children of seamen, in receipt of pensions from the Muster Roll fund, received, according to a new regulation, three months' pension in advance, instead of receiving it monthly, as was the previous custom. Seamen not being now compelled to contribute to the Muster Roll, the greatest part of the money paid to the present pensioners is supplied by government. It was calculated, at the date referred to, that all claims by existing and future pensioners on the fund would be extinguished in about 30 years.

The Aged Seamen's Asylum, Trafalgar Square, is under the same superintendence as the Muster Roll. The inscription above the entrance states that it was "Erected under the 4th and 5th of Wm. IV., 1840.—Trustees—Martin Lonie, And. Muir, S. L. Howe, Geo. Cook, Thos. Rickaby, W. Nicholson, J. L. Cooper, Jno. Crozier, Jno. Rowe, J. G. Gourley, R. Atkinson, Jno. Lambton, Jno. Atkin, Jno. Tulley. Geo. Hood, Sect." The square contains eleven plain brick double houses, surrounding a green, in the centre of which is a fountain. In the front is an iron palisading and gate. The building was erected by subscription.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF SHIPWRECKED MARINERS is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

SAILORS' HOME.

THIS useful institution was established in 1852, for the purpose of affording to seamen an asylum on their arrival in port, where they can be comfortably lodged, and be secured from those temptations to extravagance and dissipation which are so commonly thrown in their way. A secure place of deposit is also afforded for their hard-earned wages, until they have an opportunity of returning to their respective homes. The Bishop of Durham is patron; and the mayor of Sunderland, for the time being, president. The business is managed by a board of directors; and the Home is in the charge of a paid manager. The charge for boarding each seaman is 12s. per week, of which 9s. 8d. is expended for board, and the remaining 2s. 4d. in assisting to pay the manager's salary, rent, firing, &c. The men in the Home have the use of a good library and periodicals. The scriptures and other religious books are also freely circulated amongst the seamen while in the house, and on leaving for long and distant voyages. During the two years and a half ending January 9, 1855, 1,250 seamen had entered the Home, and had conducted themselves in an orderly and respectful manner; whilst 1,820l. had been deposited in the safe keeping of the manager, and in numerous instances forwarded by him, at the request of the seamen, to their families. The amount of donations received on the furnishing account from the commencement to December, 1854, was 225l. 7s., of which, after paying all charges, 40l. 1s. 7d. was carried to the credit of the maintenance account. The amount of subscriptions on the maintenance account, from June 30, 1853, to the date last mentioned, was 156l. 4s. 10d.; and 80l. 3s. 7d. was allowed by the manager as a proportion of the seamen's board. The expenditure was 273l. 17s. 9d.; of which 89l. 4s. was for the manager's salary, assistance, and washing; 46l. 16s. 4d. for servants and gas; 40l. for rent; 18l. 3s. 4d. for rates; 43l. 17s. 5d. under the head of sundry expenses; and the remainder for coals, earthenware, plumbing work, printing, advertising, and other charges. The premises rented in the Exchange Commercial Buildings having become inadequate to the increasing requirements of the Home, the directors came to the conclusion that a new building ought to be erected, in a suitable locality, with every convenience; and a site on the old Custom-house ground, fronting the Moor, was selected for the purpose, for the purchase of which, and the erection of the house, a subscription has been commenced.

INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

THE establishment of the *Sunderland Humane Society* took place in 1791, in consequence of the death of a person, who, whilst bathing, was seized with apoplexy, and died for want of the proper means of resuscitation. Mr. Bernard Ogden having applied for and procured a set of apparatus from the Royal Humane Society of London, receiving houses were appointed in suitable places adjoining the river, each provided with a complete set of apparatus; drags were placed in many parts, and every appointment of the society completed.

An extraordinary committee of the Humane Society was formed in January, 1794, expressly to take into consideration the means likely to lead to the establishment of a Dispensary. From this committee an address issued to the coal-owners, ship-owners, and others; a considerable subscription was obtained, and the Dispensary established in May, 1794; when Drs. Scott and Brown were appointed physicians; Messrs. Gregson, Ferguson, Eden, and Watson, surgeons; and Mr. J. T. Robinson, house apothecary. At a general meeting of the Humane Society, held on the 4th of June following, that institution was incorporated with the Dispensary, and its funds transferred accordingly. A house in Villiers Street was occupied as the Dispensary.

The vast increase of the population of the district,

and other circumstances, having rendered a more extended and efficient medical establishment necessary, the members of the above institution convened a meeting of the inhabitants of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, and their vicinities, which was held on November 16, 1818, at the Exchange, the Rev. Dr. Gray, rector of Bishopwearmouth, in the chair, to consider the expediency of establishing an infirmary. Some delay took place before all the difficulties in the way of this great undertaking were removed; but on January 10, 1822, the foundation-stone of the Infirmary was laid by the Right Hon. Lord Stewart, afterwards Marquis of Londonderry.

The building, which cost 3,000*l.*, occupies an airy situation near the Durham road, Bishopwearmouth. The front, which is towards the south-east, is of brick, and the ends and back part of rough stone. The building consists of a ground and a first floor. It is surrounded by a small garden, enclosed by a wall and iron palisading. The gateway is supported by stone pillars, near which is a porter's lodge. In 1855, part of the ground floor was appropriated for a free accident ward, and fitted up with five beds. There are in the house 19 beds for the accommodation of patients, and 12 beds for fever cases.

This useful institution is supported by donations and annual subscriptions, and has proved of immense service in numberless instances of distress and suffering,* as well

* J. W. EWBANK, R.S.A.—No more striking or painful instance of the degradation of genius is on record than that presented in the life of Mr. Ewbank, who died in the Infirmary at Sunderland, on the 28th of November, 1847. This talented man is said to have been born about the year 1799, either in Gateshead or Newcastle-upon-Tyne. While young, he was apprenticed to Mr. Henry Coulson, decorative painter, of the latter town, in whose service he had enlarged opportunities of indulging his artistic tastes. At the close of his apprenticeship, he removed to Edinburgh, where the principal contemporary painters recognized in the young artist the germs of a future, and by no means ordinary fame. Enthusiastic in his art, he threw off the routine of a mere copyist, and betook himself to the study of nature; filling his sketch book with the fruits of several professional tours in the Highlands and other parts of Scotland. His talent soon procured him notice and distinction; and he became celebrated both as a painter and teacher of drawing. Pupils flocked around him; and his pencils, which he had expressly manufactured for himself, were generally adopted by artists. Marine subjects were his favourites; and in them he excelled. About the period at which he became a member of the Scottish Royal Academy, he produced two large pictures, which were both highly praised; the subject of the one being "The Entry of George IV. into Edinburgh," and the other, "The Entry of Alexander the Great into Babylon." Another of his productions at this time, "A View of Edinburgh from Inchkeith," has been characterised as one of the highest of its class.

But whilst thus in the high road to fame and competence, his moral firmness was giving way before a gradual but rapidly progressive addiction to convivial pleasures. The declension from respectability to

drunkenness, and from thence to the lowest state of human degradation and misery, has been too often exemplified to require description. With poor Ewbank, the fall was apparently irretrievable. While bitterly lamenting his misfortunes, and feelingly contrasting his condition with that of more prosperous days, he often formed resolutions of amendment, which, unfortunately, he had not fortitude to put in execution. His friends in Newcastle, Sunderland, and Shields, made repeated efforts to restore him to a position in society, but without success. "The history of this talented but unfortunate man, for many years past," says a recent writer, "is the history of debauchery and misery, in which all related to him have been involved. His domicile was literally the abode of want. A solitary chair and a pile or two of bricks, were the only articles in the shape of furniture in his dwelling. The window sill served him for an easel. Under such circumstances, the numerous pictures painted during the last ten or twelve years of his life were produced. These were generally painted on a piece of tin—within an hour—and sold when wet, for 6*d.* or 1*s.*—which went to supply the craving necessity of the hour. For many years, his productions were rather the wreck, than the works of the artist. They did not exhibit many of those beauties that earned for him his early fame. Some of them are distinguished by correct drawing and faultless perspective; but the majority have been managed in a dirty and slovenly manner." Another source of income was derived from pencil sketches of landscapes, executed on small cards, and embodying the recollections of happier days, when, with his port-folio and pencil, he wandered amongst the beautiful and romantic scenery of the north. In the sale of these productions, he was assisted by a very young girl, his daughter, who, with himself,

as to the community in which it is placed. The number of Dispensary cases for the year ending May 31, 1855, was 1,641, "being an increase of 101 over the preceding year; in-door patients in the Infirmary, 95; and in the fever ward, 44; being, in all, 111 over the previous year in the different departments." There were, at the above date, 437 patients remaining on the books.

The institution is under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Durham; and the present presidents are, the Duke of Cleveland, Earl Vane, the Earl of Durham, Viscount Boyne, Lord Ravensworth, Lord William Powlett, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., and the Rev. J. P. Eden. Earl Vane, the Rev. William Webb, R. B. Cay, Esq., Christopher Bramwell, Esq., and H. Tanner, Esq., are proprietary trustees; Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., E. Backhouse, jun., Esq., and the Rev. Richard Skipsey, acting trustees; the Rev. Thos. Baker, the Rev. Henry Peters, George Hudson, M.P., Edward Backhouse, Robert Fenwick, William Bell, John Fawcett, Joseph John Wright, Nathan Horn, George Hudson (Grange), Henry Tanner, and Barna-

might be seen wandering from shop to shop for the purpose, in the most squalid and tattered attire. Perhaps the most distressing portion of this melancholy history is to be found in the following communication, which appeared a few years ago, in the columns of a local paper:—

"I have in my painting room, in Sunderland, a portrait of great merit, painted, I think, by Simms of Edinburgh. The subject is a child of about three years of age, who, not afraid of soiling her white dress, has seated herself at the foot of a tree, and placed her bonnet by her side. She is employed in arranging a bunch of flowers. The beauty of the rose, the wild wallflower, and the honeysuckle, increase the loveliness of the girl, who, while arranging her treasure, regards the spectator with an arch expression of childish joyousness. Beauty sparkles from her dark eyes, and lurks in her rosy cheeks dimpled with smiles. It is a very personification of innocence and beauty, which, for some 20 years, has smiled from that canvas, the admiration of all who can appreciate—and who does not appreciate infantine loveliness? Last week's record of crime, in your paper, stated that the subject of this beautiful painting had come under the hands of justice for the nineteenth time. This unfortunate young woman was that lovely child, and a daughter of Ewbank's. The freedom of sunshine and perfume of flowers has been exchanged for the gloom and damp of a prison. This is one of the painful contrasts in life, shewn in this suffering child of sorrow—the unfortunate daughter of an unfortunate parent."

Whilst residing in Sunderland, Ewbank was seized by fever: he was admitted into the Infirmary, where his constitution, originally strong, but enervated by bad usage, sunk under the attack.

* DR. BROWN.—Dr. Joseph Brown, it appears, was born at North Shields, and was the seventh son of Mr. George Brown, a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends, and an enlightened scholar. The education of his son Joseph was the usual liberal education of a young gentleman of the period. He made choice of the medical profession; and after the usual matriculation and college and hospital study in Edinburgh and London, he entered the army. The commencement of the year 1808 saw the future physician in a medical capacity in Jersey, from whence he was sent abroad to join the

bas Sharp, Esqrs., vice-presidents; H. Thompson, Esq., treasurer; Drs. Brown,* Burn, and Morris, physicians; Messrs. Mordey, Maling, Dixon, and Parker, surgeons; and Mr. Edward Pilkington, apothecary and surgeon. There is a managing committee of sixteen, of whom three constitute a finance-committee, and three a house committee.

The accounts for the year ending June 1, 1855, were as follow:—

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions for Dispensary tickets.....	£509	6	0
„ „ Infirmary do.....	99	15	0
	609	1	0
Donations for current expenses.....	41	5	0
In-door patients, from Sunderland Union, &c.....	90	7	10
Interest.....	136	16	6
Returns from income tax and insurance premiums...	6	11	5
Loan from capital account.....	63	2	6
Balance due the treasurer.....	1	0	3
	£948	4	6

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
Balance from previous year's account.....	6	6	4
Medicines, instruments, &c.....	293	18	0
Carried forward.....	£300	4	4

staff corps of cavalry in the Peninsular army of Wellington. Mr. Brown was present at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Vittoria, the Pyrennees, and Nivelle, besides the first siege of Badajos. He remained discharging his arduous duties in Portugal and Spain until the peace of 1814, when he returned to his native country. In the following year, however, he was recalled, and remained in Paris from its second capture, and the close of the great revolutionary war, to the final withdrawal of the army of occupation in 1818. During this period of comparative rest, Mr. Brown devoted much of his time to French literature, whilst at the same time he saw many of the great men, and witnessed some of the most striking events of the century. He saw the troops of England keeping guard in the Place de la Concorde, and the taking down, for restoration to their exulting owners, of the *chef-d'œuvres* of Italian and Flemish art, and the removal of the miracles of Guido and Raphael from the humbled walls of the Louvre. On Mr. Brown's return to England, he obtained, in 1819, his degree of M.D. in Edinburgh; and in the same year married the accomplished daughter of Lieut. Col. Aird, a lady of such brilliant personal attractions, that Byron, during his hymeneal visit to the north, pronounced her the most perfect beauty he had ever seen. It was about this period that Dr. Brown fairly settled in Sunderland, where his ability, industry, and general high qualities very speedily gave him professional pre-eminence. As a medical writer, Dr. Brown ranks high in the professional world. He has published essays on fever, diseases of the heart, &c., and was the first writer of eminence on cholera. He contributed several articles to the *Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine*, and was on the staff of the *British and Foreign Medical and Quarterly Review*; and in 1851, published a "Defence of Revealed Religion;" a work which is regarded as the best popular compendium on that important subject. During nearly twenty years, Dr. Brown has been a justice of the peace, for the last fourteen years an alderman of the borough, and in 1840 filled the office of mayor; and notwithstanding his numerous professional duties, no man has taken a warmer interest, or a larger amount of labour in general public affairs than Dr. Brown.

Brought forward	£300	4	4
House expenses	361	12	10
Gate-keeper, delivering notices	11	16	2
Gas and water	13	7	8
House surgeon, one year's salary	100	0	0
Assistant, 49 weeks	51	9	0
Humane Society, rewards for saving life	2	15	0
Collector's poundage and receipt stamps	30	12	11
Stationary, printing, insurance, tradesmen's bills, &c.	76	6	7
	£948	4	6

The capital account, on June 1, 1855, stood as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
£1,713 7s. 3d. 3 per cent. consols, at par	1,713	7	3
Corporation of Sunderland, loan on bond	2,000	0	0
Collected at churches and chapels on 'thanksgiving day for harvest	88	9	11
Donations towards maintenance of free accident ward	600	0	0
	4,401	17	2
Repaid current expenditure account	63	2	6
	£4,338	14	8

The stations of the Humane Society, on the south side of the Wear, are, the engineer's office, pier works; the Exchange, High Street; Earl of Durham's office, west of the bridge; the paper mill, Southwick Boat; and Mr. Gales's ship-building yard, Hylton. On the north side, Roker Hotel; Sir Hedworth Williamson's office, North Quay; and Messrs. Hall's building-yard, near the bridge.

THE EYE INFIRMARY,

ESTABLISHED June 13, 1836, is held in Numbers Garth, Bishopwearmouth: it is open from one to two o'clock every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Between 400 and 500 patients are admitted annually, and the application of medical or surgical means has thus been afforded, which the sufferers could not have commanded but for the establishment of this valuable institution.

LYING-IN CHARITIES.

THE Sunderland Lying-in Charity, for the relief of poor and industrious married women, is in Wear Street, Bishopwearmouth, and is under the patronage of the Marchioness of Londonderry. Visitors to women at their own houses are appointed, who, besides granting the ordinary assistance, give linen, bread, soap, &c., as may be thought most proper. There is a similar institution in Monkwearmouth.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH AND SUNDERLAND INDIGENT SICK SOCIETY

WAS constituted January 23, 1827, by the Rev. Robert Gray, rector of Sunderland, for the purpose of affording relief to working men, disabled by sickness from following their employment. The Rev. John Patrick Eden is the present patron, and the Rev. Henry Peters president. The business is conducted by a committee of fourteen. From the establishment of the society to the close of 1854, 6,886 indigent sick persons were relieved by its funds, being an annual average of about 246. The visits made by the committee amounted to the number of 49,315, or 1,761 annually. The sum of 3,622*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* was applied in affording relief to the objects of the institution, and the incidental expenses amounted to 191*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, making the whole expenditure 3,814*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* The receipts of the society during the same period (exclusive of a reserve fund) amounted to 3,852*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, from which a balance of 38*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* remained. The reserve fund arose from collections made in the several churches and chapels of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, on the 15th November, 1849, the day of general thanksgiving for the disappearance of the cholera, which, with interest, amounted, at the close of 1854, to 107*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

THE SUNDERLAND AND BISHOPWEARMOUTH INDIGENT SICK SOCIETY is principally supported by the Society of Friends, and is similar in its objects to the above.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

WAS established in 1792, for the relief of persons in poverty and distress. The parishes of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth are divided into districts, and visitors are appointed to each. This institution is supported by donations, subscriptions, and public collections; the contributors being mostly Wesleyan Methodists.

FEMALE REFUGE INSTITUTION.—This charity was established in 1853, for the relief and restoration of unfortunate females. Its offices are in Green Street, Bishopwearmouth.

FREE MASONS' LODGES.

FREE Masonry was established in Sunderland in 1755, and a handsome hall, called King George's Lodge, was erected, and dedicated July 16, 1778: this hall was accidentally burnt down in November, 1783. On August

5, 1784, the first stone of the *Phœnix Lodge*, 146, Queen Street, was laid by Dr. Brown; it was dedicated with great solemnity on the 5th of April, 1785. The building is neatly and appropriately fitted up, and contains an organ. The *Sea Captain's Lodge* was formed in January, 1757, and for many years met in a room in the Queen's Head inn, Queen Street: it is now designated the *Palatine Lodge*, 153, and its meetings are held in the long room of the Bridge Hotel. *St. John's Lodge*, more recently established, is held in Bishopwearmouth. Processions of Free Masons were formerly much more frequent in Sunderland than they have been of late years.

FREE GARDENERS.

A LODGE of Free Gardeners has long existed in Sunderland. The displays of fruit, flowers, &c., formerly made at the stated processions, were much admired, and were appropriate precursors of the horticultural *fetes* now so fashionable in many places. After some years' discontinuance, a numerously attended procession was held in 1855.

FREE AND EASY JOHNS, SONS OF HARMONY, ODD FELLOWS, and other societies of a friendly, benevolent, or social character, have flourished from time to time in Sunderland, with various degrees of success.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

THE *Philanthropic Society*, instituted April 7, 1792, is now discontinued. The *Seamen's Loyal Standard Association* was formed in 1824, and comprises many hundred members, who have associated for mutual relief in cases of shipwreck, sickness, superannuation, &c. The *Captains' Benefit Association* was also established in 1841 for similar purposes. The *Shipwrights' Benevolent Society* is composed of several hundred carpenters of the Wear, combined for the usual objects contemplated by benefit societies; by whom processions of a somewhat imposing character have occasionally been held.

Sunderland Churchmen's Benevolent Society.—This society was commenced in 1836, for the relief of sick members, medical assistance, &c. A bequest of 150*l.* was left to its funds by Mrs. Elizabeth Woodcock. The annual receipts are about 280*l.* a year, part of which is now reserved as a sinking fund, and the remainder divided annually amongst the members. A sermon is preached in Sunderland church every Whit-Tuesday, being the

anniversary of the society, when the members make a collection in aid of the Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth Indigent Sick Society: during the fifteen years ending in 1854, these collections amounted to 194*l.* 18*s.* 1*½d.*

The *Bishopwearmouth Churchmen's Benevolent Society*, and the *St. Thomas' Church Benevolent Society*, are conducted on the same principles as the Sunderland Churchmen's Benevolent Society.

There are many other benefit societies in the town, some of which are continuous, whilst others break up and divide their capital annually.

The *Seamen's Friendly Association*, North Quay, is a union for the protection of their interests in the rate of wages, &c.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE SUNDERLAND, BISHOPWEARMOUTH, AND MONKWEARMOUTH AUXILIARY, in connexion with the British and Foreign Bible Society, was formed in June, 1811. Its offices are at No. 63, Fawcett Street; and the Rev. J. P. Eden, A.M., is president. Up to August, 1854, 68,800 Bibles and Testaments had been distributed. The Ladies' Association, established in 1821, had distributed 10,613. The amount of free contributions, during the preceding year, was 55*l.* 5*s.*: Ladies' Association, 29*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; Country Association, 13*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; total, 98*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The donations to the Jubilee Fund of the parent society amounted to 162*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, and to the Chinese Testament Fund (for distributing one million New Testaments in the Chinese language), 72*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* The sum of 50*l.* had been voted as a free donation to the parent Society.

THE SUNDERLAND AUXILIARY SOCIETY, in connexion with the Edinburgh Bible Society, was established about twenty years ago. Its meetings are held in the Athenæum.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY was formed in the year 1809. A subscription of 5*s.* per annum constitutes a member, who receives from the depository, in Fawcett Street, tracts to the amount of his subscription.

A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, conducted on the principles usual in such institutions, has been in existence for some years.

THE SEAMEN'S SOCIETY was instituted January, 1843, and is supported by voluntary subscription. An agent or missionary is employed to visit vessels, and distribute Bibles and tracts to seamen. The society is conducted on general principles, and without reference to sect.

SUNDERLAND SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

SEVERAL gentlemen of literary and scientific attainments, observing the want of an institution in which a collection of books might be available to the inhabitants, met at the house of Mr. James Field Stanfield,* and on the 31st of January, 1795, passed a resolution to adopt means for the establishment of a public library. Amongst its earliest promoters were, the Rev. John Farrer, the Rev. George Stephenson, Dr. Tipping Brown, Bernard Ogden, George Wilson Meadley,† Michael Longridge, J. F. Stanfield, Richard Markham, William Eden, &c. On May 6, 1801, the foundation-stone of the present building, in High Street, Bishopwearmouth, was laid, "in the name of Almighty God, the fountain of intelligence, and the source of mind." The lower story is occupied by shops; and the principal room on the first floor is about 31 feet in length, 20 in breadth, and 15 in height, with two smaller apartments for committee meetings, &c. It was intended to defray the cost of the building, which amounted to 1,250*l.*, by shares of 10*l.* each, entitling the holders to a dividend of

* JAMES FIELD STANFIELD was a highly popular comedian in the Sunderland company, and was also much respected for his poetical and literary talents. He wrote and sung Irish songs admirably; and his "Patrick O'Neal," "Wedding of Ballyporeen" &c., were ranked amongst the best of their class at that time. He also wrote several of the odes and other pieces which were sung or recited at Masonic festivals in Sunderland. Having been in early life a sailor in the African trade, he wrote and published a poem called "The Guinea Voyage," in the style of Falconer's "Shipwreck," descriptive of the horrors of the slave trade, and which, notwithstanding his profession, rendered him a favourite with the Society of Friends. The production on which his fame chiefly rests is his elaborate "Essay on Biography." For some time he carried on business as an innkeeper and wine and spirit merchant in Sunderland; and it was in his house, at the foot of Drury Lane, that his son, the present eminent marine and landscape painter, was born. In early life, this young man assisted his father as scene-painter in Sunderland theatre, but was afterwards apprenticed as a sailor at Shields. His taste for painting, however, ultimately overcame every obstacle, and he obtained an engagement as an assistant scene-painter in Drury Lane theatre, London, where his talents speedily obtained for him that high rank as an artist which he still enjoys.

† GEORGE WILSON MEADLEY.—This gentleman was born at Sunderland on the 1st of January, 1774, and was educated at Witton-le-Wear, under the Rev. John Farrer. Being intended for commercial pursuits, he was apprenticed in Durham to Mr. Chipchase, who united the businesses of grocer, draper, and banker. The discussions which took place in Durham at this time, on the Slave Trade, the Test Act, and the French Revolution, which were conducted by some of the most talented men of the day, attracted much of his attention, and influenced his opinions, which became decidedly liberal. On completing his apprenticeship, he spent some time at home in the study of the French and Italian languages and general literature, and in 1796 undertook a voyage to the Levant, but experienced the evils of existing hostilities on his return, both in captivity and deliverance. In

the net proceeds of the library and shop rents, the management being vested in seven trustees. But although some of the principal promoters took several shares, only 730*l.* was raised by this method; and the difference was borrowed. This was not paid off till May, 1814, since which time the shareholders have received interest on their shares, which has for some years amounted to 10 per cent. Proprietary members pay two guineas entrance. Reading members pay 1*l.* per annum, without entrance money, and afterwards become proprietary members, at one guinea per annum. There are now 260 members. The books are generally well selected, and include works in almost every department of literature. A museum is attached to the library.

SUNDERLAND READING SOCIETY.—This institution was formed January 21, 1803, under the patronage of Mr. Michael Longridge. It is held in Russell Street, and contains several hundred volumes. It is open to subscribers, paying 6*s.* a year. It is sometimes called the *Wesleyan Library*, being chiefly supported by members of the Methodist body.

1801, he visited Dantzic; and he also visited Hamburgh and made a pedestrian tour in Holstein in 1803. The induction of Dr. Paley to the rectory of Bishopwearmouth in 1795, produced an acquaintance and friendship between that great man and Mr. Meadley, which was continued till the death of the former in 1805. As no biographer of this celebrated writer appeared, Mr. Meadley, after a sufficient interval, commenced compiling his "Memoirs of Dr. Paley," which was published in 1809, and so well received that a second edition was speedily called for. In 1813, he published "Memoirs of Algernon Sydney," which he dedicated to his friend, Dr. Disney, of the Hyde in Essex, and, about the same time "Memoirs of Mrs. Jebb." Several other articles of minor biography proceeded from his pen; particularly a "Memoir of Mr. Robert Clarke," an ingenious young surgeon in Sunderland, and a "Tribute to the Memory of the Rev. Robert Waugh, Vicar of Middleham." He also published, in a single 8vo. sheet, an "Arranged Account of the several Motions for Parliamentary Reform." After much reflection, he withdrew from the Established Church, and avowed himself a Unitarian in a "Letter to the Bishop of St. David's, on some extraordinary Passages in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of his Diocese in September, 1813." During the last two years of his life, he was engaged in collecting materials for a life of John Hampden, as a companion to that of Sydney, and also for a memoir of Dr. Disney. He spent a great part of the year 1818 in London with this object, but returned home with a hepatic affection, which soon terminated his life. About fifty gentlemen, of different religious denominations, assembled at the Subscription Library, and joined his funeral procession as it passed along; and shortly afterwards, the subscribers caused a marble tablet to be placed in the principal room, bearing the following inscription:—"To honour the memory and perpetuate the example of George Wilson Meadley, as one of the founders of this Library, who died 28th November, 1818, in the 45th year of his age, this marble was erected by the resolution of a general meeting of subscribers.—His correct and extensive knowledge, historical, political, and literary, was ever zealously devoted to advance the welfare of this institution, which thus records its great and irreparable loss."

OTHER LIBRARIES.—*The Medical Library*, in the Infirmary, and *The Law Library*, held at 141, High Street, Bishopwearmouth, are supported by the members of the respective professions. One of the first circulating libraries in Sunderland was kept by Miss Weatherburn, librarian of the Sunderland Subscription Library; since which, several others have been established; but at present there are but two.

NEWS ROOMS.—The news-rooms in Sunderland, besides that in the Exchange, are, the Athenæum, the Lyceum, one in Barclay Street, Monkwearmouth Shore, and several minor ones.

A FARMER'S CLUB was established in Sunderland in 1849, the members of which dined together for the first time on January 5, 1850.

LIBRARY FOR SUNDERLAND SEAMEN.—This institution was commenced in the latter part of the year 1854, to which the Bishop of Durham gave a donation of 2*l.* 2*s.*; J. S. Barron, J. H. Farrer, and John Kinnett, Esqrs., each 1*l.*; Mr. James Imray, maps and books of the value of upwards of 20*l.*; and there were several other donations in books and money.

SCHOOLS.

THE vast increase in the extent and population of Sunderland, during the present century, has naturally attracted attention to the means of education. While the annual rate of increase of population, in counties, in the half century from 1801 to 1851, was, for England and Wales, 141 persons in every 1,000, in the county of Durham it had risen to 193. Notwithstanding that the western portion of the county is very thinly peopled, the increase in population for the decennial period from 1841 to 1851 was 26 per cent., or exactly double that of the whole of England and Wales. In Sunderland and the Wearmouths, the increase, during that period, was from 56,607 to 71,004, or 25 per cent. The number of children, in each subdistrict of the Sunderland Union, between the ages of 5 and 15, was, in 1851, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In North Bishopwearmouth subdistrict,			
5 and under 10	1,020	1,037	2,057
“ 10 and under 15	916	960	1,876
In South Bishopwearmouth subdistrict,			
5 and under 10	852	918	1,770
“ 10 and under 15	745	836	1,581
Carried forward	3,533	2,751	7,284

	Males	Females.	Totals.
Brought forward	3,533	3,751	7,284
In East Sunderland subdistrict, 5 and under 10	583	607	1,190
“ 10 and under 15	492	556	1,048
In West Sunderland subdistrict, 5 and under 10	497	471	968
“ 10 and under 15	474	480	954
In Monkwearmouth subdistrict, 5 and under 10	1,025	980	2,005
“ 10 and under 15	933	917	1,850
	7,537	7,762	15,299

The total numbers within the limits of the municipal borough were—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
5 and under 10	3,581	3,599	7,180
10 and under 15	3,206	3,429	6,635
	6,787	7,028	13,815

There were, at that date, 24 public schools in the district. The attendance at these, on the 31st of March, 1851, was 1,882 males and 1,478 females, or 3,360 in all. There were belonging to those schools, or on the books, 2,283 males and 1,921 females, being a total of 4,204.

At 120 private schools, the attendance, on the 31st of March, 1851, was 2,043 males and 1,940 females, or 3,983 in all; whilst there were on the books 4,312, of whom 2,197 were males and 2,115 females.

Hence, at the above 144 schools, the numbers were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attending, March 31, 1851	3,925	3,418	7,343
On the books	4,480	4,036	8,516

These returns place the educational position of the locality in a very striking light. In allusion to the number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 (15,299), the Rev. D. J. Stewart, government inspector of schools, says, “It will be understating the actual number to say that there are now 15,000 children between the ages of 3 and 13; but, on the hypothesis that only half of them are poor, 75 school-rooms for 100 scholars each would represent the accommodation required for the children of the poor. There are five parochial schools under inspection in these three parishes at the present time; and instead of finding 15,000 under instruction, the census returns account for no more than 7,343 children in attendance at all the schools throughout the registration district. In a locality which is perhaps the wealthiest in the north of England, the whole education of the people is apparently in the hands of the venture schools; and for a population of 70,000 and upwards, there are but 24

public institutions, with an attendance of 3,360 children."

In reference to this part of the subject, Mr. Stewart quotes the opinion of the late rector of Sunderland, the Rev. W. Webb:—"The reason why the children of the parish of Sunderland are so ignorant, arises, I think, from the following causes:—In the first place, our schools are inadequate to the number. 2ndly, They can, at a very early age, obtain employment; and 3rdly, Their parents are ignorant, and consequently, do not appreciate the advantages of education. Five years ago, I instituted adult night-schools, from October to May, which have been well attended, and I am persuaded have done much good; and could I obtain a sufficient number of efficient teachers, I feel confident much greater advantages would result."

There were seven evening schools for adults in Sunderland in 1851, which were attended on the 29th of March, by 149 males and 29 females.

In addition to the artizan population, there is a large seafaring community, which materially increases the difficulties in dealing with the children of the poor. The loss of life which takes place among sailors throws a great number of children upon individual charity, or on public funds, for support every year. In September, 1853, there were 316 boys and 353 girls upon the registers of the Mercantile Marine Pension List,* without any means of education. Major Parkinson, superintendent of this fund, says, "If schools to teach the girls reading, writing, arithmetic, and the use of their needle, were established, it would save many from a life of vice and degradation. With regard to the boys, I am particularly anxious that a government hulk should be placed in Sunderland docks, and also one in the river Tyne, between North and South Shields. These hulks would answer for schools on week days, and as Bethels or sailors' chapels on Sundays, an inducement to many sailors to attend divine worship who now never hear the word of God, from a reluctance to enter strange churches ashore among landmen, and in which they are doubtful of accommodation.—If the two hulks were sent down, and schools established in them under government inspection, not only would these boys be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, but they would learn the rudiments of education before going to sea. If a mast were erected in each hulk, the physical development of these boys could be cultivated by gymnastic exercise and the practice of

habits of agility. To create these schools for seamen's children is to encourage a nursery for the British navy, to nurture the germ from whence warrant officers, masters, and mates are to be supplied; and by extending the benefit to the sons of sailors not on the Pension List, a numerical strength of scholars to any amount may be obtained. The children of masters and seamen are retained on the Pension-books until they have obtained the age of 14. If the schools were established, I have reason to hope that the two last years' pension would be advanced as an outfit for girls entering service, or for boys bound apprentice either into the royal navy or in mercantile ships."

On this subject, the Rev. D. J. Stewart adds, "Many of the female orphans might become eligible candidates for apprenticeship (as teachers); and if those whose tastes and acquirements fitted them for the work were boarded under the care of a matron, who would enter upon the task with a just view of the responsibility of her charge, they would at least be spared from those scenes of temptation to which at present they are pitilessly surrendered. If it were possible to provide some industrial education for the whole, it is not too much to expect that many would obtain employment in situations presented to them through the agency of some responsible committee, and more especially as there is the probability of obtaining assistance towards their outfit."

"With regard to the boys mentioned in Major Parkinson's letter, one very obvious means of providing for them would be the establishment of a naval school, where special instruction would be given to the seafaring youths of the port in general. The ignorance which sailors have, even of their own profession, is too well known to require any discussion; and I believe that if a competent teacher of navigation were sent down, his services would be extremely useful to the maritime population in general."

SUNDERLAND NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.—This important institution, which is in connexion with the Board of Trade, appears to supply, in some degree, the deficiency mentioned by the Rev. D. J. Stuart. It was commenced in 1855, and is held in a building in Lodge Terrace, Hendon. The school is well fitted up with charts, diagrams, instruments, and books, partly at the expense of government, and partly by public subscription, thus superseding the necessity of their purchase by pupils. There are three departments, the first of which is a *Boys' School*, in which the education is of a general

* The amount of pension granted to children of masters is 2*l.* 4*s.* each child, and to children of seamen 1*l.* 2*s.*

and practical character, bearing particularly on the useful purposes of life, and comprising geography, arithmetic, mathematics, and algebra. The charge for this school is 6*d.* per week. The boys are under no necessity to go to sea, but may choose their own profession. The *School for Apprentices and Seamen* is held in the evening as well as during the day, and the instruction is of that practical character which is required to fit seamen and apprentices for their duties afloat, and enable them to rise in time to be mates and masters. Seamen pay 1*s.* and apprentices 6*d.* per week. A special room is fitted up as a *School for Mates and Masters* of vessels who may desire to obtain the information necessary to pass the examination of the Local Marine Board, or otherwise improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The charge for masters and first mates is 5*s.* per week, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for second mates. The master of the school, Mr. Bolt, served an apprenticeship as a pupil teacher of the Royal Naval School at Greenwich, and afterwards in the Board of Trade Navigation School in London.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH NATIONAL SCHOOL.—This school was established in 1808, under the personal direction of Dr. Bell (see vol. i., p. 409). It is situated in the Low Row, opposite the west end of Bishopwearmouth church, and was built by subscription. The whole expense amounted to above 500*l.*, of which 220*l.* was collected by parochial subscription, 50*l.* was given by the executors of Dr. Paley (being part of the produce of an edition of his sermons), 50*l.* by Lord Crewe's trustees, 38*l.* 12*s.* by Bishop Barrington, 10*l.* by Dr. Bell, 80*l.* (in two donations) by the Society for the Encouragement of Parochial Schools; and the deficiency, amounting to about 60*l.*, was supplied by Dr. Gray, then rector. The building consists of two stories; the lower one appropriated to the use of the boys, and the upper one to that of the girls. The number of children under tuition is generally above 200.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH, OR PARK SCHOOLS.—These schools were erected in 1854, on sloping ground towards the cemetery, at the western portion of the Rector's Park, and immediately behind the site of the old rectory. The building consists of three school rooms; one a first class boys' room, measuring 55 feet by 19, with a class room 20 feet by 14; the other two apartments are appropriated, one for second class boys, 77 feet long by 18, and one for girls of the same dimensions, with open timber roofs, and a class room to each, 20 feet by 14, the whole capable of accommodating about 600 children.

There are apartments for a master and mistress above the first class boys' room, with every requisite convenience. There is a large distinct play ground for boys and girls, with spacious court yards for each class. Great care has been taken to produce warmth, light, and ventilation, and an ample supply of water. The walls of the building are of block sandstone, with hewn dressings, and the interior lined with brick. The building is after the manor house style, the roofs terminating with gables and ornamental chimneys. The schools are the best arranged in the north of England, and may serve as a model for similar erections. They stand on elevated ground, and as seen from the west, have an ornamental and picturesque effect. The designs were made and the building erected under the superintendence of John Dobson, Esq., architect, Newcastle. The entire cost was about 2,300*l.*, which was raised by subscription and the government grant.

MONKWEARMOUTH NATIONAL SCHOOL for boys, established in 1812, is supported by voluntary contributions. It is situated in Hallgarth Square. On the visit of the Rev. D. J. Stewart, government inspector, May 25, 1853, there were 252 boys present at examination. There had been admitted, during the previous twelve months, 249, and 173 had left; the average attendance having been 220. The following are the inspector's general observations:—

"Buildings, one large room of inconvenient shape; no class-room. Desks, two groups of three loose desks; gallery. Furniture, clock, gas, two fire-places. Playground, a fair-sized court. Books, fair supply; apparatus, five black-boards, two easels, one black-board fixed in a frame. Organization; standard of classification: reading and arithmetic. Eight classes for all subjects, under untrained master and two pupil teachers; three divisions for grammar and geography lessons. Each pupil teacher is confined to one class for six weeks. Methods, discipline, and instruction, fair."

The *Donnison*, the *Walton*, and the *National Schools* have been noticed under the head CHARITIES. *St. George's Chapel* school, Villiers Street, has been described in the account of the chapel. A school is also attached to Smyrna chapel.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL is situated in Hendon Road, and is open to all denominations of religion.

A SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY was erected by subscription in Sans Street in 1809, in commemoration of King George III. having attained the 50th year of his reign. Its affairs having become embarrassed, the building was

sold, and is now used for the county court. The *Wesleyan School of Industry* is held in Hendon Road. There is also a *Girls' School of Industry*, held in the Primitive Methodist chapel, Monkwearmouth Shore, under the patronage of Lady Williamson: the girls pay 2d. per week.

ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOLS, in connection with the church of that name, were situated in Garden Street, Bishopwearmouth. They were burnt down in 1855, and are about to be rebuilt.

HENDON SCHOOLS.—On the erection of the district church of Hendon, it was intended that schools should be erected on a portion of the ground presented by the Rev. Dr. Tatham; but more extensive school accommodation having become requisite than was at first proposed, in consequence of the increasing population of the district, a plot of ground was purchased for the purpose. The building, which was erected under the direction of John Dobson, Esq., contains two rooms, each 77 feet by 19, and to each of which a class-room is attached, 20 feet by 14½, with playground behind, and requisite conveniences. The rooms are comfortably heated, well lighted and ventilated, and will accommodate 200 boys and 200 girls. The building is of brick, with stone dressings, and is extremely simple in form, after the date of about 1600, having two projecting gables in front, finishing with ornamental bay boards. The cost of the erection was about 1,500*l*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—In 1830, a commodious school-house was built and endowed for the education of Catholic children, near the chapel in Dunning Street. The name of the donor was concealed. The present schools are in Back Bridge Street, near the Roman Catholic chapel.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS.—Besides the *Grange School*, Stockton Road, conducted by the Rev. Frederick Iliff, D.D., there is a boarding school for young gentlemen and two for young ladies in Bishopwearmouth. Four of the seminaries in the town are denominated nautical schools; and day-schools are carried on by masters and mistresses in various parts of the three parishes. There are also four *Infant Schools*. Instructions in foreign languages, music, and dancing, are imparted by several resident professors.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—Sunday-schools were first attempted in Sunderland in 1786, but had become greatly reduced in 1803, when an effort was made to revive them. They were ardently supported, both pecuniarily and by personal exertions, by Mr. Michael Longridge, a member of the Wesleyan body; and similar establishments have long been supported by the various religious communities of the town. In 1851, there were 62 Sunday-schools in the town, attended, on the 31st of March, by 2,464 males and 2,855 females, or 5,359 in all. There were on the books, at the same time, 7,469 children, of whom 3,510 were males and 3,959 females.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—A meeting for the establishment of a Ragged School in Sunderland was held on the 3rd of September, 1849; and it was opened on the 15th of October following, in Silver Street, under the direction of Mr. Aitchison, previously of Westminster Ragged School, and who has been succeeded by Mr. J. Shorter. The Bishop of Durham is patron of the Institution. The premises originally occupied have been given up, the old Custom-house in Fitter's Row having been purchased, and which is now being fitted up for the Ragged School. The glass for the windows, valued at about 70*l*., was presented by Mr. Alderman Hartley. An infant school has been attached to the institution.

POOR LAW UNION.

SUNDERLAND UNION, formed under the provisions of the "Poor Law Amendment Act," comprises the parishes of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, and Monkwearmouth, with the exception of the townships of Burdon and Silksworth, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, the first of which is annexed to Easington Union, and the second to Houghton-le-Spring Union. Sunderland Union is subdivided into five subdistricts, viz.:—1, North Bishopwearmouth, comprising the townships of Ford and Bishopwearmouth Panns, and part of that of Bishopwearmouth; 2, South Bishopwearmouth, comprising part of Bishopwearmouth township, and those of Tunstall and Ryhope; 3, East Sunderland; 4, West Sunderland, with a small portion of Bishopwearmouth annexed; and, 5, Monkwearmouth. The total extent of the Union is 11,944 acres, of which 738 acres are tidal water. In 1851, the population was 70,576, consisting of 33,802 males and 36,774 females. The number of males above 20 years of age was 17,888, of whom 5,220 were bachelors, 11,605 married, and

1,063 widowers. Of 20,360 females above 20 years of age, 4,299 were spinsters, 13,053 married, and 3,008 widows. The classification of trades in the Union nearly approximates to that of the municipal borough, for which see page 394.

One of the first minutes in the vestry book, after the formation of Sunderland as a distinct parish, is an order for a rate of "1s. 6d. upon each pound yearly rent, and the like sum upon each 20*l.* stock in trade and personal estate." Under an act of 31 Geo. III. (1791), "every ship or decked vessel laden with coals, belonging to, and registered at, the port of Sunderland, and cleared out from the said port," is liable to a duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton. Every ship which shall be again freighted, or take in any other cargo there or at any other port, 2d. per ton per annum, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser time, over and above the said $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Lime vessels, 2d. per ton; not to be payable more than once in any one year. Vessels navigated in the Greenland, Baltic, or other trade, except the coal-trade, 2d. per ton per annum; and so in proportion. The monies so collected are to be applied to the poor-rates. Under the same act, all persons who shall have already gained settlements in the townships of Bishopwearmouth, Panns, Monkwearmouth, and Monkwearmouth Shore, by reason of any apprenticeship to the trade of ship-carpenters or sailors, and shall afterwards serve for the space of three years on board vessels trading from, and registered at, the port of Sunderland, shall be legally settled in the parish of Sunderland.

In consequence of the comparatively crowded population in the township of Sunderland, its poor-rates have always been proportionately higher than those of the parishes of Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth. In 1818, the amount collected in Sunderland parish, including county-rates, was 6,000*l.*, besides 2,400*l.* collected from shipping under the powers of the above act; in Bishopwearmouth, 4,500*l.*; in Monkwearmouth, 460*l.*; and in Monkwearmouth Shore, 2,000*l.* The amounts of poor-rates in 1829 were, in Sunderland, 4,559*l.*; in Bishopwearmouth, 2,732*l.*; in Monkwearmouth, 359*l.*; and in the Shore, 1,185*l.*

The income and expenditure of Sunderland Union in the year ended Lady-day, 1851, is given in vol. i., p. 162. In the succeeding years, the accounts have been as follow:—

	Income.		Expenditure.		Medical Relief.
In 1852	£21,545 6	....	£19,888 11	....	£461 0
" 1853	14,466 2	....	16,948 0	....	596 7
" 1854	19,195 18	....	18,137 2	....	616 4

Further details will be given at the close of the account of the borough.

In 1849, the poor-rate (including borough-rate) for the parish of Sunderland, was 15s. 4d. in the pound for twelve months; for Bishopwearmouth, 4s. 9d.; for Bishopwearmouth Panns, 6s. 4d.; for Morkwearmouth, 4s. 2d.; and for Monkwearmouth Shore, 8s. For the quarter ending September, 1849, the poor-rate for Sunderland was 4s. 6d. in the pound; but a revision of the parish-rate having taken place, the rate for the same quarter of 1852 was only 10d. in the pound.

The recent decrease in the amount of relief required in the Union, especially as connected with the increase of population, is a gratifying fact. In the year ended September 25, 1850, the sum paid in out-relief was 3,435*l.* 9s.; whilst, for the year ending at the same date in 1855, it was only 2,052*l.* 5s. 7d.; the population of 1851, 18,420, being supposed, in this case, to remain the same. In the parish of Bishopwearmouth, where the population was 34,310 in 1851, the out-relief in 1850 was 4,441*l.* 1s. 6d.; and in 1855, when the population was supposed to be about 47,000, the out-relief was 2,534*l.* 10s. 2d. The population of Monkwearmouth parish, which was 16,810 in 1851, is now supposed to be above 22,000; yet the out-relief has decreased from 2,285*l.* 0s. 10d. in 1850 to 1,780*l.* 13s. 6d. in 1855.

The poor-house for the parish of Sunderland stood in the Church Walk, where it was erected in 1740, by public subscription, and enlarged in 1779; a building, to be used as a place of labour, was also added at a subsequent period. The meetings of the magistrates were held in the workhouse for many years. On the formation of the Union, the poor-house at Bishopwearmouth was chosen as that for the whole; and that of Sunderland was ordered to be sold, subject to certain restrictions as to its ultimate use: the sale having been prevented by those restrictions, they were ordered to be rescinded at a public meeting, held January 18, 1844. The Bishopwearmouth poor-house was erected in 1827, in a healthy and airy situation at the west end of the town; but the increasing population requiring further accommodation, the board of guardians, on June 13, 1853, advertised for a site on which to erect a workhouse for the Union, the situation not to exceed two miles from the town, and the extent required being about six statute acres. In advertising for contracts, they offered a premium of 50 guineas for the best plan of a new workhouse, and 20 guineas for the second best, for which there were seven competitors. The plan selected as the best was that of Messrs. Pennington and Jervis, of Manchester; and, as the second,

that of Mr. J. G. Oates, of York. The house was to contain accommodation for 500 persons; and the maximum sum to be expended on the building, walls, tanks, &c., was to be 7,000*l*.

The present workhouse, which consists of a suite of substantial brick and stone buildings, capable of accommodating 300 inmates, and occupying a rectangular site of 200 feet by 150, was offered for sale by auction on the 17th of September, 1855. In the meanwhile, an application was made by Lieut.-colonel Tucker, on behalf of the government, to the Sunderland board of guardians, to rent or purchase the Union workhouse of Bishopwearmouth, about to be vacated, for the Durham Militia Artillery, provided adjoining ground could be had for a parade.* The building still remains unsold.

On the visit of the government inspector of parochial schools, Mr. T. A. Browne, on August 8, 1855, there were 40 boys in attendance, and 38 present in the Union school, and 34 girls in attendance and 24 present. "The girls passed a fair examination; several appeared lively and intelligent. The boys were in a low state of discipline, and their attainments very moderate." In 1854, 43*l*. 17*s*. was received from the government grant to the teachers of parochial schools.

When vagrants apply for relief at the workhouse (where alone it can be given), they are taken to the bath-room, and made to strip and have their clothes examined. After receiving a cold bath, they are furnished with a clean night-gown and a bed. In the morning, they are made to rise before six, and, in the first place, are re-conducted to the bath-room to dress. The males are then employed two hours breaking stones, and the females an equal time teasing oakum; after which, they are supplied with a breakfast, and are then seen out of the town by one of the porters. It is rarely that a second application is made; and the number of vagrants has decreased from an average of 122 per week to 19: in the first week of November, 1855, there were only 6.

The plan of Mr. Oates of York was adopted by the board of guardians for the new workhouse. For the purpose of viewing and selecting the best arrangements that could be made, Mr. Hills, chairman of the board, and Mr. George Reed, vice-chairman, visited several workhouses in various parts of England; and much credit is due to those gentlemen, by whose judgment

and discretion Sunderland is provided with one of the most compact and best-arranged workhouses in the kingdom. The ground selected for its site, comprising about 7 acres, was purchased from Mr. Johnson Oates, builder: it was formerly part of the *Hollyfield* estate, on the south side of the road leading from Bishopwearmouth to Hylton, containing 36 A. 3 R., and previously the property of Edward Aiskell, Esq. One half of the ground belonging to the Union is appropriated for spade culture by the inmates of the workhouse. The building, though intended for 500 persons, will accommodate 600, and contains four school-rooms. The inmates were removed to the new house in October, 1855. The ground cost 1,915*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*., and the building, including interior fittings, &c., 14,500*l*. 5*s*. 11*d*., making a total of 16,415*l*. 10*s*. 1*d*. This sum was borrowed from government, and is to be repaid within 20 years, with interest at four per cent.

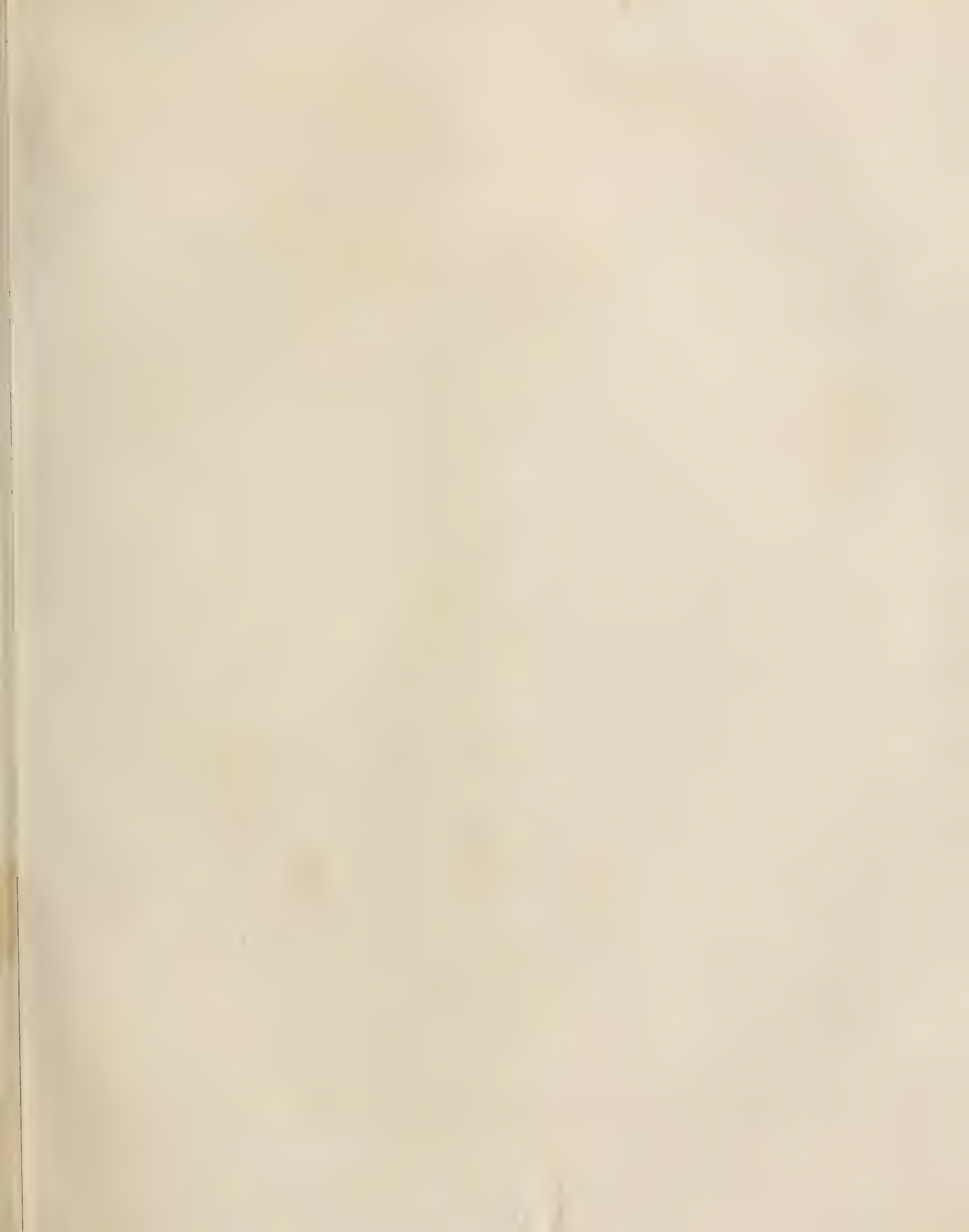
FERRIES.

FROM an early period, the intercourse between the opposite sides of the river Wear was carried on by means of ferry-boats, the right of which was held by lease under the successive Bishops of Durham. The first lease was granted in the year 1154, the first year of the reign of King Edward II. It was renewed from time to time up to the year 1661, when Bishop Cosin granted it to Walter Ettrick, Esq., in the following form:—"Of all his (the bishop's) ferry-boats of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, and the passage over the water, port, or river of Sunderland, with free egress, regress, and landing over the said water, and all tolls due and payable for all goods and commodities, to be sold or vended in the said borough of Sunderland; and likewise the profits and duties upon salt, fruit, roots, victuals, and other merchandizes, sold by any manner of metage, imported to the port or haven of Sunderland, except the metage of salt, &c., imported there for the bishop's use." This lease was continued in the Ettrick family till the year 1795, at which date the ferry† was sold to the commissioners of Wearmouth Bridge for 6,300*l*., of which sum the Bishop of Durham, as lessor, received 1,800*l*., and William Ettrick, Esq., of High Barnes, the lessee, great-grandson of Walter Ettrick, Esq., 4,500*l*. The yearly rent paid under the lease

* The existence of an extensive parade-ground at the east end of the town, with spacious barracks overlooking the mouth of the harbour, would seem to render the government scheme unnecessary.

† On April 1, 1794, the "Northsiders" were invited to come to the

benefits at Sunderland theatre by a postscript to the play-bill, in large letters, conveying the intelligence "that the great boat would be in waiting at the Ferry Boat Landing for the better accommodation of the ladies and gentlemen of Monkwearmouth."





was 2*l*. The ferry is now vested, by the Borough of Sunderland Act, in the corporation of Sunderland.

No more striking exemplification can be found of the progress of the town, and the increased intercourse consequent on a growing population and expanding trade, than is afforded by the rental of the ferry. In 1722, Mr. John Cowlson, the tenant of Anthony Ettrick, Esq., was assessed to the relief of the poor of the parish of Sunderland, according to the schedule, for their then estimated yearly value, "for the ferry-boats and his own house, 105*l*," on a rate of 1*s*. 6*d*. in the pound, amounting to 7*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. yearly. At that period, the ferry was the only means of communication between Sunderland and Monkwearmouth. In 1830, the rent was 600*l*. In October, 1852, five years after the abolition of the bridge tolls, the ferry tolls were let, after a spirited competition, at 875*l*. for the next year, being an advance of 25*l*. upon the previous year's rental; in 1853, they were let at 1,015*l*.; in 1854, at 1,200*l*.; and in October, 1855, at 1,105*l*.

Various improvements have been effected from time to time in the Ferry-boat Landings. Previous to the dredging of the harbour, commenced about 40 years ago, a gangway of planks extended for a considerable distance into the river from the south side, fixed to the stake, and which it was necessary for passengers to traverse at low tide. The water having been deepened, the boats can now come closer to the shore. Arrangements were made by the lessee in 1846, by which a boat shall not wait longer than three minutes at each landing; the toll-house being provided with a bell to announce the time of starting.

The quay at the north landing was built by the bridge commissioners, but afterwards became the property of Sir Hedworth Williamson. In 1852, the Sunderland corporation proposed to pay the sum of three guineas annually to Sir Hedworth "for damage done to the North Quay, by hauling, drawing, or towing the ferry-boats in the river from the high landing along the North Quay, and that Sir H. Williamson should grant power for ever to the corporation of Sunderland, and the lessees under them of the ferry, to fasten any chain or rope to the North Quay, for the purpose of drawing the ferry boats in the said River Wear." The proposition was agreed to.

The Pann Ferry, a little below the site of the bridge, was held by Sir Hedworth Williamson and General Lambton in 1791. Doubts were raised whether the said ferry was "an ancient ferry," or a ferry for foot-passengers only. By the Sunderland Bridge Act, this

ferry and tolls were vested in the commissioners; the terms to be settled by arbitration within three months after the bridge was built. The price agreed upon was 1,600*l*. This ferry was discontinued on the opening of the bridge.

THE IRON BRIDGE.

DURING the latter part of the last century, the mode of passing the river had become extremely inconvenient, and accidents were of frequent occurrence. One of the most fatal of these happened on the evening of April 20, 1795, when the ferry-boat, in passing from Sunderland to Monkwearmouth, was upset; and, from about twenty-seven persons supposed to have been in the boat, only four or five were saved. The delay and interruption to business were also severely felt. In 1790, Rowland Burdon, Esq., turned his attention to the erection of a suitable bridge across the Wear (see page 367).

At first, a stone bridge had been proposed, of 200 feet span, and 80 feet to the crown of the arch; but the expense of such a structure was considered to be immense; and, on searching for foundations, none were available within the limits of the space covered by the tide, the rocky shores of which are distant from each other, in the narrowest part, about 240 feet. Another difficulty arose from the situation being perpetually occupied by shipping, and the craft of the coal, lime, and other trades, which could not admit of a single tide's interruption. Mr. Burdon's idea, therefore, of throwing *an arch of cast iron* over the Wear at once met the emergency. The use of the material for a similar purpose had been successfully introduced by the Coalbrook Dale Company, and also by the celebrated Thomas Paine; and the improved construction invented by Mr. Burdon, verified by experiment, dissipated every difficulty.

The Wearmouth Bridge Act, 32 Geo. III., c. 90, is intituled, "An Act for building a Bridge across the River Wear, from the bank or shore thereof, in the Parish of Bishopwearmouth, in the County of Durham, to the opposite shore in the Parish of Monkwearmouth, in the same County." Nearly 400 commissioners were appointed by name, of whom the members for the county and city of Durham, the dean and prebendaries, the temporal and spiritual chancellors of Durham, the attorney and solicitor-general of the Lord Bishop of Durham, the mayor and recorder of the city of Durham and Framwellgate, the mayor, aldermen, and recorder

of Newcastle, the rector of Bishopwearmouth, the minister of Chester-le-Street, the rector of Easington, the rector of Houghton-le-Spring, the minister of Monkwearmouth, the rector of Sunderland, the collector of customs for the port of Sunderland, the steward of the borough of Sunderland, the minister of Seaham, the rector of Whickham, and the rector of Washington, for the time being, were all members *ex officio*. The qualification for a commissioner was the receipt and profits of a real estate at law or equity of the clear yearly value of 100*l.*, above reprises, or the possession of a personal estate of the value of 3,000*l.* The commissioners, or any seven of them, were to meet at the house of Elizabeth Reay, the George Inn, in Sunderland, on the 25th of June, 1792, and to defray their own expenses. The bridge was not to be subject to taxes, nor be a county bridge. Power was given to purchase lands, and the Pann and Sunderland ferries by arbitration; and a provision was included for determining whether compensation for Southwick ferry should be made to John Harrison, Esq., and John Taylor, Gent., by arbitration. The tolls specified by the act were as follows:—

TOLLS: "For every coach, chariot, landau, berlin, hearse, chaise, calash, or chair, drawn by six horses, mares, geldings, or other beasts of draught, the sum of 3*s.*; and drawn by four horses, mares, geldings, or other beasts of draught, the sum of 2*s.*; and drawn by two horses, mares, geldings, or other beasts of draught, the sum of 1*s.* 6*d.*; and drawn by one horse, mare, gelding, or other beast of draught, the sum of 9*d.*

"For every waggon, wain, cart, or other such carriage, being laden and drawn by six horses, oxen, or beasts of draught, the sum of 3*s.*; and drawn by five horses, oxen, or beasts of draught, the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.*; and drawn by four horses, oxen, or beasts of draught, the sum of 2*s.*; and drawn by three or two horses, oxen, or beasts of draught, the sum of 1*s.* 6*d.*; and drawn by one horse, ox, or beast of draught, the sum of 1*s.*

"For every waggon, wain, cart, or other carriage, being empty and unladen, and drawn by six horses, oxen, or beasts of draught, the sum of 10*d.*; and drawn by five horses, oxen, or beasts of draught, the sum of 9*d.*; and drawn by four horses, oxen, or beasts of draught, the sum of 8*d.*; and drawn by three or two horses, oxen, or beasts of draught, the sum of 6*d.*; and drawn by one horse, ox, or beast of draught, the sum of 4*d.*

"For every horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, laden or unladen, and not drawing, the sum of 1½*d.*

"For every drove of hogs, sheep, or lambs, the sum of 5*d.* per score; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number.

"For all cows and horned cattle, each 1*d.*

"For every foot passenger, 1*d.*, when carrying a sack of grain, or any kind of merchandize whatsoever, or parcels as a porter, but otherwise only ½*d.*"

On the 24th of September, 1793, the foundation-stone of the bridge was laid, amidst Masonic honours, by

Rowland Burdon, Esq. The procession, after attending the parish church of Sunderland, traversed the town to the site of the bridge, where they passed the river on a platform of keels, and the interesting ceremony was performed at the north-west corner of the intended bridge; the projecting crags on each side of the river being crowded by thousands of spectators. A Latin inscription, written by Tipping Brown, Esq., M.D., was read by the senior grand warden, and a translation by the grand secretary. The latter was as follows:—

"At that time when the mad fury of French citizens, dictating acts of extreme depravity, disturbed the peace of Europe with iron war; ROWLAND BURDON, Esq., M.P., aiming at worthier purposes, hath resolved to join the steep and craggy shores of the river Wear, with an Iron Bridge. He happily laid the foundation on the 24th day of September, in the year of human salvation 1793, and the 33rd of the reign of GEORGE the Third, in the presence of WILLIAM HENRY LAMBERTON, Esq., M.P., P.G.M., with a respectable circle of the Brethren of the Society, and of the magistrates and principal gentlemen of the county of Durham; attended by an immense concourse of people. Long may the vestiges endure of a hope not form'd in vain."

Under the able and zealous direction and inspection of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Bishopwearmouth, clerk of the works, the whole of this magnificent structure was completed within three years. The arch was turned on a light scaffolding, which presented little or no interruption to the navigation of the river; and the mode of bracing the ribs was so expeditious, that the whole structure was put together and thrown over the river in ten days, and the frame immediately removed. When the erection of the arch was nearly completed, a flood occurred in the river Wear, which seriously damaged the north foundation of the timber centering upon which the arch was resting. The subsidence carried the centering, with the arch, several inches towards the east, but left the springings undisturbed. It was not thought necessary, at that time, to make any attempt towards drawing back the ribs into their original position.

The stability of the bridge was fully tested on the 18th of June (a day memorable for the opening of similar undertakings in more recent times), 1796, when Lieutenant-general Sir George Osborne, at the head of the Royal Tay Fencibles, and the North Lincoln Militia, both quartered in Sunderland barracks, amounting to at least 1,000 men, marched across, to be reviewed on Whitburn sands. On the 9th of August following, the passage across was formally opened, when the Free Masons, Loyal Sunderland Volunteers, the magistrates, and the principal gentlemen of the county of Durham,

attended, in the presence (if the local papers of the period may be credited) of 80,000 spectators. Since that time, this beautiful arch has often borne and vibrated under the measured tramp of a military force. On one occasion, the 4th of June, observed as the birth-day of George III., it was chosen as a position for part of the troops stationed in the barracks; and from it the fire of their *feu-de-joie* ran along one side of the arch, and back again on the other, and was replied to by the volleys of other parties stationed on the river banks, the ballast hills, and other prominent positions in the vicinity. When the Duke of Wellington passed the bridge in 1827 (see p. 406), it was estimated that 1,800 persons were upon it, which, calculating each person at 10 stone, gives a weight of 112 tons.

The novelty and advantage of the plan adopted by Mr. Burdon consisted in retaining, together with the use of a metallic material, the usual form and principle of the stone arch, by the subdivision of the iron into blocks, answering to the keystones of a common arch, and which, with a much greater degree of lightness, possess, when brought to bear on each other, all the firmness of a stone arch. The blocks, or more properly frames, are of cast iron, 5 feet in depth and 4 in thickness, having three arms, and making part of a circle or ellipsis; the middle arm is two feet in length, and the other two in proportion; on each side of the arms are flat grooves, three-fourths of an inch deep and 3 inches broad, in which, when the blocks are joined, bars of malleable or wrought iron are inserted, which connect the blocks with each other, and are secured by square bolts driven through the shoulders and arms of the blocks and bar-iron, and fastened by cotterells or forelocks. One hundred and five of these blocks, butting on each other like the voussoirs of a stone arch, form one of the ribs of the bridge; and there are six of these ribs, six feet distant from each other, braced together externally by hollow tubes or bridles of cast iron. The whole thus becomes one mass, having the property of keystones cramped together. The piers or abutments from which the arches spring are piles of solid masonry, 24 feet in thickness, 42 in breadth at bottom, and 37 at the top: the south pier is founded on the solid rock, which projects over the river; but on the north, where the bank retires gradually, the foundation of the pier is 10 feet below the bed of the river. The arch is the segment of a large circle, of which the chord or span is 236 feet; the height from low water to the spring of the arch is 60 feet, and its versed sine 34 feet, pro-

ducing so flat an arch that ships of 300 tons pass below within 50 feet of its centre with great facility, having 94 feet clear at low water, and abundance of depth in the mid-stream. The spandrels of the arch are filled with iron circles, diminishing from the abutment to the centre: the superstructure is of timber, planked over, covered with a composition of tar, chalk, and sand, and supporting the carriage-road, which is formed of marl, gravel, and limestone. The breadth of the road is 32 feet, with a flagged foot-path on each side, bounded by an iron balustrade. Over this railing, on the crown of the arch, the following inscription on each side records the completion of the work:—"NIL DESPERANDUM AUSPICE DEO"—(Nothing to be despaired of under the Auspices of Providence.) The iron-work was cast by Messrs. Walker, of Rotherham; its weight is 260 tons, of which 46 tons are malleable, and 214 cast iron.

In 1805, in consequence of the subsidence to the east above alluded to, repairs were made under the superintendence of Mr. John Grimshaw, who introduced a series of bracing frames arranged diagonally amongst the ribs, and thus supplied an essential requisite to the stability of the structure. The cost of these repairs and improvements was 1,823*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* Robert Stephenson, Esq., in his report on the state of the bridge, September 23, 1846, says, "If it is to Burdon that Wearmouth owes the conception and execution of the work, it is certainly to Grimshaw that the inhabitants owe its preservation." Mr. Stephenson designates the bridge "a noble and splendid structure, which, for the extent of space, combined with the astonishingly small weight of iron employed in its construction, has no parallel in this or any other country."

Towards the cost of the bridge, Mr. Burdon advanced 30,000*l.* A commission of bankruptcy having been issued against that gentleman in 1806, an act of parliament was obtained, enabling his assignees and other persons therein named to dispose of the securities upon the tolls of the bridge and ferry-boats by way of lottery, the sum to be raised not to exceed the 30,000*l.* which Mr. Burdon had secured thereon by mortgage. This sum was allotted into 150 prizes of different amounts, and the drawing was regulated by the State Lottery. Medals were given to every subscriber, which contained a view of the bridge on one side, and a description of it on the other. The parties who obtained prizes received debentures and interest at five per cent.; the debentures being paid off as the commissioners obtained funds from the toll, and in a manner prescribed by the act.

The cost of the erection of the bridge, &c., was as follows:—

1792.	£	s.	d.
For obtaining the act	687	2	5
To consulting architects	695	15	10
Incidental expenses	192	8	10
Purchase of ground on the north side	529	0	6
Purchase of houses	202	5	5
Shewing amount of expenditure before laying the foundation stone to have been	2,306	13	0

1796.	£	s.	d.
Cost of stones and lime	5,450	11	1
Timber	1,966	8	8
Wrought iron	2,112	0	11
Cast iron for arch	4,018	3	5
Surveyor's salary	1,000	0	0
Assistant's do.	192	18	0
Clerk and treasurer	150	0	0
Wages to masons, &c.	10,736	11	5
Costs of floats, boats, ropes, &c. ..	1,375	1	0
Incidental expenses	407	13	4
Interest to subscribers during the building of the bridge	2,699	18	9
Showing the cost of the bridge to have been	32,414	19	7
In addition to which, the Pann ferry was purchased for	1,600	0	0
Law expenses	622	19	4
And the Sunderland ferry cost	6,300	0	0
Law expenses	362	1	1
.....	8,885	0	5

And the original cost of the bridge and ferries 41,300 0 0

The payment of toll commenced on the day following the opening. The proceeds, on November 12, had amounted to 369*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* For the year ending November 12, 1797, the tolls were let for 1,380*l.*; in 1806-7, for 2,030*l.*; in 1816-7, 2,310*l.*; in 1826-7, 2,710*l.*; in 1836-7, for 2,950*l.*; in 1840-1 (the largest rent), 3,420*l.*; in 1844-5, for 2,510*l.*; in 1846 (half-year ending May 12), 1,500*l.* The total receipts, from the opening of the bridge to the last-mentioned date, were 116,301*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The receipts from the ferry tolls, in the same period, amounted to 30,743*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

The expenditure, for several years after the opening of the bridge, did not exceed 200*l.* a year. As repairs became necessary, the outlay became frequently larger according to circumstances. The principal items were—

	£	s.	d.
The sum paid for improving Burdon road.....	2,500	0	0
For purchase of property.....	1,978	10	0
Parliamentary proceedings relative to gas and water (opposing the gas and water bill for the borough of Sunderland).....	1,179	19	3
Carried forward....	£5,658	9	3

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward....	5,658	9	3
Erection of toll house at the Ferry Boat landing ..	772	19	3
Contract for works at the landing of the Ferry....	1,019	1	7
Widening the abutments of the bridge and raising the road.....	1,381	2	0
Flagging North Bridge Street	717	15	7
Works, and flagging the Pann Bank Road	400	8	5
Purchase of keel as a depot for coal	102	14	0
Granite stone for curbs and crossings.....	137	15	7
.....	£10,190	5	8

The widening of the approaches to the bridge, alluded to in the above statement, was effected by T. Moore, Esq., architect. Originally, those approaches were inconveniently narrow; the toll-house and turn-stile at the south end of the bridge projecting into the foot-path on the east side, while the west was bounded by the engineer's house. An iron gate, supported by stone pillars, extended across the road. By taking down the toll-house, and converting its site into an open promenade, bounded by an iron railing, a wide area is gained at the entrance of the bridge. A similar improvement has been effected at the north end.

On the 31st of December, 1845, there was a balance in the Northumberland and Durham District Bank of 2,147*l.* 2*s.*, and in the three per cent. consols, 4,102*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* At the same time, the debts, on which five per cent. interest was being paid, were, to John Silverwright and others, 2,600*l.*; Anne Vivian, 1,800*l.*; Thomas Wilkinson, 600*l.* The entire sum expended on the bridge, ferry-boats, &c., from 1798 to May, 1846 (48½ years), was 26,078*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; and the original cost of the bridge and ferries was 41,300*l.*, making a total of 67,378*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The receipts, during the same period, were 147,045*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, so that a surplus had been realized of 79,666*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Successive reductions in the tolls took place from time to time. In 1834, the tolls on foot passengers from the north were remitted, whilst those passing from the south side paid. On November 17, 1844, the tolls of every description were suspended, on Sundays, from six o'clock in the morning until midnight. The toll on horses drawing was also reduced to 1½*d.* for once going and returning on the same day, instead of each way; but notwithstanding these reductions, the amount collected continued to increase. On the 26th October, 1846, the commissioners determined, by a majority of 17 to 4, that the bridge should be free of all toll for foot passengers on and after the 12th of November following; and by a unanimous vote, that the carriage toll be reduced one-half from the same period. On the appointed day (just 50 years after the bridge was

first opened), there was a general procession of the mayor and corporation along the bridge. On the 25th of August, 1847, the commissioners resolved that all toll should cease after the 12th of November. The treasurer announced, at a meeting of the commissioners, October 14, in the same year, that the sum of 1,800*l.* principal money, due to the creditors of the toll, had been paid, clearing off the whole of the mortgage debt, and leaving a sufficient balance in hand to meet all floating debts and liabilities.

Under the powers of sections 11 to 20, 28 to 31, and 74 of the "Borough of Sunderland Act, 1851," the powers of the bridge commissioners are transferred to the corporation of the borough. The bridge accounts are to be certified by declaration; a false declaration being a misdemeanor. The consols in the names of the commissioners are to be applicable for the maintenance of the bridge; and while the corporation have funds for its repair, it is to be free. Contracts, &c., are to remain valid. The corporation are entitled to the credits and liable to the debts of the commissioners. Besides maintaining the bridge and ferry, they are to have power to borrow money to rebuild the bridge in case of need; and a sinking fund, consisting of one-twentieth part of the sum borrowed, is to be set apart annually, and to accumulate with interest, for repayment of mortgages. A distinct account of credits and debits of the bridge is to be kept.

In 1853, Messrs. Horne and Scott, of the Ayre's Quay Bottle Company, commenced cutting away a part of the rock which forms the foundation of the south end of the bridge, with the object of enlarging their premises. This was done, in the ordinary way, by blasting. In the month of August, Mr. Snowball, the town clerk, remonstrated, in writing, with Messrs. Horne and Scott, on the injury which might accrue to the bridge from their operations, and stated that in such case they would be held liable. The blasting, however, was continued; and on the 22nd of September, a large portion of the rock fell into the river. It was consequently found necessary to prop up the remainder of the rock with strong beams of timber, until more effectual means could be taken for securing the stability of the bridge. An action was commenced by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Sunderland, against Messrs. Horne and Scott, and Charles M'Grath, their contractor, in which damages to the amount of 1,700*l.* were claimed. The case was heard at the Durham spring assizes in 1855, when the defendants pleaded, first, not guilty of the damage; second, that the

plaintiffs were not possessed of the bridge; third, fourth, and fifth, that whatever the defendants did was done by leave of the corporation; that the property was a freehold of their own, and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to prevent them making use of it. In the evidence it was shewn that the temporary works necessary immediately after the fall had cost 450*l.*; and that the estimate for subsequent permanent work was, for piling, facing, and planking, 713*l.*; for shoring the front, 315*l.*; filling in with concrete, 249*l.*; incidentals, 200*l.*—making about 1,500*l.* in all. It was, however, stated that about 250*l.* of the preliminary cost would eventually be returned, in the value of stone and timber, when the works should be completed; and it was also urged that part of the repairs had been previously rendered necessary by natural causes. The jury found the amount of damages to be 986*l.* 5*s.*; and a verdict was accordingly given for the plaintiffs, with leave to the defendants to set it aside, on the ground that the plaintiffs ought to have supported their own structure, which was practicable.

Wearmouth Bridge is deservedly ranked amongst the most beautiful edifices of which this country can boast. A recent tourist exclaims, "What a bridge is that iron bridge over the Wear! Now, stand down here and tell me, fellow-traveller, did you ever see any thing so like a spider's web flowing airily in mid air across a stream, as that bridge? It is all iron, but yet seems all filagree work; and how nobly and proudly the ships seem to sail under its one stretching arch, without doing obeisance to it by lowering masts! The little streamer on the topmast of that brig, now sailing under the bridge, seems to be sporting with the light iron circles that fill up the spandrils of the arch. In like manner to this bridge, poetry can throw a charm over the darkest waters and the dullest commerce."

"The best position from which to contemplate the iron bridge of Sunderland," says Dr. Granville, "is on the brink of one of those numerous mounds of loose earth which project from the south bank of the river, immediately over the lower or water road seen from thence at a considerable depth below, winding up wide and steep, from the margin of the river to the level of the principal side streets of Sunderland, for carts and trucks which go to and from the shipping.—Even though the beholder is here placed at the height of forty or fifty feet from the river-level, the bridge seems to him as though suspended in the air, and he must raise his head to look at it. Beyond it, and in the immense space defined by its arch and its lofty abut-

ments, large vessels are seen coming down the river, and passing under the suspended structure, over which a string of heavily-laden waggons is, at the same time, slowly moving along its strong timber-framed pavement, strewn with marl, limestone, and gravel, yet quivering under the pressure of such a load. Two hundred and sixty tons weight of iron projected and suspended across a wide space, trembling at, yet resisting, the incessant trials to which its strength is subjected every day in the year !”*

THE EXCHANGE.

By an act of parliament passed in 1809, provision was made for the erection of a town-hall, or market-house; but the money for this purpose being required for other improvements, a fund was raised by subscription, in shares of 50*l.* each, for the purpose of building an Exchange, for mercantile purposes, to comprise the post-office, a news-room, commission-room, brokers’ offices, &c. The site fixed upon was a part of the High Street, known by the name of the Half-moon Estate, from the sign of a tavern on the ground. This property, which was much decayed, formerly belonged to the Lilburns, and had come into the possession of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart., who now consented to dispose of his interest in it on liberal terms. The foundation stone was laid by Sir Henry, in Masonic

procession, on the 10th of April, 1812; and the building was opened to the public on the 26th of May, 1814. The entire cost was 8,000*l.*

The Exchange is a chaste, elegant structure, 95 feet long, from designs by Mr. Stokoe, architect, of Newcastle. Each of the wings is surmounted by a neat pediment; and the lower story of the centre is open, in the piazza form, and constitutes the Exchange. The rooms around it are let for brokers’ offices, or public sale-rooms. The upper story contains a news-room, 68 feet long and 28 broad, in which the dinner given to the Duke of Wellington in 1827 was held.† It contains a fine portrait of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, whose grandson, Lord Adolphus Vane, is now the president. At a meeting of the friends of Alderman Thompson, held December 30, 1839, it was agreed to purchase Bewick’s (see vol. i., p. 515) portrait of that gentleman, at 300 guineas, to have a print engraved from it, and to place the painting in the Exchange. The room also contains excellent portraits of Drs. Armstrong and Clanny. The other rooms upon this floor are used for the meetings of the various boards of commissioners. The building is surmounted by a cupola, containing a clock, with a dial on each side: after being out of use for nearly ten years, it was repaired, furnished with a new bell, and set in motion on the 31st December, 1835; the dials being of glass, and lighted with gas during the night.

* The celebrated bibliomaniac, Dr. Dibdin, in his “Northern Tour,” vol. i., p. 314, says, “On approaching the bridge, of only one prodigiously elevated arch—beneath which the moderate-sized collier sails without lowering her topmast—my daughter and myself quitted our chaise, for a leisurely survey of this new world of wonders upon which it seemed that we were about to enter. It was decisive enough that we were now in the region of COAL. Houses, windows, walls, pillars, posts, and posterns, were all more or less veiled in what may be delicately designated as *black crape*. Even the human countenance seemed to partake of it; and for *one* pure intermingling of the lily and the rose, you shall see a *score* of carbonated physiognomies”!!! Twenty dirty faces to a clean one! What will the people of Sunderland, particularly its well-dressed ladies, say to this aspersion on their personal appearance?

† Sir Walter Scott, in his diary, under the date of October 24, 1827, says, “Our party went to Sunderland to-day, when the duke was brilliantly received by an immense population, chiefly of seamen. The difficulty of getting into the rooms was dreadful—an ebbing and flowing of the crowd, which nearly took me off my legs. The entertainment was handsome; about two hundred dined, and appeared most hearty in the cause which had convened them—some of them so much so, that, finding themselves so far on the way to perfect happiness they e’en would go on. After the dinner party broke up, there was a ball, numerously attended, where there was a prodigious anxiety discovered for shaking of hands. The duke had enough of it, and I came in for my share; for though jackal to the lion, I got some part

in whatever was going. We got home about half past two in the morning, sufficiently tired.”

After Scott’s visit, Sir Cuthbert Sharp, in writing to him, expressed a hope that he had not forgotten his friends at Sunderland. Sir Walter’s answer to Sir Cathbert begins thus:—

“Forget thee? no! my worthy frere!
Forget blithe mirth and gallant cheer!
Death sooner stretch me on the bier!
Forget thee? No!

“Forget the universal shout,
When ‘canny Sunderland’ spoke out—
A truth which knaves affect to doubt—
Forget thee? No!

“Forget you? No! though now-a-day
I’ve heard your knowing people say,
Disown the debt you cannot pay,
You’ll find it far the thriftiest way.
But I? O no!

“Forget your kindness found for all room,
In what though large seem’d still a small room,
Forget my *Surtees* in a ball-room,
Forget you? No!

“Forget your sprightly dumpty-diddles,
And beauty tripping to the fiddles,
Forget my lovely friends the *Liddells*,
Forget you? No!

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE original Custom-house of Sunderland is now occupied as a public house, and is approached by a flight of stone stairs from the Low Street, with an area in front called the Custom-house Yard. A house on the edge of the hill descending from the east end of High Street to the river was used as a Custom-house in the early part of the present century; on its removal, a well-finished building was taken for the purpose, situated at the east end of Fitter's Row, Silver Street, which had been erected as a private residence in 1727, by Mr. Edward Brown, a member of the Society of Friends.* The merchants and ship-owners having presented a memorial to the commissioners of the customs, requesting that a more eligible situation might be appointed, the foundation-stone of the present building was laid March 1, 1837. It is situated on the north side of the High Street, opposite the foot of Vine Street. The principal entrance on the south conducts into the Long Room: beneath it are the other offices, to which a convenient access is obtained on the north side from the Quay. The business is conducted by a collector, a comptroller, four clerks in the Long Room, a clerk under the Merchant Seamen's Act, a landing surveyor, three searching, landing, and coast waiters and guagers, three tide surveyors, and officers of the coast guard. The building was erected by a company, and is leased to the government; but no interest has yet been received by the shareholders.

THE BARRACKS.

THIS military establishment occupies a large square area at the eastern extremity of Sunderland, where it was erected on a portion of the Town Moor in 1794.

* It is related that when this splendid house and grounds were completed, with the adjoining houses in Fitter's Row for the habitation of his keelmen, &c., Mr. Brown was so importuned by persons eager to view them that he was obliged to refuse permission to many; and to carry this into effect, he affixed a notice board at his entrance gates, with the words, "Go about thy business," painted upon it. Mr. Brown afterwards became embarrassed, and died in poverty. The house was purchased in May, 1854, by the Sunderland Corporation Gas Company, with the intention of pulling it down; but it is now being fitted up for the Ragged School.

† At that period, there were no drops or machinery at Sunderland for the loading of ships with coals, which were consequently "cast" or shovelled from the keels by men called "casters." As these were frequently too few in number to attend to all the vessels loading at once, the services of the soldiers in the barracks were daily required to assist in that kind of labour. It was then a common saying amongst the keelmen and running fitters, when casters were wanted, "If ye

It was put into commission in the early part of the following year; the first barrack-master being appointed on the 25th of March. The dwellings, guard-house, cooking-houses, &c., were all of wood, and the upper stories of the houses allotted to non-commissioned officers and privates were approached by exterior staircases and projecting galleries. The officers' rooms were on the west side of the square. There was accommodation for about 1,600 infantry, with stabling for ten horses, and a hospital suitably adapted for the reception of 80 patients. During the war with France, these barracks were usually occupied by three militia regiments, for parading which the barrack-yard was sufficiently large.† The whole was surrounded by a strong wooden palisading. This is now replaced by a wall of brick; and the dwellings in the barracks are of the same material, the two long rows of houses on the east side being entirely cleared away. The extension of the barracks, and their adaption to cavalry and artillery, are considered probable; as well as the erection of martello towers on the coast.

BATTERIES.

"THE South Battery," on the Town Moor, nearly south-east of St. John's chapel, was washed away by the sea, about the year 1782. Another, adjacent to the south-east angle of the barracks, was afterwards erected, and mounted twelve 24-pounders; it was removed during the excavations for the docks. An older battery, in which four 24-pounders were kept, was situated lower down towards the sea-shore, about midway between the barracks and the pier; but the site was washed away by the sea in the early part of the present century.‡ The whole of the waste on which it was placed, which included the house occupied by the

canna get men, get soulgers." No instance of the troops being allowed to go out to labour occurred from the close of the war till the plentiful harvest of 1854, when the commanding officer of the 85th regiment, then stationed in the barracks at Sunderland, allotted parties of soldiers, on the application of the neighbouring farmers, to assist in harvest operations.

‡ This little fort was popularly known in Sunderland as the "*Black Cat Battery*." Tradition reported that "a lady," who passed it on her way to drown herself in the sea, re-appeared nightly in its precincts in the shape of a black cat! When the Sunderland Volunteers were on permanent duty, it was considered a post of no little danger to be placed sentry at night at the lonely Black Cat Battery.

A subscripion was raised, in 1795. for gunpowder to be expended by the Loyal Sunderland Volunteers in exercising the great guns in the batteries south of the river Wear. On the 30th of August in that year, the corps received the compliments of the Duke of York, through Sir Hugh Dalrymple. Amongst other subscribers to the

engineer to the river commissioners, their workshops, "the engineer's garden," a square enclosure surrounded by a wooden fence, and other premises, were excavated on the formation of the docks; and the site is covered by the beaching ground of the harbour, the tidal harbour, the half-tide bason, the quays, and other premises belonging to the dock company.* They are bound to lay the foundation of a new battery, to the extent of 3,000*l.*, in lieu of the twelve-gun battery, when the Board of Ordnance make choice of a site

THE THEATRE.

A NEW theatre, which has been designated "The Theatre-royal," has recently been erected in Bedford Street, Bishopwearmouth, by Mr. S. Roxby, who has for many years been proprietor and manager of the theatre in Drury Lane, Sunderland. The cost of its erection was upwards of 7,000*l.* The front is of stone, the angles terminating with pilasters and Corinthian capitals; the centre finishing with a pediment containing the royal arms. The scenery is entirely new, painted by Mr. W. Beverley and assistants.

fund were the Bishop of Durham, 15 guineas; the dean and chapter, 15 guineas; William Henry Lambton, Esq., M.P., 10 guineas; Lady Jane Lambton, Rowland Burdon, Esq., M.P., Mrs. Burdon, and Ralph Milbank, Esq., M.P., each 5 guineas; and Mr. Sanderson, of Sunderland, 2 guineas. A similar subscription was raised for the Sunderland Volunteer Infantry in the following war, which, in December, 1803, amounted to 1,447*l.* On this occasion, Bishop Barrington contributed 50*l.*; Mr. Mordey, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Webster, and Mr. Stephen Kemble, each 5*l.* 5*s.*; Dr. Clanny, two subscriptions of 3*l.* 3*s.* each, &c.

* The editor of "The People's History of Sunderland" quotes two leases relative to property on and near this place. The first is one granted by Lord Crewe, May 8, 1716, to John Lowes and Jane his wife, "of a parcel of ground abutting upon the waste, called Sunderland Town Moor on the west, and the sea on the other three sides." The same land was surrendered, February 11, 1720, by way of mortgage, for 35*l.*, from John Lowes to Nicholas Burdon; but it appears to have been swept away by the sea before the year 1737. The other lease, dated May 6, 1749, granted by Bishop Chandler to Newark Hudson, relates to the waste ground named in the text, which is described as "now covered with sand," and "containing, by estimation, from east to west, 333 yards or thereabouts; and from north to south, 660 yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, bounding upon the sea on the east, Sunderland Town Moor on the west, Sunderland pier on the north, the south battery and Jocky Dike Nook on the south, together with all and singular ways, easements, profits, commodities, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, to hold for the term of twenty years, at and under the yearly rent of 2*s.*" Subsequent leases of the same property occur in the records.

† Mrs. Siddons, sister to Mr. Kemble, and others of the family, performed in this theatre during his management. It is said that Mr.

The first regular theatrical company which performed at Sunderland was that of Mr. Thomas Bates, who originally occupied the Assembly Room, now Seamen's Hall, for dramatic representations, and formed a circuit of several towns in the county. In 1778, he fitted up and enlarged the building afterwards used as a theatre, in Drury Lane, which he opened on the 18th of November, with a piece entitled "An Appeal to the Muses, or Apollo's Decree," written by Mr. James Cawdell. This gentleman, nephew of Mr. Bates, succeeded to the management, and was very popular in Sunderland. In the decline of his health, his interest and property in the several theatres of the district were purchased by Mr. Stephen Kemble (see vol. i., p. 218).† On Mr. Kemble's retirement, he was succeeded by Messrs. Anderson and Faulkner; and the management was afterwards successively held by Mr. Bland, Mr. Mitchell, Messrs. Roxby and Beverley, and Mr. S. Roxby, who eventually became proprietor of the building. Though the situation, in a narrow lane, was inconvenient, the interior of the theatre was commodious. Many performers of distinguished merit have from time to time appeared on its boards, several of whom subsequently acquired high reputation in the metropolitan theatres.‡

Charles Kemble and Miss De Camp, father and mother of the present Mrs. Fanny Kemble, were married at Sunderland. The bridegroom at that time lodged at a public house in Spring Garden Lane, adjoining the theatre, kept by Mrs. Elizabeth Bankes, better known as "Betty Bankes." Mr. Stephen Kemble also lodged in a dwelling still called the *Theatre house*, in the same lane.

‡ MR. JOHN EMERY.—The parents of this truly great actor were performers in Mr. Bates's company at Sunderland, in which town the future representative of the Yorkshire character, *par excellence*, was born on the 22nd of December, 1777. His scanty education was received at the little town of Ecclesfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where he acquired that correct pronunciation of the dialect which afterwards contributed so essentially to his success. He was designed by his parents for a musician; but, preferring the stage, he made his debut, when very young, at Egham, as *Old Crazy*, in the farce of *Peeping Tom*, and was so successful that he procured an engagement from Tate Wilkinson, manager of the York theatre, who, with his usual sagacity, foresaw the future success of his young favourite. On the 21st September, 1798, when only in his 21st year, Emery made his first appearance in London as *Frank Oatland* in *A Cure for the Heart Ache*, and *Longfellow*, in *The Miser*; and the ability which could secure success in such opposite characters established him at once in public favour. His performances, during a series of years, at the Haymarket Theatre, Covent Garden, and the English Opera-house, were a succession of triumphs. His *Dan*, *John Lump*, *Zekiel Homespun*, *Robin Rougehead*, &c., made him the delight of the town; but it was his *Tyke*, in *The School of Reform*, in which his wonderful genius was most pre-eminently displayed. In other characters, of a totally different kind, he also produced the most surprising effects. In *Williams*, in *Henry V.*, he depicted the rude and gallant soldier; whilst his ruffians, such as *Orson* in *The Iron Chest*, and *Barnardine* in *Measure for Measure*, were highly finished

THE LYCEUM.

THIS building, which is situated in Lambton Street, Bishopwearmouth, was erected by Mr. R. F. Cunningham. The foundation-stone was laid on the 3rd of February, 1852; the architect being Mr. Joseph Potts. It was intended for commission rooms, offices, club-rooms, mechanics' institute, concert-hall, and ordinary or popular lecture rooms. The concert hall was 103 feet by 45, fitted up with appropriate ante-rooms, stalls, amphitheatre, upper side galleries, and large end gallery opposite the platform, being the largest room in Sunderland. It was well ventilated, and heated by a hot water apparatus; and every requisite was provided for accommodating large tea-parties. A news-room was made one of the early features of the establishment, and is still continued. In 1854, the large hall was fitted up as a theatre, for which Mr. E. D. Davis, manager of the Theatre Royal Newcastle, obtained from the magistrates of Sunderland a license for four months. It was opened September 11, 1854, with the drama of "Giralda," the interlude of "The Loan of a Lover," and the farce of "The Captain is not a Miss." Mr. Davis, having obtained an extension of his license, purchased the property for 2,670*l.*, and now opens the Lyceum annually for a regular season. Considerable additions have been made, under the direction of local architects, to the strength and stability of the building, which has thus been rendered capable of supporting any weight that can be placed in it. The interior is tastefully and splendidly fitted up: its arrangements have been much improved, and every care taken to secure the accommodation and comfort of the audience. The cost of these improvements was about 900*l.* There are two tiers of boxes around the front, besides eight private boxes on each side of the stage, arranged in three tiers; the whole capable of accommodating 320 persons. The pit will hold 500 persons, and the gallery about 560. The seats in the pit and boxes are stuffed, and furnished with backs. There are two rows of reserved seats between the pit and the orchestra. The stage, however, is somewhat small in proportion to the size of the theatre.

specimens of obduracy. ^{as} His *Caliban*," it has been observed, "was an effort that the votary of Shakspeare would be ungrateful to forget." Nor were the comic effusions, which he frequently produced at his benefits, the least popular of his displays: his "Cuddy Clump's Peep at the Forty Thieves," "Lunnon is the Devil," "York, you're wanted," and others, enjoyed a national reputation.

In May, 1802, Mr. Emery married Miss Anne Thompson, daughter of a tradesman in Southwark. In private life, he was fond of field sports, and was a patron of jockeys and pugilists. In person, he was

THE ATHENÆUM.

THE foundation-stone of the Athenæum, Fawcett Street, Bishopwearmouth, was laid November 12, 1839, by his royal highness the Duke of Sussex; when a plate, bearing an inscription recording the date and object of the building and the names of the committee, with a printed list of subscribers, were placed in the cavity of the stone. The building was opened in 1841, having cost upwards of 4,500*l.* The style of the exterior is of the Ionic order, with portico and columns, from designs by Mr. William Billinton, of Wakefield. The effect is massive and imposing, but is injured by the height of the adjoining houses. The *Hall*, in which public meetings are held, measures 36½ feet by 34, with a handsome gallery around it. It is lighted by sash windows in a coved roof. The *Lecture Room* is 56½ by 28 feet; and the *Long Room*, the apartment occupied by the Borough Museum, and that by the Library and News-room, are each 66 feet by 20. There are also several ante-rooms.

THE BOROUGH MUSEUM is rich in shells and minerals, besides many other curiosities; and the collection is increasing beyond the present accommodation. Between the 1st of January and the 1st of November, 1855, it was visited by upwards of 10,000 persons. Under the provisions of the Museum and Libraries Act, it is supported by a rate, at present assessed at one farthing in the pound, which produces 126*l.* per annum: the rate is sometimes half a farthing in the pound; but the corporation have power, under the act, to impose a rate of one penny. There is no library attached to the museum.

THE SUNDERLAND LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY is supported by a subscription of twelve shillings a year from each member. Its library, consisting of an extensive selection of works in the various departments of literature, occupies an apartment in the Athenæum. Valuable and instructive lectures have been delivered, from time to time, to the members and

about five feet nine inches in height, heavily built, and exceedingly strong. About May, 1822, he was seized with an inflammation of the lungs, and died on the 25th of July, at his house in Bloomsbury. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends and admirers, and a subscription and benefit were got up for his widow and children. His eldest son made his appearance on the stage a few years ago, and has acquired some celebrity in the same line of characters in which his father achieved his great triumphs.

the public, by Mr. J. G. Grant,* formerly one of the secretaries, and by other gentlemen. Soirees and other assemblies have also been occasionally held in aid of the funds.

SUNDERLAND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—A mechanics' institution was commenced on the second Tuesday in February, 1825, and consisted, at the end of the first year, of 312 members. The subscriptions were, for master tradesmen, 12s. per annum, and 8s. for journeymen and apprentices. A library was formed, and gratuitous lectures were delivered by members and other persons. For some years, the supporters of this institution had to contend with the difficulties incident to similar undertakings, and it was at length merged in the Literary and Philosophical Society. A prospectus for a new institution was advertised November 21, 1845; and "The Sunderland Mechanics' Institution" was formed in August, 1847, and for some time held in the Athenæum, but removed in November, 1855, to premises in Lambton Street, where it is open every Saturday evening from eight to ten o'clock. For the last few years, it has been indifferently supported, the subscriptions merely paying the current expenses. The library is a very good one, but has received few additions recently. The subscription to the library and a news-room connected with it is 2s. per quarter.

THE ATHENÆUM NEWS-ROOM is supported by subscriptions of one pound a year.

THE REGISTER BUILDINGS.

THESE buildings, of recent erection, are situated on Wearmouth Walk. They present a very handsome

* Author of "Rufus; or the Red King," "Madonna Pia, and other Poems," &c.

† The buildings in these passages were maltings, warehouses, cow-byers, and similar erections. Several of them were used as slaughter-houses; but, at that time, the greater part of the cattle for the market were slaughtered in the front shops in High Street. For this purpose, a rope was attached to the horns of the animal intended to be killed, whilst in the byer; and a number of men and boys, holding by one end, ran down the narrow lane, followed by the ox, frequently in an infuriated state. On entering the intended shop, they passed the rope round a strong post, which brought the animal up after a wide sweep in the street. As the practice was carried on at any hour of the day, and on almost every day in the week, very alarming scenes were frequent. If it happened to be market or a fair day, the covers of stalls were sometimes torn down by the horns of the ox, or the vegetables, fruit, earthenware, &c., trampled under its hoofs. Sometimes the rope broke, or slipped from the hands of the attendants, when the beast ran madly through the street. Even when

front, in the Gothic style of architecture; and the apartments are used for the meetings of the board of guardians of the Sunderland Poor-law Union.

THE MARKET.

THE present market was erected under the powers of an act of parliament, 7 Geo. IV., c. 120, intituled, "An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving the town and parish of Sunderland near the Sea, in the county of Durham, for removing the market, and for otherwise improving the said town. It occupies the site of a field on the north side of Coronation Street, and of several narrow lanes and passages to the south of that part of the High Street where the flesh market was previously held (see p. 419).† The foundation-stone was laid on the 24th of March, 1829, when several coins of the reign of George IV. were deposited beneath. The market was formally opened by the commissioners, at six o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 21st of August, 1830. It contains 250 shops, occupied by butchers, fishmongers,‡ dealers in vegetables, fruit, bacon, eggs, earthenware, clothing, shoes, &c.; several of the shops being let to occasional occupants. The ground and houses on the site of the market cost 4,200*l*. The principal entrance is from High Street, through a large building called the "Arcade," commenced July 23, 1834, and which was originally intended for a Custom-house, but has, since its completion, been occupied as a tavern and music saloon. The market is let by the corporation at a rent of 850*l*. a year.

By "the Borough of Sunderland Act, 1851," (in which is incorporated the "Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847,") sections 34 to 42, the regulation of the

brought to the shop door, the animal frequently refused instinctively to enter, or lay down doggedly on the pavement; and recourse was had to blows with heavy sticks, twisting the tail, and other means to compel it; the struggle frequently continuing for a considerable time, in the midst of an excited crowd. Though not practised to the same extent, the system is still partially continued; and some of the slaughter-houses, in various parts of the town, are open to public view.

In 1681, Anthony Hodgson, &c., represented at the Court Baron "for selling their bulls unbaited, to the great damage of the liege people, and against the form of the statute, &c." 13s. 11*d*."

‡ The fish market was, for many years previous to the erection of the new market, held on Ettrick's Quay. "Mr. John Thornhill built a commodious covered fish market, with a large stone basin in the centre, for the purpose of washing the fish, upon part of the copyhold; but the dealers in fish refused to leave their market on Ettrick's Quay to occupy it; this rendered Mr. Thornhill's market valueless, and it was pulled down."—*People's Hist. of Sunderland*, p. 15.

markets and fairs is vested in the corporation, who have power to lease the market and tolls. This right was granted to the Sunderland commissioners, by the Bishop of Durham, July 28, 1820, in consideration of 307*l.*, to take effect upon the determination of a lease for 21 years from September 2, 1818, to John George Lambton, Esq., M.P. At the same time, in consideration of 393*l.*, Mr. Lambton conveyed all his interest and term of the tolls and duties to the commissioners.

By the charter of Bishop Morton, Friday is nominated as the market-day for Sunderland; and this regulation was continued till November 18, 1820, when the day was changed to Saturday by the commissioners under the Sunderland Improvement Act, since confirmed by the Borough Act; an alteration which has been productive of very beneficial results, as being more convenient to the population of the district. Legal proceedings were threatened by the mayor and corporation of Durham, who considered their market injured by the change at Sunderland; but this opposition was withdrawn. In February, 1844, a memorial, signed by nearly all the tradesmen in Sunderland, was addressed to the executors of the Countess of Durham, stating that the executors shipped all their coals at the port, and derived a great revenue from the town; that the tradesmen could afford to sell as cheap or cheaper than those of inland towns; and soliciting that the working people of the collieries should be encouraged to purchase their goods at Sunderland. In consequence of this application, Mr. Morton, the countess's principal agent, recommended the workmen to accede to the request, and promised to provide market carts for their accommodation.

In compliance with a memorial from the farmers, millers, and principal inhabitants of the town, complaining of the inconvenience attending the late hour of the corn market, the county magistrates, on September 12, 1806, ordered that the said market should in future begin at eleven and terminate at one o'clock. Amongst the efforts made to improve the internal trade of Sunderland, it may be named that half-yearly statute hirings for farm servants were commenced on the 2nd of November, 1822, to be held on the first and second Saturdays in May and November, in front of the Exchange; but this was shortly after discontinued. On October 19, 1824, "Flay and straw market" was established, to be held in the High Street, every Tuesday. A cattle-market, to be held once a fortnight, was commenced in Barrack Street; but proved a failure.

FAIRS.

BISHOP MORTON's charter grants that two fairs or marts shall be held within the borough every year for ever, to wit, one on the feast of St. Philip and St. James, and the other at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. These fairs continue to be held annually on the 11th and 12th of May, and the 10th and 11th of October, in the High Street. The articles offered for sale are hardware, crockery, fancy articles, toys, gingerbread, &c. The town is visited at such times by itinerent exhibitions of various descriptions; and the youthful part of the community spend the evenings in dancing and other amusements.

The tolls to be taken for the Markets and Fairs are specified in the first schedule of the act as follows:—

For every waggon, cart, or other carriage, in which any thing is exposed for sale, any sum not exceeding for every day, sixpence.

For every shop or stall in which any vegetables, roots, fruit, fish, butter, cheese, bacon, or butcher's meat is exposed for sale, any sum not exceeding for every week, two shillings and sixpence.

For every shop or stall on which any clothes, wares, or other goods or merchandise are exposed for sale, any sum not exceeding for every week, four shillings.

For every bushel of corn or grain exposed for sale, any sum not exceeding one penny.

The lessee of the corporation, in 1853, gained possession of the tolls paid for booths and shows, which had, from the year 1817, been collected by the fishermen of Sunderland, under their alleged right to the Town Moor.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

SUNDERLAND appears to have been a place of resort, during the last century, for sea-bathing. In 1800, a suite of hot and cold baths was erected at Hendon; and in 1821, a set of metallic, vapour, and hot and cold salt water baths were established on the Town Moor. To supply the inhabitants generally, however, with what is now considered an indispensable requisite in every large town, the corporation determined on the erection of suitable baths and wash-houses in Hendon Road. This important and useful establishment was erected under the direction of Mr. Thomas Oliver, jun., architect, and was opened to the public on April 7, 1851. The building, which has an ornamented front, consists of separate departments for male and female bathers, with waiting rooms to each, a central office, rooms for superintendent and matron, a spacious wash-house, 55 feet by 25, drying room, and boiler house. The washing room is fitted up with 34 stalls, and the drying room with a corresponding set of apparatus heated by steam.

There are twelve warm and cold baths, four shower baths, and two vapour baths. The whole is provided with gas fittings, and well ventilated. The entire cost of the building, including 300*l.* for the purchase of the site and the expense of some alterations which became necessary after its erection, was 2,973*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, the greater part of which was borrowed at four per cent., to be repaid in 30 years. During the 38 weeks ending December 31, 1851, 15,806 bathers used the baths, and 3,914 persons used the wash tubs. The average receipts per week were 6*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, and the outlay, including interest, averaged 6*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* weekly.

MONKWEARMOUTH.

SINCE 1851, a series of rapid improvements has taken place in Monkwearmouth, where a new town has sprung up in the East House Field, which was formerly a ballast hill. On this site, Dock Street, Ann Street, Dame Dorothy Street, Barrington Street, Hardwicke Street, Bloomfield Street, Mulgrave Street, Normanby Street, and Milburn Place, have been erected, comprising upwards of 400 houses, and affording accommodation for a considerable portion of the increasing population of the parish. The streets are laid out, and the houses built, upon a regular principle, from designs by John Dobson, Esq., Newcastle, and display a decided improvement in the domestic architecture of the neighbourhood. "It would be well for many districts," says Mr. Rawlinson, "if property had been so judiciously laid out as this of Sir Hedworth Williamson."

The baths and wash-houses* occupy a central situation near these new streets. The site was formerly a butcher-market, on which temporary shambles were erected: it was afterwards used for about 30 years as a fish-market, on the ground behind which there were four dwelling houses. The whole of this property was presented by Sir Hedworth and Lady Williamson to the corporation of the borough, as a site for baths and wash-houses; the corporation agreeing to pay an acknowledgment of 10*l.* per annum. The foundation-stone was laid by Lady Williamson, on the 20th of June, 1853, when a crown, a half-crown, a florin, a shilling, a sixpence, and a fourpenny piece, all of the coinage of Victoria, a paper containing the names of the corporation, an inscription written on parchment

similar to that which was cut on the foundation-stone, and a copy of the card summoning the meeting of the corporation on the occasion, were inclosed in a bottle, which was placed in an aperture of the stone, and covered with a sheet of gutta percha. The plan of the building was from designs by Mr. Crozier, C.E.; and, in general, the same principle is followed in the erection as that adopted by Mr. Oliver in the establishment at Hendon Road. The building is of brick, fronted with freestone. There are ten common baths, three rolling baths, three shower baths, and one vapour bath. The washing hall is large, with drying and ironing room, and every other accommodation. The cost was about 2,400*l.*

THE CORPORATION.

THOUGH the charter granted by Bishop Morton in 1634 was allowed to expire, no further election of mayor or aldermen having taken place, yet the privileges granted to the inhabitants were expressly acknowledged by the crown, and by the courts of judicature in several suits at law, "particularly touching the herbage of the Town Moor, and the soil thereof." The case of *Hincks v. Clark*, reported 2 Levinz, 252, is generally referred to as the first in which the borough was acknowledged. In that case, the corporation called Freemen and Stallingers, who were defendants in replevin, avowed that Sunderland was an ancient borough, consisting of twelve Freemen and twelve Stallingers, and that custom existed that every Freeman inhabiting any messuage there is entitled to commonage for two horses and four cows, and each Stallinger for one cow; and a widow of a Freeman or Stallinger, being an inhabitant, had the like commonage after her husband's death. None of the ancient charters of the borough, which are now extant, mention any body of men incorporated under the name of Freemen and Stallingers; but as the word "Freemen" often occurs in the old charters, it has been presumed that the style had been made use of in some charter that is now lost. The number of Freemen continues to be twelve; but the number of Stallingers has been increased to eighteen, though these numbers have not been regularly kept up. Vacancies are filled up by the Freemen, in whom the right of election is by long usage vested. The Freemen are elected from amongst the Stallingers resident within the borough, and the Stallingers are selected from the other inhabitants. Instances of disfranchisement have occasionally taken place, by a majority of the Freemen.

* At a meeting of the inhabitants of Monkwearmouth, held April 3, 1840, Sir Hedworth Williamson in the chair, it was resolved to adopt a prospectus for establishing public baths on the beach near the north pier. The capital was to be 1,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, under the title of "The Monkwearmouth Bath Company."

Grassmen are first mentioned in 1718. The records of the corporation are supposed to have been destroyed. For further particulars, see TOWN MOOR.

On the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, doubts were entertained as to whether Sunderland was a corporation entitled to the benefit of the act. The opinion of the attorney-general was therefore taken upon the subject, and his reply was in the affirmative. He also gave it as his opinion, that the duties of chief officer devolved, as a matter of right, upon the Freemen. In consequence of this decision, a requisition, very numerously signed, was presented to B. Ogden, Esq., the senior Freeman, soliciting him to act as chief officer on the occasion; but he declined the honour, as did also Messrs. B. Bray, C. Bramwell, and T. Parker, the next three in succession to Mr. Ogden. Mr. Spoor, however, the next in seniority, consented; and a public meeting was held, at which the thanks of the burgesses were voted to Mr. Spoor, and a committee appointed to secure the benefits of the Reform Act to the borough.

As might be anticipated, much interest was excited in the election of the first town councillors. On the 29th December, 1835, Mr. Spoor, the chief officer,

proclaimed the names of those chosen as the first municipal representatives, as follows:—

Monkwearmouth Ward—James Allison, Cooper Abbs, Thomas Speeding, Matthew Robson the younger, George Wilkin Hall, and George Hudson.

West Ward—Emerson Muschamp, Andrew White, Barnabas Sharp, Philip Laing, Henry Scott (of Southwick), and John Gordon Black.

Bridge Ward—John Coull Carr, John Hopper, William Reid Clanny,* John Hutchinson, Errington Bell Ord, and William Carr.

Saint Michael's Ward—Richard White, Robert Burdon Cay, John Lotherington, James Vint, Andrew Godfrey Rahn, and William Blackett.

Bishopwearmouth Ward—Andrew White, Thomas Marwood the younger, George Booth, Robert Spoor, Thomas Brown the younger, and John Atkin.

Sunderland Ward—John Barry the younger, Joseph Lee, Thomas Taylor, William Kirk the younger, Jeremiah Sowerby, and William Boyes Walker.

East Ward—Richard Spoor, William Nicholson, Thomas Reed the younger, Thomas Reed (Nicholson Street), Robert Dixon, and William French.

* WILLIAM REID CLANNY, M.D.—Dr. Clanny was a native of Ireland, but his education was completed at the medical school in Edinburgh. He served as assistant-surgeon for some time in the navy, in the Baltic and North Sea, and was present in the action at Copenhagen. He subsequently graduated at Edinburgh, and married there Margaret, daughter of Capt. Mitchell, of the Hon. East India Company's service. He then resided and followed his profession for a short time in the city of Durham, and afterwards at Bishopwearmouth, where he practised as a physician for the long period of forty-five years. In May, 1812, an extensive explosion took place at Felling Colliery, which led to the establishment, in the following year, of "The Sunderland Society for the Prevention of Accidents in Coal Mines," of which Sir Ralph Milbank, Bart., was president. During its sittings, Dr. Clanny exhibited his steam lamp, and claimed for himself the merit of having been the first person to conceive and carry out the idea of a lamp to burn with safety in an explosive mixture of air, for which he was honoured with an unanimous vote of thanks. In May, 1813, a paper was read before the Royal Society, entitled "On a steady light in coal mines, by Dr. William Reid Clanny," which was soon afterwards published in the Philosophical Transactions; and in the October following the lamp was exhibited in the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle. A copy of the first report of the Sunderland society, printed in 1814, was transmitted to Sir Humphrey Davy, accompanied with an invitation to the north, to examine the existing systems of ventilation. During his consequent visit to the Rev. Dr. Gray, at the rectory, Bishopwearmouth, in August, 1815, and his examination of the collieries at Wallsend, Hebburn, &c., he conceived the idea of the celebrated safety-lamp which has become identified with his name; whilst, about the same time, Mr. George Stephenson also invented his safety-lamp (see vol. i., pp. 111-12). The society, so philanthropic in its objects, and so productive of beneficial results, was not supported as it deserved,

and, after being languidly carried on for several years, was eventually discontinued.

Meanwhile, Dr. Clanny devoted himself to the improvement of his lamp. After various experiments in the explosive air in the Herrington Hill pit, two of the miners employed declared that they would go into any part of a mine without fear, if lighted by this lamp; and in Nov., 1815, Dr. Clanny, Messrs. Holmes, Patterson, and Birkbeck descended the Merrington Hill pit, and at the depth of one hundred and one fathoms made further experiments with the lamp, at a place in the mine where the gas was exuding from the "deads" of the Hutton seam below, and in an atmosphere where if a lighted candle had been introduced, an immediate explosion would have followed. Dr. Clanny was awarded the gold and silver medals of the Society of Arts. From 1813 until his death, he laboured incessantly in the improvement and remodelling of his lamp, and at length succeeded in producing one, which, says Mr. Dunn, "may vie with the best extant for safety, beauty, and utility. As a travelling or surveying lamp for viewers and inspectors, it is undoubtedly superior to the lamp of Sir H. Davy; and, as to safety, that consists in the lamp becoming extinguished whenever the explosive mixture arrives at an extreme point." As an acknowledgment of his services in the cause of humanity, a few friends, headed by the late Marquis of Londonderry, presented him with a splendid silver salver and a purse of gold. The presentation took place in the Athenæum, Feb. 3, 1848. Dr. Clanny published "An Analysis of the Springs at Butterby," "Practical Observations on Safety Lamps," "A Treatise on the Mineral Waters of Gilsland," "A Lecture on Zopurion," "A Lecture on Typhus Fever," "History of Epidemic Cholera," and "A Faithful Record of the Miraculous case of Mary Jobson," &c. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, physician extraordinary to the late Duke of Sussex, a Knight Commander of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, &c. William Reid Clanny died Jan. 10, 1850, aged 73.

The following gentlemen were afterwards elected aldermen of Sunderland:—

East Ward—Richard Spoor and Thos. Reed, jun.

West Ward—Barnabas Sharp and Philip Laing.

Sunderland Ward—W. Kirk, jun., and T. Taylor.

Bishopwearmouth Ward—Thomas Brown, jun., and John Atkin.

Bridge Ward—William Reid Clanny, M.D., and John Coull Carr.

Monkwearmouth Ward—Jas. Allison and C. Abbs.

Saint Michael's Ward—Richard White and John Lotherington.

Town clerk—John Pexall Kidson.

On the 1st of January, 1836, Andrew White, Esq., was elected mayor.

A *quo warranto* was shortly after obtained in the Queen's Bench to set aside these elections; but similar disputes having occurred in other towns, the act of 1 Vict., c. 78, was passed, whereby it was enacted, "that all elections into any corporate office, since the 25th December, 1835, in any borough named in Schedule A, and all acts done by any person with reference to any such election, should be good to all intents and purposes, notwithstanding any defect in the title or want of title in the person so proceeding, arising from any former charter or any local custom not having been duly complied with; and notwithstanding that there might not have been, at the time of the passing of the 5 and 6 Wm. IV., any such corporate body as is named in the schedule of the act, in conjunction with the name of the borough in which any such election might

* In 1851, a committee of two of the council was appointed to take measures for the purchase of a suitable seal or seals for the corporation; that in use being considered by some of the members to be "surreptitious." The gentlemen appointed executed their commission; but on the account, which amounted to 54*l.*, being presented to the council, objections were made to the payment for such "fantastical articles as had been purchased," when "a suitable seal could have been had for twenty or thirty shillings." Ultimately the payment was disallowed.

† A hostile meeting took place at Marsden, on May 14, 1842, between Mr. Richard Spoor, of Whitburn, one of the Sunderland borough magistrates, and Mr. Joseph John Wright, of Sunderland, solicitor. The point of difference arose out of some allusions to Mr. Spoor in a letter addressed by Mr. Wright to the Marquis of Londonderry, and read by that nobleman in the House of Lords on the 8th of the month. The parties exchanged shots without effect, when the seconds interfered, an explanation took place, the parties shook hands, and left the ground with their friends. Mr. Spoor was attended by Capt. Crawford, son of the late M.P. for London, and Mr. Wright by Dr. Millar. A *jeu d'esprit* appeared on the subject, entitled, "The Battle of Marsden Rock, between Sir Richard de Spurr and Sir Joe de Wright," in 4 pages 12 mo., in 4 cantos. The following is the fourth canto:—

have been had." The effect of this act was to put an end to all questions arising out of the circumstance that the former charter, granted to the borough, had not been acted upon; and the members of the new corporation of Sunderland became, by virtue of these statutes, the legitimate successors of the ancient corporation, and adopted the corporate seal accordingly.*

On the 18th of May, 1842, at a meeting of the town council, it was resolved, "That, notwithstanding the repeated charges made by the Marquis of Londonderry, the present Lord Lieutenant of the county of Durham, to the effect that the ten gentlemen appointed on the recommendation of the town council of Sunderland, by the late government, to act as justices of the peace for the borough, have been influenced by political feelings in the discharge of their magisterial functions, the council is fully persuaded that such imputation is totally unfounded, and that those gentlemen, in their decisions, have never been actuated by such unworthy motives; and that the cordial thanks of this council are especially due to them for the efficient, impartial, and honourable manner in which they have at all times discharged their important magisterial duties." Also, "That the warmest thanks of this council are due, and are hereby offered to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, for his generous and triumphant vindication of the public conduct and character of the magistrates of this borough, appointed by her majesty's late government, from the aspersions attempted to be cast on them by the present Lord Lieutenant of the county."†

At a special meeting of the Sunderland corporation,

"Adown the glen rode armed men
Sir Millar scratched his wig:
Sir Joseph rode within his chaise,
Sir Richard in his gig.

"They landed by the battle plain,
Beside the beating surf,
With Peter Allen from his cave,
Jack Winter from the turf.

"Sir Murdey is a glorious wag,
In cottage or in hall,
And to himself he said, 'I'll load
Their arms with cotton ball!'

"He called Sir Millar to his side,
A tory of renown;—
And knowing he was deaf and blind,
He rammed the cotton down.

"And at ten paces distant, there,
These noble warriors stood,
And each was quivering every limb,
To shed each other's blood

June 15, 1846, it was resolved, "That a memorial be forwarded to the government, requesting that a compulsory clause be introduced into a bill for the purpose of compelling the various local trusts now in existence in the borough of Sunderland to transfer the powers vested in them to the corporation of Sunderland," &c.

Previous to the passing of "The Borough of Sunderland Act, 1851," several anomalies existed in the manner of rating the different townships included in the borough; those townships being under the management of distinct boards of commissioners and surveyors, appointed by local acts of parliament. These inconveniences are thus stated in a communication from the Paving and Lighting Commissioners, dated December 13, 1848, to the General Board of Health:—

"A local act, passed in the 7 Geo. IV., regulates the parish of Sunderland; and another local act (50 Geo. III., c. 25) regulates part of the township of Bishopwearmouth and the township of Bishopwearmouth Panns. This district is on the south side of the river Wear. No local act applies to Monkwearmouth and Monkwearmouth Shore, the district on the north side of the river. The commissioners under the Sunderland local act have power to levy (and they have generally exercised this power) an annual rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound, calculated upon the poor's rate; and the act in force in Bishopwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth Panns authorises the commissioners to levy a maximum rate of 1s. in the pound on certain kinds of property within certain limits, a maximum rate of 6d. in the pound upon certain other kinds of property within the same limits, while a rate of 6d. in the pound is levied upon a large portion of Bishopwearmouth (which was not built at the time the local act was passed, and is not included within its limits) *for the purpose of lighting only*. This portion of the township was brought within the operation of the local act by an order of the town council, dated the 9th day of August, 1838, under the provisions of the 87th section of the Muni-

pal Corporation Act. There are also certain streets in Bishopwearmouth [Zion Street and one or two others in its immediate vicinity, part of Coronation Street, Tatham Street, and Hendon Road] which were built at the time of the passing of the local act, but by an oversight were not included within the limits; and the owners of property therein claim to be exempt from payment of rate, and in fact, up to the present time, have successfully resisted it. Many houses are thus circumstanced. It may also be observed, that the parish of Sunderland, being of limited extent, and almost entirely covered with buildings, has no highways to maintain, except the paved streets, and these are under the jurisdiction of the commissioners; but in Bishopwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth Panns, the commissioners have jurisdiction over the *footpaths of the streets only*, which streets, in the township of Bishopwearmouth, are under the exclusive control of a board of surveyors of highways, elected under 5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 60, who levy an average annual rate of 10d. in the pound for the repair of the highways, a large portion of which are not only without the limits of the local act, but also without the boundaries of the municipal borough, diverging, in different directions, into the surrounding country district of Bishopwearmouth. The owners and occupiers of property in Bishopwearmouth Panns keep the highways of that township in repair."

The annual income of the Sunderland commissioners was, at that time, estimated at about 840l. 7s. 4d. from a rate at 2s. 6d. in the pound, about 883l. from the market, 24l. from the fair and bell, and 5l. from wayleave; total, 1,752l. 7s. 4d. And they owed upwards of 13,000l., which debt had been principally contracted in the formation of the market, the tolls from which, it will be seen, were considerably more than sufficient to pay the interest.

The income of the Bishopwearmouth commissioners may be stated at nearly 1,000l. They had no real

"They took the pistols in their hands,
And turned them back to back;
'Now, fire!' was given; Sir Richard wheeled,
And fired off in a crack.

"Sir Joe stood like a monument,
With fear I do declare,
And when his senses came again,
He fired into the air.

Sir Richard's bullet, it was found
Near Peter Allen's ass,
And Peter's got it now preserved
Within a spirit glass.

Sir Joseph's ball, it soared away
Among the stars aboon,
They've seen't through Herchell's telescope
Now sticking in the moon!

These warriors all went home again,
As wise as ere they came;
So all the knights got roaring full,
Of wine and mighty fame.

"Now when you go Marsden Rock,
On Peter Allen call,
He'll point you out the battle field,
And show the cotton ball!"

property, and the rates were mortgaged to the extent of 2,000*l*. The annual expenses of the commissioners were, 100*l*. for interest on debt, about 600*l*. for lighting, and 80*l*. for clerk, surveyor, and assessor; leaving a sum of 200*l*. yearly to apply towards repairs and improvements.

Monkwearmouth Shore and Monkwearmouth were under the government of inspectors for lighting, and a highway board consisting of twenty persons, appointed under the General Lighting Act and Highway Act. There were no local public acts in force in those townships.

The preamble to the Borough Act recites 50 Geo. III., c. 25, intituled, "An Act for lighting and watching the streets, lanes, and public passages of the town of Bishopwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth Panns; for cleansing, paving, and regulating the footpaths of the said streets, lanes, and public passages; and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, encroachments, and obstructions therein; and for widening and rendering more commodious several of the said streets, lanes, and public passages," under the management of 119 commissioners, a clerk, and a surveyor; 50 Geo. III., c. 27 (local); 7 Geo. IV., c. 120, intituled, "An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving the town and parish of Sunderland near the Sea, in the county of Durham, for removing the market, and for otherwise improving the said town," under 172 commissioners, a clerk, and a surveyor; 32 Geo. III., c. 90 (Wearmouth Bridge Act); 54 Geo. III., c. 119 (local); and 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 103. The Borough Act came into operation on Wednesday, August 27, 1851. Parts of the Public Health Act are incorporated in it; and it is to be carried out by the corporation, who are thereby constituted a local board of health. It repeals the first, second, third, and fifth of the above recited acts, and vests the property of the commissioners under the first five acts in the corporation. With this act are incorporated "The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847;" "The Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847;" and "The Town Police Clauses Act, 1847." It provides for the conversion of sewage into manure, and makes the corporation indictable for non-repair of highways; turnpike tolls not to be taken, and highway rates not to be assessable in the borough. The lighting of Monkwearmouth and Monkwearmouth Shore under the general act is to cease. An appeal

may be made to the General Board of Health against a determination by the corporation; and no improvement is to be proceeded with before determination made. The proceeds of any sale of premises are to be credited to the district which bore the expense of purchasing such premises. Rates are not to be made for longer than a year, nor retrospectively. The expense of repairing highways is to be the first charge. Rates are not to be greater than 2*s*. 6*d*. in the pound per annum; and their amount may include expenses of raising the same, and, as regards improvement rate, interest on outlay. Remedies are provided for the recovery of rates. The corporation are to keep distinct accounts for the bridge, the water-works, the Sunderland district, the East Bishopwearmouth district, the West Bishopwearmouth district, and the Monkwearmouth district. The act is not to extend to the farm called Simonside, nor to any lands or tenements in the township of Monkwearmouth, distant more than one mile in a direct line from the centre of Wearmouth Bridge; and in case the corporation, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, purchase the Sunderland water-works, this act shall be put in force for such purposes as relate to the supply of water in all places within the limits of "The Sunderland Water Works Act, 1846." Saving clauses are inserted, reserving the rights of the corporation, the Sunderland Water Company, the Sunderland Corporation Gas Company, and the Bishop of Durham.

The corporation thus became the sole authority for managing the local affairs of the town; all the previously existing commissions being merged in it, except the River Wear Watch Commission, which had been established under a special act of parliament, not interfered with by the Improvement Act. The various officers under the old commissions, who were not continued in their offices, were, by the act of parliament, secured compensation, by way of annuity, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury.

The following is a list of the mayors of Sunderland:—

Andrew White, January 1, 1836; the same, November 9, 1836; Richard Spoor, 1837; Joseph Simpson, 1838; Joseph Brown, M.D., 1839; Richard White, 1840; Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., 1841; Andrew White, 1842; Robert Burdon Cay, 1843; James Allison, 1844; Robert Brown, 1845; the same, 1846; Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., 1847; Joseph Simpson, 1848; William Ord, 1849; William Mordey, 1850; James Hartley, 1851; the same, 1852; Samuel Alcock, 1853; Anthony John Moore, 1854; the same, 1855.*

* ANTHONY JOHN MOORE.—Mr. Moore, says the author of "Public Men of the North," is a bright and striking example of what assiduity and character can accomplish. He had no imposing connections

about him, to aid his fortune at the commencement of his career. He served his clerkship as a solicitor under Mr. Stephenson; and, when he sought clients on his own account, his courtesy, blandness, dili-

On August 31, 1851, a massive gold chain, purchased by a subscription promoted by the ladies of Sunderland, was presented to the mayor, to be worn by him and his successors on official occasions. Shortly afterwards, by a further subscription, an elegant badge was added. It bears the arms of the corporation on an oval shield of vermilion enamel, on which is quartered the sextant in gold. The crest is an emerald globe; and the border, which is of purple enamel, bears the following inscription in gold letters:—"THE MAYOR OF SUNDERLAND." At the foot of the badge hangs an emerald star, having in the centre a brilliant diamond of the first water, the whole set in standard gold. This elegant piece of jewellery was designed by Mr. Oliver, architect, and is valued at 55*l*.

THE TOWN MOOR.

It has been conjectured, with some degree of plausibility, that the borough of Sunderland was incorporated, and the Town Moor granted to the burgesses, at some remote period, by one of the Bishops of Durham; as, in the earliest charter extant, that of Bishop Pudsey in the 12th century, "it was permitted to the burgesses to enjoy their common pasturage *as had been originally granted to them*, and the boundaries were ordered to be perambulated."

This ancient common of the people of Sunderland is mentioned in 1681, in the rolls of the court baron and view of frank pledge of the borough:—"That the Freemen and Stallingers, and widdowes, having any interest in the Towne Moore, doe repaire and pave that part of the High Street, belonging to the Towne Moore and Comon ground fold within six months," on paine, &c., 39*s*. 11*d*.

In 1719, when the act was passed for making Sunderland a distinct parish, the Town Moor was divided by stone walls in three parcels, then named the Great Moor, the North Moor, and the Intake. It was upon the latter portion that the church was erected and the church-yard enclosed. Though the act reserves the rights of the bishop, no allusion is made in it to those of the Freemen and Stallingers. In the accounts of the "Grassmen," 1718, are charged, "Expenses on Engi-

neer Fawcett and John Nesham, when the sett out the church-yard ground, 2*s*. 7*d*. To the Hird a drink 2*d*. For repairing the spaw-well, 2*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*." In 1719, "Paid a man for taking up some dung nigh the church, when the Bpp. came to consecrate it, 8*d*." In 1720, "To sending the bell about to forbid the bowlers, 6*d*." In 1722, "Received by the *bouths* on the moore (probably during the fair), 2*l*. 4*s*."

From time immemorial the Town Moor was appropriated for public convenience, recreation, and enjoyment. The fishermen claimed the right, from ancient usage, of drying their nets upon it; the inhabitants generally used it for drying and bleaching their linen; its banks afforded a pleasant promenade; and its turf a desirable place for the sports of youth. In order that these advantages might be enjoyed in safety, the dangerous practice of bowling on the Moor was abolished. A lofty flag-staff, which stood at the north-east corner, beside the barracks, was frequently removed, and at length taken away altogether, in consequence of the encroachment of the sea. A pond near the southern extremity was used as a watering place for horses, and by the young for the navigation of their fleets of tiny ships, many of them neatly and correctly rigged. Near the sea-bank was a spa-well, the waters of which were said to possess medicinal virtues, but which was washed away by the sea in the early part of the present century. In July, 1849, during the excavation of the South Docks, a spring of water, strongly impregnated with sulphur and saline substances, was discovered gushing, in three strong feeders, out of a rock at the bottom of the south-east corner of the dock, and was identified with that which had disappeared from the Moor.

The inroads of the sea on the east are now prevented by the Docks, which form a barrier along the whole extent of the Moor; but this tract of land, formerly containing 50 acres, is now but a fraction of what it formerly was. A large area to the northward is occupied by the barracks, and by cottages and buildings erected on plots of ground from time to time taken possession of by individuals; whilst the Durham and Sunderland railway has more recently occupied a considerable portion, and cut off what remains to the east of it, which can only be approached by a low dirty archway

gence, and good sense readily found them. He was liberal in his politics—a Whig and something more. When the corporation was obtained under the Municipal Act of 1835, Mr. Moore became an active and prominent member of the town council. He spoke on public occasions clearly and sensibly, and the liberal politicians found him an active and effective ally. Mr. Moore is well known as having

been mainly instrumental in the formation of some of the principal public companies of Sunderland; and his exertions in support of the new gas and water companies have been rewarded in the most handsome way. He is, however, unaffected by honours and prosperity, and is now as tranquil and unobtrusive as when he left the desk of Mr. Stephenson.

beneath the line. Two open drains, four or five feet wide, convey the refuse of the town, by winding routes across the Moor, to the sea; and other nuisances deface a tract what might be an ornament to the town.

Much of this state of things has been attributed to the herbage of the Moor being held by the ancient corporation of Freeman and Stallingers, an irresponsible and self-elected body. In reply to this, they observe, "that the altered position of the property is not of the Freeman's seeking, but has been brought about entirely by the increased and still increasing trade of the town." Their claims, however, have not been always unopposed. One case of dispute has already been noticed. In 1814, the fishermen of Sunderland alleged the Moor to be their property, in consequence of their having for centuries dried their nets upon it. In order to try their right, they impounded a horse, grazing upon the Moor, belonging to George Robinson, Esq., one of the Freeman. In an action, *Robinson v. Thurlbeck* and others, a verdict was given for the plaintiff; but no title was necessary to be proved by Mr. Robinson (as one of the Freeman) to sustain his action, the onus of shewing a right lying upon the fishermen to justify their act, the legality of which they failed to establish.

After this, the Moor was claimed by the parish, under an agreement made in 1819, in which part of the Freeman and Stallingers and the fishermen concurred in relinquishing their rights in it for the benefit of the parochial rates. But though this agreement was made at a public meeting of the inhabitants, and in some degree ratified by leases afterwards granted by Freeman, reserving the rent for the benefit of the poor (see p. 453), yet the Freeman and Stallingers as a body did not admit the arrangement to be binding upon them, as it was not consented to by every member of their corporation. In 1828, a number of the inhabitants of the town presented a petition to Bishop Van Mildert (who, as lord of the manor, or as having *jura regalia* in the county palatine, was considered to be legally entitled to the soil of the Moor), praying him to adopt such proceedings as might bring the rights of the Freeman and Stallingers to a fair trial and final decision; but his lordship, under the direction of his advisers, declined to interfere until their title to be a corporation should be first tried by an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. The Court of King's Bench was accordingly applied to in the following year, and a rule granted against Ogden and four others, to shew cause why such an information should not be filed. After a

long argument on both sides, the court decided that in the absence of sufficient evidence to shew that the Freeman and Stallingers exercised or claimed to exercise jurisdiction over the inhabitants at large, an information would only lie in the name of the attorney general; and the rule was discharged, each party paying their own costs.

In June, 1835, Bishop Van Mildert granted a wayleave lease across the Moor to the Durham and Sunderland Railway Company, at the yearly rent of 96*l*.

In 1837, an action was tried at Durham, *Baxter v. Mann* and others, in which the right of the Freeman and Stallingers, as the substantial defendants, came indirectly in question. In opposition to the Freeman and Stallingers, the fishermen set up a claim; but it was not proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the latter had a better right than their opponents. The Freeman and Stallingers there also claimed in a corporate character, and put in several leases, some under their corporate seal, to show that they had never personally or in their individual capacity exercised any rights of common, but had always acted as a body, by granting corporate leases of the pasturage, and receiving the rents into the corporate funds, which, it was alleged, were distributed for public and charitable purposes only.

In the mean while, the mayor and common council of the borough of Sunderland considered themselves, by virtue of the statutes by which they were constituted, as "the legitimate successors of the corporation of the ancient borough of Sunderland, by whatsoever style that body was designated;" whilst the Freeman and Stallingers argued that as they did not come within the operation of any of the municipal acts, their property could not be affected. "They claim the absolute freehold of the property, and, in support of that claim, have, for the last 100 years, granted leases of various parts for building purposes, not to private individuals only, but in one instance to government [alluding to the barracks], who were not likely to treat with parties who were not legally seised, and it is manifest the Freeman could not have granted these leases if they had only been entitled to the herbage."

In 1847, portions of the Town Moor and of the sea shore in front of it were taken by the Sunderland Dock Company, under the compulsory powers of an act of parliament, for the purpose of making their docks; and the purchase money, 3,500*l*., duly awarded for the said portions of the Town Moor, and the accumulations upon it, amounting, on the 19th November, 1851, to 4,148*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*., was paid into the Court of Chancery to

an account entitled, "Ex parte The Sunderland Dock Company—The Account of the Freeman and Stallingers of the ancient Borough of Sunderland, The Lord Bishop of Durham, and the Honourable Charles Grey and the Right Honourable John George Brabazon, Earl of Besborough, or some or one of them, in respect of divers pieces or parcels of land, hereditaments, and premises situate at Sunderland near the Sea, in the county of Durham." The purchase money of 1,500*l.* for the sea shore amounted, with the accumulations, to 1,777*l.* 16*s.*, and was entered to an account entitled, "Ex parte The Sunderland Dock Company—The Account of Her most Excellent Majesty the Queen, in right of Her Crown, and the Right Honourable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works and Buildings, for and on behalf of Her Majesty, The Freeman and Stallingers of the ancient Borough of Sunderland, The Lord Bishop of Durham, The Right Honourable William Keppel Viscount Barrington, and The Honourable Augustus Barrington, and The Honourable Charles Grey, and The Right Honourable John George Brabazon, Earl of Besborough, or some of them, in respect of the sea shore and the bed and soil of the sea and land recovered from the sea in the parish of Sunderland near the Sea, in the county of Durham."

In 1850, a further portion of the Town Moor was taken by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, under the compulsory powers of an act of parliament, for the purpose of constructing the Peshier Branch Railway, and 3,410*l.* purchase money was also paid into the Court of Chancery to an account entitled, "Ex parte the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company—The Account of the Freeman and Stallingers of the ancient Borough of Sunderland, and the Bishop of Durham, or one of them, in respect of six acres two roods and twenty perches of land, situate at Sunderland near the Sea, in the county of Durham."

The above sums were placed in Chancery in consequence of the Bishop of Durham putting in his claim, as lord of the manor of Houghton-le-Spring, to the soil and freehold of the Moor, &c.; but the privileges of the inhabitants do not appear to have been mentioned by either of the companies. On August 7, 1849, a committee of the common council of the borough was appointed to inquire into the rights of the council as to the money deposited, and in any other property held by the Freeman and Stallingers.

In 1851, a bill was introduced into parliament, founded upon an indenture of bargain and sale, dated March 20 of that year, between the Freeman and Stallingers of the one part, and Christopher Bramwell, Richard Spoor, John Ritson, Richard Bradley, William Robinson, James Crosby, John Ward, Nathan Horn, Michael Willey, John Scott, Robert Fenwick the elder, and Thomas Wood (Freemen), William Kirk, John Spoor, William Young, William Nicholson, Robert Tate, Thomas Hunter, John Robson, John Barry, James Douthwaite, William Walker, Martin Moor, John George Robson, Edward Smith, Thomas Burdon Ward, Henry Bramwell, Charles Alderson, Robert Fenwick the younger, and Thomas Bradley (Stallingers), of the other part; wherein it was witnessed that, under the provisions of 39 Eliz. and 21 James I., the Freeman and Stallingers had founded an hospital or asylum "for the reception and maintenance, and for the education, according to the principles of the united Church of England and Ireland, of poor children whose fathers might be dead or suffering from confirmed lunacy or paralysis;" and that the aforesaid persons and their successors should be incorporated by the name of "The Principals and Governors of the Freeman's Orphan Asylum." To them were granted two portions of the Town Moor, which remained unsold, and the sum of 5,000*l.* which had been paid by the Sunderland Dock Company, in order that they might therewith build and furnish the said hospital or asylum on the Town Moor; the surplus to be invested in the public funds, and the interest applied in maintaining the same. The bill, however, was not passed during the session.

In the early part of 1851, the Freeman and Stallingers and the Bishop of Durham petitioned the Court of Chancery to determine who was entitled to the sum of 3,410*l.* paid in by the railway company; and the question of who were the owners of the six acres of land on the 1st of February, 1849, was agreed to be tried by an issue directed to a court of law. The case was tried at Durham on the 31st July, 1851, before Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams and a special jury; the Freeman and Stallingers being plaintiffs, and the bishop defendant. The verdict delivered was, "We find for the defendant, according to his lordship's direction, neither party having made out their title to our satisfaction." Each of the contending parties presented a further petition to the Court of Chancery, insisting that the effect of the trial had been to establish the right of the petitioners;

and Vice-chancellor Sir J. T. Kindersley, in giving judgment, March, 1852, directed a new trial on two issues; the one to try the right, and the other to try the fact of the possession. In the first case, the Bishop was to be the plaintiff, and the Freemen and Stallingers defendants; and in the other, this arrangement was reversed.

Shortly afterwards, the Freemen and Stallingers made offers to the bishop to compromise the dispute, which were accepted.* The Asylum Bill was again introduced into parliament in 1853. Against the measure, a petition was presented from the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough, in which they "claim to be entitled to the property which the Freemen and Stallingers of Sunderland possess, as the successors of the bodies incorporated by the ancient charters," and, amongst other things, "submit that such of the said lands as are still uninclosed should be left open, and your petitioners be authorised to improve and adapt the same for a place of public recreation for the inhabitants of the borough." A petition was also presented from a meeting of the inhabitants, praying the house not to grant powers to enable the Freemen and Stallingers at any time to build up any portion of the space still unoccupied by erections, even with the consent of the town council, as the clause stood in the bill. Certain alterations were made by the House of Lords, with the consent of the promoters, and which were considered satisfactory by a deputation from the town council; but that body continued to agitate for further concessions. The bill was eventually passed, and received the royal assent on the 15th of August, 1853.

It is intituled, "An Act to enable the Bishop of Durham and the Freemen and Stallingers of the Borough of Sunderland to give up their respective Interests in certain Lands and Mines, for the Purpose of endowing an Orphan Asylum at Sunderland, and of making better Provision for the Spiritual Wants of the Parish of Sunderland, and to enable such Asylum to acquire and hold additional Land, and to enlarge the Powers and to provide for the better Regulation and Management of the said Asylum, and for other Purposes." The short title is, "The Sunderland Orphan Asylum Act, 1853."

* On this subject, the Bishop, in a letter dated July 8, 1853, says, "On the part of the see, I was forced into a vexatious and costly litigation, which, though it has lasted three years, never brought any expression of sympathy, still less any promise of support, from any of the inhabitants of Sunderland. I found, at length, that if I did not submit to a compromise, all the funds would have been lost in an

This act provides that "The Principals and Governors of the Freemen's Orphan Asylum," above alluded to, shall be a corporation under the title of "The Principals and Governors of the Sunderland Orphan Asylum." This corporation may acquire and hold lands; the trustees of copyhold lands shall hold the same in trust for the corporation; and the lands set forth in schedules A and B, annexed to the act, with the coal, mines, and minerals under the same, are vested in the corporation in fee simple, for the Asylum, and for the purpose of providing for the spiritual wants of the parish of Sunderland, but subject to the charge of 31*l.* 10*s.* to the rector of Sunderland for the Gray School (see page 454). The several sums of 4,148*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, 1,777*l.* 16*s.*, and 3,410*l.*, paid into Chancery, shall, subject to the reservations made on their being deposited, be transferred to the corporation, who shall thereout satisfy and pay all the costs, charges, and expenses of the Bishop of Durham and the Freemen and Stallingers, incurred since 1846 in respect of the said monies and rights on the Town Moor: the Court of Chancery may order those costs to be taxed. The annual sum of 200*l.* shall be paid by the corporation to the Bishop, "to be applied in such manner as he, in the uncontrolled exercise of his discretion shall think fit, for or towards supplying the spiritual wants of the parish of Sunderland." If the rents of the Town Moor exceed 500*l.*, two-fifths of the excess shall be paid to the bishop, for the same purpose as the above. An account, up to the 5th of January in every year, is to be rendered by the corporation to the bishop. The right of nomination to the Gray Schools is transferred to the Principals and Governors of the Asylum. The Principals, 21 in number, shall be the rector and the mayor of Sunderland, two persons appointed by the bishop, five aldermen of the borough selected by the town council, and twelve persons appointed by the indenture of March 21, 1851. The acts of the Principals are to be valid, though the number may not be complete. If the number of Governors at any time be reduced below 18, the vacancies shall be filled up from the rate-payers of Sunderland. Persons contributing two guineas annually, or 20 guineas at one time, shall be Governors; and persons contributing less than those

unavailing contest. Therefore, in order to avoid this, I made the best terms I could for the town, surrendering what I still believe to be the just rights of the see. I repeat that it will be found that no further enclosure or cribbing is to be allowed on the Town Moor, nor any pits opened in it if it be found necessary to work the coal."

sums shall be entitled to vote at the election of children, but not to be members of the corporation. At meetings of the corporation, Principals are to have four votes, and Governors two; and at elections of children, they are to have additional votes in proportion to the amount of their subscriptions. Bye-laws may be made to regulate the privileges to be granted to subscribers. Power is given to invest the monies of the institution on mortgage; and estates mortgaged to the corporation shall, if the mortgagees release or they be purchased, be sold. Lands belonging to the Asylum may be leased for 21 years for husbandry or occupation, or for 99 years for building, at yearly rents, but without fines; and lands in mortgage to the corporation may be leased for 21 years. Mining leases in the Town Moor may be granted for 42 years, one-seventh of the rents from which is to be applied to the general purposes of the Asylum, and the remaining six-sevenths invested in government securities; the dividends from which to be also so applied. The treasurer's receipt is to be a good discharge. With the exception of half an acre for the school, and an acre and a half for the Asylum, all such parts of the Town Moor and lands comprised in schedules A and B as are situate to the west of the railway, and now uninclosed, shall remain open, "and no fence, erection, or building of any nature or kind whatsoever, shall be placed or erected by the corporation thereon, nor shall the surface of such parts of the Town Moor be broken or opened for any pit, quarry, brick-yard, or other purpose, nor shall the same parts be used for the deposit of timber, bricks, manure, ballast, or other materials, unless with the consent in writing in any of the cases aforesaid of the council of the borough of Sunderland, to be signified under the common seal of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of such borough." If the existing lease of the Barracks be determined, no building except warehouses shall be erected on the ground, unless with the consent of the council of the borough. The following are the schedules above alluded to:—

SCHEDULE A—"Firstly. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, part of Sunderland Moor, containing by admeasurement 20 A. 2 R. 36 P., or thereabouts, bounded in part by a road or way leading to Saint John's church, and formerly used as a ropewalk, and on other part by the wall inclosing the church-yard of the parish of Sunderland, on the north; by the railway and land belonging to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company on the east; by drawing to a point on the south; and in part by a public highway leading from the town of Sunderland, past the north side of the Octagon Cottage, to the sea beach; and in part on another portion of the wall of Sunder-

land church-yard, and the wall of Trafalgar Square, on the west and south-west, and which said piece or parcel of land is now in the occupation of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, or their under tenants, under a lease thereof granted by the said Freeman and Stallinger of the borough of Sunderland, dated the 21st day of August, 1835.

"And secondly. All that other piece or parcel of ground situate in the parish of Sunderland aforesaid, also part of Sunderland Moor, containing by admeasurement 1 rood and 37 perches or thereabouts, bounding on the barrack wall on the north, on the lands and works of the Sunderland Dock Company on the east and south, and on land belonging to the said Freeman and Stallingers, and now under lease to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company on the west; and part of which said last-mentioned piece or parcel of land was lately occupied by Messrs. Craven and Sons, and is now unoccupied, and other part thereof is now held by Mr. John Munro, under lease from the said Freeman and Stallingers.—J. S. ROBINSON."

SCHEDULE B—"All that piece or parcel of ground in the parish of Sunderland upon which is built a pottery, called the Sunderland Pottery, and other premises situate, lying, and being on the north side of the coney warren of Sunderland aforesaid, bounding on the road leading from the east end of Sunderland aforesaid, to the pier on the south, on premises formerly belonging to Christopher Thornhill, and now to Messrs. Wood, Robson, and Jonassohn on the north, on vacant ground on the east, and on a road leading from the High Street down to Thornhill's Wharf on the west; and which said pottery and premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. Dixon and Co., under lease from the said Freeman and Stallingers, dated the 10th day of September, 1835.

"All that other piece or parcel of ground, as now enclosed, situate in the borough of Sunderland, containing 7 acres, 2 roods, and 12 perches or thereabouts, together with the messuages and buildings thereon, now used as Sunderland barracks, and in the occupation of Her Majesty's troops, under lease from the said Freeman and Stallingers, dated the 1st day of January, 1844.

"All that other piece or parcel of ground, part of Sunderland Moor, now occupied by the railway and works of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, under lease from the Bishop of Durham and the said Freeman and Stallingers.

"All that other piece or parcel of waste ground, being part and parcel of the Town Moor, and situate, lying, and being near or adjoining to the south end or extremity of a certain piece of ground, formerly used as a ropery or ropewalk, and now used as a public road or way (being part of and situate at the west end of the said Town Moor), extending from the said road on the west to the parcel of ground next thereafter described on the east, with the messuage or cottage called the Octagon Cottage, and all other buildings now standing thereon, bounding on the said road and ground belonging to William Robinson, Esquire, on the west, upon a public high road leading to the sea shore on the north, upon a wall enclosing the property of the said William Robinson on the south, and upon the parcel of ground next thereafter mentioned on the east; and also all that other piece or parcel of waste ground, being part and parcel of the said Town Moor, situate, lying, and being at the east end of the said premises last hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth at the west end thereof 29 feet or thereabouts; and at the east end thereof 19 feet 3 inches or thereabouts; and in length from east to west 82 feet 9 inches or thereabouts; bounding on the said road leading from the town of Sunderland to the sea beach on the north; on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway on the east; on property belonging to the said William Robinson, and known by the name of the Hendon Lodge Property, on the south; and on the old

garden wall of the said Octagon Cottage on the west; and which said premises are now held by Christopher Bramwell, or his assigns, under lease from the said Freeman and Stallingers, dated the 7th day of March, 1850.

"All that other piece or parcel of ground lying to the east and north of a house called Hendon Lodge, formerly leased to Christopher Thompson Maling, Esquire, and afterwards to George Robinson, Esquire, and since to William Robinson, Esquire, his son; together with the several messuages and buildings now standing thereon; and which said premises are now held by Marshall Fowler and others, under lease from the said Freeman and Stallingers, dated the 6th day of June, 1850.

"All that other piece or parcel of ground situate and being in the borough and parish of Sunderland aforesaid, bounded by and immediately adjoining a public street called Coronation Street on the north, and from thence extending in irregular dimensions southwards, and is at the south end thereof 25 feet wide, and on the north end or side thereof 90 feet wide; together with the several ancient workshops, cottages, tenements, and premises erected and built thereon; and which said premises were lately held by John Kidson, under lease from the said Freeman and Stallingers, dated the 3rd day of November, 1841.

"All that perpetual annual ground rent of £5, secured upon, and issuing and payable out of certain lands and hereditaments in the parish of Sunderland, formerly belonging to the said Freeman and Stallingers, and now known as Trafalgar Square, and granted and conveyed by them by deed, dated the 31st day of October, 1839.

"All the remaining parts and parcels of Sunderland Town Moor aforesaid."

The first Principals appointed by the Bishop of Durham, under the powers of the act, were W. R. Robinson, Esq., of Silksworth, and James Laing, Esq., of Deptford House. On March 10, 1854, five of the Principals were appointed "park-rangers," in place of the "grassmen," whose duties were to look after the hedges by which the Town Moor was divided, and to see that no one encroached upon the Freeman and Stallingers' right of pasturage upon it.

In the Court of Chancery, January 27, 1854, a petition was put in for the Asylum for payment of 3,410*l.*, awarded as the value of six acres of Sunderland Moor. Mr. J. Summers, of Sunderland, put in a claim to the land, partly as owner and partly as an inhabitant of the town. For the railway company, it was contended that the parties with whom they had to deal had a defective title. The arbitrators had no power, and, in fact, made no declaration of right; but, there being disputes between the Freeman and the bishop, the

money was paid into court, and Mr. Summers then claimed a part of the land as owner, and, as to the rest, rights of walking over, drying clothes upon, and playing games upon, in common with others of the inhabitants, and pulled down a wall to try the right, which, at a meeting that took place, was characterized as a good old English mode of substantiating a claim. A litigation had ensued with Mr. Summers, and an injunction obtained, which was still pending. The act of parliament had saved the rights of all parties; but that, of course, left the question of title open. The Vice-chancellor said it appeared to him that the legislature having thought proper to direct that this money should be paid to the Orphan Asylum, and not that the court should make such order with respect to it as it should think fit, it was not competent to enter into the question of the rights of the parties, whether public or private. Those rights were expressly reserved by the act, and, therefore, it was difficult to see how the court could refuse to make the order for the Asylum. The railway company were ordered to pay costs.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

By the Reform Act, 2 Will. IV., c. 45, passed June 7, 1832, Sunderland was created a new borough, with the privilege of returning two members. For its parliamentary boundary, see page 395. The results of the successive elections have been as follow:—

WILLIAM IV.

December 12 and 13, 1832, there were four candidates, viz.:—Sir William Chaytor, Bart., of Witton Castle; the Hon. Capt. George Barrington, R.N., brother to Viscount Barrington, and at that time one of the Lords of the Admiralty; David Barclay, Esq., of Bletchworth Castle, Surrey, and of London, merchant, brother-in-law to Sir Hedworth Williamson; and Alderman Thompson, of London.* At the close of the poll, the numbers were—for Chaytor, 697; Barrington, 525; Barclay, 404; Thompson, 322. 1,132 electors polled.

* ALDERMAN THOMPSON was the son of James Thompson, Esq., of Kendal, Westmoreland, and married, in 1817, Emilia, second daughter of Samuel Homfray, Esq., formerly M.P. for Stafford. Mr. Thompson was alderman of the city of London, and Lord Mayor in 1828-9, a director of the Bank of England, deputy-lieutenant for London, treasurer of King's College, president of Christ's Hospital, &c. He was some time chairman of the committee at Lloyd's, but resigned on the subscribers expressing themselves dissatisfied with his having joined the Sunderland Shipowners' Mu-

tual Assurance Association. Mr. Alderman Thompson sat for Callington from 1820 to 1826, for London from 1826 to 1832, for Sunderland from 1833 till September, 1841, and afterwards for Westmoreland. He was an eminent iron-master and shipowner; and at his decease, March 10, 1854, his real and personal estates, amounting to not less than one million and a half pounds sterling, were inherited by his only daughter, married to the Earl of Bective, eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort in the peerage of Ireland, and Lord Kenlis of the United Kingdom.

In consequence of continued ill health, Captain Barrington was unable to take his seat, and having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, a new writ was issued. The election took place on the 2nd and 3rd of April, 1833, at the close of which the numbers were—Thompson, 574, of whom 220 were of Sunderland parish, 329 of Bishopwearmouth, and 25 of Monkwearmouth; Barclay, 556, of whom 74 were of Sunderland, 253 of Bishopwearmouth, and 229 of Monkwearmouth. 1,130 electors polled.

Parliament having been dissolved, an election took place on the 6th and 7th of January, 1835; when Sir William Chaytor, Alderman Thompson, and Mr. Barclay again offered themselves as candidates. Thompson polled 844; Barclay, 708; and Chaytor, 390; the total number of electors polling being 1,103.

VICTORIA.

July 26, 1837, was the polling day for the first election under Queen Victoria; when Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Andrew White were candidates. At the close of the poll, the numbers were—for Thompson, 688; White, 628; and Barclay, 511.* 1,149 electors polled.

* On September 7, 1837, (on which day the Monkwearmouth Docks were opened,) a silver chalice, weighing 66 ounces, purchased by a penny subscription, was presented to David Barclay, Esq., by the non-electors of Monkwearmouth, as a token of their respect, and of their regret that he did not represent the borough in parliament. In his reply, Mr. Barclay said, "This day, I consider, will prove an important day for the port of Sunderland; and I shall always couple with the event of this day the presentation of your memorial of friendship towards me. In subscribing my money towards that dock, I knew that I was contributing to that which would greatly augment the prosperity of your port, and particularly that part on the north side of the river. In speaking of this improvement, I may mention its having partly originated with myself. From my first coming to Sunderland, I always urged the advantage that wet docks would be to your trade; and I rejoice at being present at the opening of those docks, the benefits of which I so much anticipate, both in giving further employ to the working classes, and in the general prosperity of the borough.

† During the proceedings of this election, Sunderland was the scene of much excitement. After the declaration of the poll, the chairing procession was formed. His lordship was seated in an open carriage, drawn by four horses, with music, flags, &c.; and on arriving at Whitburn Street, Monkwearmouth, a dangerous riot commenced. Two of Mr. Attwood's flags were suspended from "the Reform Tavern," a public house kept by a person named Edward Liddle. In passing, the crowd booted and hissed, on which a volley of stones, half the size of bricks, was thrown from the upper story of the house into the procession, seriously injuring several individuals. One of the missiles hit Lord Howick on the right hand; and Mrs. Bell, who was in another carriage, was struck on the arm. Exasperated at this proceeding, a portion of the crowd instantly threw back several of the stones; the landlord then presented a fowling-piece

On the dissolution of parliament in 1841, an election took place on the 30th of June. Three candidates offered themselves, namely, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. George Binns. Each having been nominated and seconded, a show of hands took place, which was decided to be in favour of Mr. Barclay and Mr. Binns. A poll having been demanded by Alderman Thompson, Mr. Binns declined proceeding to a poll, and Thompson and Barclay were declared duly elected.

Mr. Alderman Thompson having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, in order to become a candidate for Westmoreland, Lord Howick (now Earl Grey) and Matthias Wolverley Attwood, Esq., presented themselves as candidates. The poll took place on the 16th September, 1841; and on the 17th, Lord Howick was declared duly elected, the numbers being—for Howick 705; Attwood, 463; or 1,168 electors polled.†

On the elevation of Lord Howick to the peerage in 1845, two candidates came forward to contest the borough—George Hudson, Esq., of York,‡ and Col. T. P. Thompson, the celebrated Anti-corn-law leader, and the father of the movement. The election took place on Thursday, 24th August, 1845, and resulted

from the window of the upper room, and snapped the gun; but it only flashed in the pan. The house was now attacked, the windows and a great part of the furniture broken, and several of the spirit casks thrown to the ground. Sir Hedworth Williamson obtained possession of the gun, and, in the absence of a policeman, took the man into custody. A policeman having arrived, Liddle was conveyed to the station house. On examining the fowling-piece, no shot was found in it. Lord Howick was driven to Whitburn, the seat of Sir Hedworth Williamson. On the next day, the 18th, Liddle was brought before the magistrates, fined five pounds, and bound over to keep the peace for twelve months. Mr. Torbock, the owner of the property (the public house), subsequently applied for and obtained thirty pounds damages against the hundred.

‡ GEORGE HUDSON was born about the year 1800, at Howsham, a small village in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Hudson's father was a respectable farmer, and it was intended the son should follow agricultural pursuits. The father dying when George was about 16 years of age, the aspect of affairs was entirely altered, both as touching his expectations and occupation. Accordingly, he left the paternal roof, and was placed as an in-door apprentice with the late Mr. W. Bell, a linen draper in the city of York. His apprenticeship was marked by no features or circumstances differing materially from those experienced by other young men placed in a similar position. The great activity and energy, however, which he displayed, rendered him a great favourite with his employers. During his apprenticeship, he joined the Wesleyan Methodist community, and was a devout and constant attendant at their place of worship. On the conclusion of his apprenticeship, Mr. Hudson determined to proceed to London, to carve his way to fortune and fame. This, however, did not suit his employers, the business at that time being carried on under the names of Messrs. Bell and Nicholson. To induce him to remain, he was offered a small share in the business, which was at once accepted,

in the return of Mr. Hudson, by a majority of 128. The numbers polled were—Hudson, 626; Thompson, 498; gross poll, 1,124.

At the general election in 1847, the candidates were—George Hudson, George Barclay, and William Arthur Wilkinson, Esqrs. The nomination day was the 3rd of August, when the show of hands was in favour of Wilkinson and Hudson. At the close of the poll, the numbers were—Hudson, 878; Barclay, 646; and Wilkinson, 569. 1,322 electors polled.

An election took place on the 20th and 21st No-

and all intentions of proceeding to the metropolis abandoned. Mr. Bell having retired from the firm, the lucrative concern was conducted by Messrs. Nicholson and Hudson, and subsequently by Messrs. Hudson and Abbey. Between the years 1822 and 1827, Mr. Hudson continued the active, plodding, enterprising draper. During the latter year, however, an event occurred which made the embryo Railway Monarch a comparatively rich man. A very distant relative, Mr. Botterill, died in 1827; and on his will being opened, it was found, to the astonishment of the heir at law, many nephews, and as many nieces, that Mr. Hudson was the inheritor of nearly the entire fortune and possessions of the deceased, to the extent of 30,000*l*. Mr. Hudson now began to take a prominent part in public business. Active, sanguine in disposition, peremptory and ultra as a politician, of great and acknowledged business habits, and possessed of an iron frame and constitution, he laughed fatigue to scorn. About the year 1831 he was the leader of the Tory party at York. Having, by virtue of his newly acquired wealth, advanced in the estimation of his party, he soon began to participate in those municipal honours which that party had the power of conferring. Immediately after the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, he was returned to the town council, and elected Lord Mayor for two successive years; and on his retirement from office, he was presented by his friends with a handsome service of plate. On the formation of the York Union Banking Company, Mr. Hudson became a shareholder, and was one of the original directors; and, soon afterwards, he took an active part in the formation of the York and North Midland Railway, in which he commenced his noviciate in railway matters. He was chairman in the undertaking, as also in the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, the Midland and Eastern Counties, &c. The most surprising success appeared to attend every undertaking with which he was connected; and nearly the whole body of the railway world eventually threw their fortunes into his lap. Not only did Hudson's railways stand higher than any others in the market, but the dividends rose higher and higher each ensuing pay-day, and numerous branch-lines attested the vigorous management of the potent chairman. Stupendous bridges, embankments, and tunnels were constructed across rivers, over valleys, and through mountains; whilst hundreds of his friends made fortunes rapidly. A grateful body of shareholders purchased and presented to him the splendid house at Albert Gate; and the title of "RAILWAY KING" was, by common consent, conferred upon him. There seemed to be no limit to his own accumulated wealth. Such a man was a desirable representative for the borough of Sunderland, then threatened with the powerful competition of neighbouring ports. His countenance and assistance procured the completion of those magnificent docks which promise to be the salvation of the trade of the town. The position which he had now attained in society brought him in contact with many of the highest in the land. His soirees were nightly attended by the loftiest aristocracy, and even

member, 1847, in consequence of the retirement of Mr. Barclay. The candidates were, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., and William A. Wilkinson, Esq. The show of hands was in favour of Wilkinson. At the close of the poll on the following day, the numbers were—Williamson, 707; Wilkinson, 578; total polled, 1,285.

At the general election in 1852, the nomination took place on the 10th July, when George Hudson, Henry Fenwick, and William Digby Seymour,* Esqrs., were the candidates. The show of hands was in

royalty participated in his brilliant hospitalities. During all this, he continued to bestow his still unwearied attention on public boards, parochial meetings, and railway enterprizes; whilst prosperity and popular favour seemed to follow in his train. At length, however, the tide reached its height; a crisis arrived; and the suspicions of the public, once directed against its idol, were fanned up into a state of bitterness as fulsome as the adoration with which the Railway King had formerly been regarded. An address of respect and confidence was presented to Mr. Hudson from a number of his admiring and grateful constituents at Sunderland; but its effect was lost amidst the roar of attack which was poured upon him by the press on all sides; and the report of the York committee of inquiry confirmed previous statements. In that document, the once great chairman and director was accused of appropriating to his own use the shares and funds with which he was entrusted. "On the 5th of March, 1845," it is stated, "a board of directors, consisting of Messrs. Hudson, Davis, Richardson, and Plews, placed 2,000 shares at the entire disposal of the chairman. They were worth 21*l* premium, being equivalent to a bonus of 42,000*l*." It was also stated that Mr. Hudson had pocketed 38,500*l*, as profit made on about 10,000 tons of iron bought by him as chairman, and sold to the company on a rise of the market; and other enormous discrepancies were enumerated. The consequence of these disclosures was, that the quotations of all the lines over which he had so spiritedly and successfully presided, fell very low in the stock market. The York and Berwick line, the 25*l*. shares of which had stood a few months before at 36*l*. each, now sunk to 15*l*. per share; and the others fell in proportion. The immediate result of the inquiry was a demand made by the committee upon Mr. Hudson for 300,000*l*., which was refused; and the Court of Chancery was resorted to. Reports having arisen that Mr. Hudson was about to emigrate to America, a compromise was come to for about 90,000*l*. Various litigations have since arisen between railway companies and Mr. Hudson; but subsequent elections at Sunderland have continued him in the representation of the borough, the interests of which have ever found in him a faithful and zealous advocate and supporter.

* WILLIAM DIGBY SEYMOUR.—Mr. Seymour was born at Clifton, Connemara, County Galway, Ireland, in 1822, and is the third son of the Rev. Charles Seymour, late vicar of Kiltonan (a younger son of the Seymours of Ballymore Castle, County Galway). William Digby Seymour was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, which he entered at the age of 14. Here he won classical honours, and, on graduating, obtained an ethical moderatorship. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1846, travels the northern circuit, and on the retirement of G. H. Wilkinson, Esq., of Harperley Hall, was appointed to the Recordership of Newcastle. Mr. Seymour married, in 1847, Emily, second daughter of Joseph John Wright, Esq., of Sunderland.

favour of Seymour and Hudson; and a poll was demanded for Mr. Fenwick. At the close on the following day, the numbers were—for Hudson, 866; Seymour, 844; and Fenwick, 654.

Mr. Seymour having vacated his seat for Sunderland by accepting the recordership of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, his re-election was opposed by Henry Fenwick, Esq., of South Hill. The nomination took place on New Year's Day, 1855; and, at the close of the poll on the following day, the numbers were—for Fenwick, 956; Seymour, 646; total polled, 1,602.

Sunderland is one of the polling places for the Northern Division of the county of Durham. It is also the centre of a revising barrister's district, which comprises the following townships:—Bishopwearmouth, Bishopwearmouth Pans, Burdon, Dawdon, Ford, Fulwell, East and Middle Herrington, West Herrington, Hylton, Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, Offerton, Ryhope, Seaham, Seaton and Slingley, Silksworth, Southwick, Sunderland near the Sea, and Tunstal.

COURTS, POLICE, &c.

THE Bishop of Durham's *Court Baron* exercises jurisdiction over the ancient borough of Sunderland. The lease of this court has been held for nearly 170 years by the family of Lambton, of which the present Earl of Durham is the representative. The following notice will convey an idea of its powers:—

"COURT BARON OF SUNDERLAND.—In pursuance of a precept, dated the 1st of July inst., under the hand and seal of Anthony John Moore, steward of the Right Hon. John George, Earl of Durham, to me directed, I do hereby give notice to all freeholders and others, who owe suit and service at the said court, that they be and appear at the Justice Room, in the Exchange Buildings, within the borough of Sunderland, on Tuesday, the 21st day of July inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the same as anciently they have done, upon pain of amercement.

"Summonses for debts, nuisances, assaults, trespasses, &c., will be issued on application to me, as under.—Dated this 2nd day of July 1840.—G. WILKINSON, Greeve, South Street, opposite Wear Street, Bishopwearmouth."

The *Halmote*, or *Copyhold Court*, for the Manor of Houghton-le-Spring (see HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING), was held for Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, and Bishopwearmouth Pans, for the first time, October 23rd, 1851,

He is author of an *Address on the Genius and Study of Rhetoric*, of a treatise entitled "How to employ Capital in Western Ireland," and issued a pamphlet in defence of Mr. Hudson, at the time that gentleman was the subject of attacks by the press in reference to his transactions in railway undertakings.

in the County Court Room, Sans Street. When the property of the see of Durham was sold, under the authority of the parliament, the manor of Houghton and borough of Sunderland were purchased, November 9, 1649, by Colonel George Fenwick, of Brinkburn Priory, Northumberland, for £2,851 9s. 6d. (see vol. i., p. 75). Colonel Fenwick held a halmote court at Houghton-le-Spring in the year of his death, 1656, under his parliamentary title as lord of that manor. On the restoration of King Charles II., the manor of Houghton and borough of Sunderland, reverted, along with all the previous possessions of the see, to the Bishop of Durham.

The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Sunderland are copyholders of the manor of Houghton, in right of their corporate property, the police court, &c., for which they are enrolled in their corporate names. Property at Building Hill, the baths and wash-houses at Hendon Row are also of copyhold tenure under the manor of Houghton. The whole of the water-side property, from the Old Custom-house, at the west end of the Low Quay, Sunderland, including the works of the Commissioners of the River Wear on the east, are copyholds, granted by Tobias Matthew, Bishop of Durham, to Ralph Bowes, Esq., of Barnes, who was admitted as tenant on the 8th day of March, 1601, in the 43rd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at the yearly rent of 10s., payable to the bishop and his successors at the feasts of Pentecost and Martinmas. From the descendants of Bowes, this copyhold passed to Walter Ettrick, Esq., collector of the customs at Sunderland; and the Ettricks conveyed it, at various times, to the river Commissioners. A portion of it, now held by Messrs. Wood, Robson, and Jonassohn, was described, at the halmote court held October 23, 1851, as bounded by the waste of Sunderland Town Moor, which was explained as the waste upon which Sunderland pottery stands, belonging to the Bishop of Durham as lord of the manor of Houghton.

The existence of these copyholds was not adduced by the grieve at the trial between the bishop and the Freemen and Stallingers, respecting the Town Moor, in 1851.

Several regulations of the copyhold court, which had nearly become obsolete, were revived on the appointment of Joseph Davison, Esq., as deputy steward of the manor. No court had ever been held at Sunderland previous to the 23rd October, 1851, at which Mr. Davison called the attention of the copyholders to the tenure by which they held their property. He stated,

that "this court was called the Halmote or Copyhold Court, and was the court of the lord of the manor, where the differences, either between the lord and his tenants, or between tenant and tenant, were in ancient times adjusted and determined, and where all transactions relative to the copyhold tenants of the manor were completed and registered. The copyhold tenants of the manor will, by an inspection of their surrenders, find that they hold their estates according to the custom of the court, and rendering therefore yearly, as was wont to be rendered, and doing to the lord and the neighbours the duties and services accustomed. And now to inquire what acts of the copyholder will be deemed a breach of the conditions by which he holds his estate, and will amount to a forfeiture of it. If the copyholder be attainted of treason or felony, or be outlawed for a capital crime, his copyhold is immediately forfeited to the lord. If he convey or alien his copyhold by deed, or in any other manner than by surrender, such an act, being incompatible with the nature of his tenancy, is a forfeiture; so likewise he incurs a forfeiture if he leases his tenement for more than one year without license. Another cause of forfeiture is the denial or refusal by the copyholder of the services of right due to the lord. If the tenant in open court expressly disclaims being tenant to the lord, or if he declares he owes him no services, and consequently refuses to render any, these are evident acts of forfeiture. So likewise if, when in court, he refuses being sworn on the homage, or if, when duly sworn, he refuses to present according to his oath, or if, being personally summoned, he perform not his suit and service, without alleging a sufficient cause, a forfeiture will be incurred. A forfeiture will also be incurred by the copyholder committing wilful waste upon his tenement, or by felling timber (except for the necessary repair thereof), and either selling or applying it for or towards the repair of other tenements, without due license obtained for that purpose. And as the copyholder can only fell such timber as shall be necessary for, and shall be used in, the repairing of his tenement, so also is he precluded from digging or working the mines therein, he being merely entitled to the profits of the surface, and having no right to the soil or mines, nor to the wastes and minerals, which are the freehold and property of the lord. Upon the death likewise of the copyholder, the heir is bound, upon three proclamations at three several halmote courts, to come in and be admitted to his copyhold. If he fail to do so, the estate comes to the lord by forfeiture or escheat."

In pursuance of these regulations, the grieve, on the following day, presented Christopher Bramwell, Esq., for working clay out of his copyhold estate at Hendon. Mr. Bramwell expressed surprise at the proceedings, as no such claims had been set up before. He could prove that for 50 years the clay had been worked without any license from the bishop; and to forfeit his estate without notice and evidence would be monstrous. The verdict of the jury was, that Mr. Bramwell had worked the clay, but that there was no evidence that the same was contrary to the custom. The next presentation was against the Earl of Durham, for conveying his copyhold ground by deed instead of surrender; but as no evidence was forthcoming, the case was dismissed. Dr. Tatham, Col. Beckwith, Mr. Johnson Oates, and some others, were presented for similar breaches of the custom, but the presentments were dismissed.

The vexatious right of *heriot*, or of taking the tenant's best beast, is not exercised on the bishop's manor.*

At the halmote court held at Houghton-le-Spring, May 9, 1853, a third proclamation was made for the heirs of 313 deceased trustees of copyholders in Bishopwearmouth, from which it appeared that 112 heirs of trustees had been admitted to copyholds in Bishopwearmouth since the first proclamation was made for them at the court held in October, 1851; but a majority of the solicitors of Sunderland, whilst allowing the necessity of the admissions, in order to make perfect titles to the copyhold properties, objected to the form of them, as laid down by the steward. This dispute was ultimately carried to the Court of Queen's Bench, where a rule *Nisi* for a mandamus was granted against the lord and steward of the manor of Houghton, to compel them to admit trustees in another form. This rule was argued before Lord Campbell and the other justices, when a form of admission was fixed upon as the future custom of the manor of Houghton, and the rule discharged.

The clause in the Copyhold Enfranchisement Act, alluded to in page 411, by which enfranchisement cannot be compelled by tenants until after the next admission of trustees, is likely to remain a dead letter amongst the small copyholders of this district; the

* An instance of the exercise of this right, in another place, has often been quoted, in which the lord of the manor, on the death of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., M.P., seized, as a heriot, Sir Gilbert's favourite horse, Sackbush, worth about three thousand pounds.

advantages to be derived not being worth the costs of the enfranchisement.

County Court.—The first court for the recovery of small debts was held in the Police Court, East Cross Street, before H. Stapylton, Esq., barrister-at-law, judge, on the 22nd April, 1847. Mr. W. H. Bramwell is assistant clerk. The townships within the jurisdiction of the court, and their respective distances in miles from it, are as follow:—Ford, 3; Fulwell, 3; Hylton, 4; Ryhope, 4; Southwick, 2; Sunderland; Tunstall, 2; Bishopwearmouth, 1; Monkwearmouth, 1; Monkwearmouth Shore, 1; and Wearmouth Panns, 1. The sittings are held on the last Tuesday and Wednesday but one of every month.

Petty Sessions were formerly held in the George Inn, as is exemplified by the old name of *Justice Trees*, given to the frontage of that establishment. After the erection of the old workhouse, to the east of Church Walk, the magistrates met in rooms provided for them in that building on every Friday. Prisoners were meanwhile locked up in "*The Cage*," a small cell, with a grated window on the south side of the *Back Lonin*, now Coronation Street.* Afterwards, the meetings of the magistrates were held in rooms provided for the purpose in the Exchange. The present justice-room is attached to the police station, East Cross-street, Bishopwearmouth; the magistrates are, the Mayor of Sunderland for the time being, Aldermen Alcock, Brown, Ord, Lindsay, and Mordey, with Edward Backhouse, William Bell, Walker Featherstonhaugh, R. Carr, James Hartley, Nathan Horn, George Hudson, Joseph Simpson, Henry Tanner, William Sedley Burn, and James Laing.

On June 15, 1841, the justices acting for the borough of Sunderland represented to John William Williamson, Esq., chairman, and the justices of the quarter sessions, "That in consequence of the changes in the district, no distinct understanding now exists as to the different parishes and townships to be considered within the limits of Sunderland, which has led to irregularities inconsistent with the interests of the public;" and they gave, as an instance, the case of a license having been refused in Sunderland, but granted on the same day at Houghton-le-Spring, the justices there not knowing of the previous application. They

*A row of leafless trees, to the west of this dungeon, were, for many years, used by the boys of "Young Sunderland," during the French war, as a depository or place of display, for the demolished hats of "French Doggers." The boys of the eastern and western parts of the parish distinguished each other by this obnoxious appellation, and daily contested the possession of the Town Moor with fists and stones;

therefore suggested the expediency of forming a new division, to be called "Sunderland Division," and to contain certain townships in the North Division of Easington Ward. The statement was taken into consideration at the sessions in October following, and the new division was formed as desired (see page 350).

The Police Court is at 27, West Wear Street, Bishopwearmouth. The Sunderland police first entered on duty on the 14th November, 1837. The number in 1851 was 66; the proportion of police to the population being about 1 to 1,000. Two houses have been arranged for corporation offices and mayor's chamber; and adjoining is the justice room, erected in 1842. Behind are rooms for the residence of policemen, and lock-up cells for prisoners detained for examination, who, on being committed, are sent to Durham jail. The superintendent, Mr. W. Brown, resides in a house adjoining the station. The whole of the premises are rented by the corporation.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

FORMERLY, the whole town was supplied with water from springs, the most remarkable of which was the Bodle Well. To this, and a few other pumps, the whole population of the town repaired for water; and it was usual for the inhabitants of Wearmouth Walk, and even further westward, to send their servants every evening, as a regular part of their work, to the Bodle Well for a skeelfull of water. A few houses in Bishopwearmouth had the advantage of private wells. The following announcement illustrates the manner in which many of the inhabitants were supplied:—

"LOW SPRING WATER AT THE IMPROVED PATENT ROPEY IN BISHOPWEARMOUTH.—The inhabitants of Bishopwearmouth are respectfully informed that they may now be supplied with excellent water, at the Improved Patent Ropery, in South-street, Bishopwearmouth, at a farthing a skeel on the spot, and by a water cart in a few days at a halfpenny a skeel, at their own houses. N.B. This water is found to make excellent tea water, and answers well for washing. Bishopwearmouth, 11th mo. 30th, 1820."

A public meeting was held, August 31, 1824, for the purpose of taking into consideration the practicability of supplying the town of Bishopwearmouth with water, when it was resolved to raise £5,000 in 200 shares of £25 each. Works were constructed at the head of

the juniors bringing supplies of the latter ammunition from the sea-side in their little carts and wheelbarrows, which were not unfrequently cut off by the belligerents of the opposite party. The hats, caps, and other trophies of the contending parties were condemned and appropriated without mercy. Hundreds of boys were daily engaged in these petty, but sometimes bloody contests.

Fountain Street, where the water is raised by two steam engines, of 40 and 29 horse power respectively, from a well 144 feet deep. Two reservoirs, each holding 100,000 gallons, supplied the town till the formation of new works in 1850; and they are still maintained in working order. The following circular was issued in 1836:—

“WATER COMPANY.—The Directors beg to acquaint the consumers that it is their intention to deepen the well, in order to obtain a more abundant supply of water, and that this operation cannot be carried on without, in a slight degree, rendering the water turbid. The consumers are however assured that the thickness will not be caused by anything injurious, and that the water may be safely drunk after allowing the sand (for it is nothing else) time to deposit itself. The Directors further assure the consumers that every means will be used to expedite the work. July, 1836.”

The capital was enlarged, and new works constructed, under the power of an act obtained for the purpose in 1846. The new works are at Humbleton Hill, nearly two miles from Bishopwearmouth. There is one condensing engine of 130 horse power, and a reservoir holding 1,000,000 gallons. The engine is capable of working 10 strokes per minute, and delivers 105 gallons per stroke, or 1,050 gallons per minute, 63,000 per hour, 756,000 in 12, and 1,512,000 in 24 hours. The water is always on, day and night, in every part of the borough. The reservoir is 100 feet above the level of the road at Bishopwearmouth church gates, which gives a sufficient pressure to throw the water over the top of the highest house without the aid of fire engines. Pipes are laid in every street and lane in the town, and have been progressively extended to the Ballast Hills, Ayre's Quay, Deptford, and Southwick. The main pipe from the new works to the entrance of the town is 19 inches diameter; that down the High Street is 14 and 12 inches to Bridge-street, and 10, 9, 8, 7, and 6 inches to the docks, around which the pipes are laid for the shipping; the main, from near the Infirmary down the Borough Road to Hendon-street, Hendon-lane, &c., is 9, 8, 7, and 6 inches. About 8,000 tenants are supplied with water, at charges varying from 5s. to 30s. per annum, according to the rental, as stated in the overseers' books; the charges generally being more moderate than those of neighbouring towns. In some of the worst localities, the company have, at their own cost, put the pipes and necessary fittings into the houses, and collected 1d. per week from each family. The company's act contains the usual stipulations relative to persons supplying or taking water, &c., from the pipes without notice.

Fire-engines were for many years kept in the porch

of Sunderland church. There is now a house for the engines on Wearmouth Green. Some ingenious experiments have recently been made, with a view of rendering the street lamp posts available for fixing hose in cases of fire.

In consequence of a memorial received by the directors in 1851, requesting an extension of the works to South Shields, the necessary notices were given, and an act of parliament was obtained for carrying the project into effect. By this act, the name of the company is changed to “The Sunderland and South Shields Water Company;” and it is provided that the future capital of the enlarged company shall be £100,000, divided into two principal equal portions, one of which shall represent the interest of the Sunderland Water Company, and the other be distinguished as extension capital. The works of the South Shields Water Works, for which £28,000 was at first asked, were eventually purchased for £13,000; a sum considered beyond their intrinsic value, but given in consequence of the revenue being stated at £2,140 per annum. For the construction of new works at Fulwell, additional capital was raised by the issue of shares on the new portion of the undertaking.

SUPPLY OF GAS.

THE Sunderland Gas-light Company was established in 1823, in shares of £25 each; and the town was first illuminated with gas on the 9th of March, 1824. The cost of the works, which are situated at the foot of Russell-street, was about £8,000. They were purchased in 1831 by the Sunderland Subscription Gas Company, and considerably enlarged and improved in 1837. On December 14, 1844, the price of gas was reduced from 10s. per 1,000 cubic feet to 6s. 8d. There are three gas-holders, together capable of containing 102,000 cubic feet, with 75 retorts. The mains are about 20 miles in length.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Sunderland, held January 2, 1845, it was resolved to form a new company, to be called the Corporation Gas Company, with a capital of £8,000, in 1,600 shares of £5 each; and that, in the event of the borough corporation obtaining an act of parliament within six years from the establishment of gas-works, the works of this company should be sold to the corporation at cost price, with interest at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. After a strenuous opposition on the part of the Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland Commissioners, entailing an expense of

upwards of £3,000 on the promoters, an act of parliament was passed, June 18, 1846, incorporating the new company, who had previously offered to purchase the old works, first at £20, and afterwards at £30 for every £10 share.

The paid-up capital of the Corporation Gas Company is £32,000 on shares, the full sum authorized by the act; and £10,000 was borrowed on mortgage, all of which has been expended. The foundation-stone of the works at Ayre's Quay was laid on February 11, 1846; and the supply of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland was commenced in February, 1847. The works comprise beds for 80 retorts, (50 of which are set), capable of producing 280,000 cubic feet per diem. The hydraulic main is 20 inches in diameter; and the set of condensers, 10 inches in diameter, are sufficient for the condensation of about 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Two wet lime purifiers, 9 feet in diameter and 2 feet 9 inches deep, and two dry lime purifiers, are sufficient for the purification of a much larger quantity than is at present required. The station meter, with time-piece and tell-tale, are capable of registering 30,000 cubic feet per hour. Two gas-holders, 60 feet in diameter and 18 feet deep, contain together 100,000 cubic feet. The length of the mains, extending in every direction, is 26,026 yards, or nearly 15 miles. The leading mains from the works to the east end of Sunderland, and in some of the principal thoroughfares, are 12 and 10 inches in diameter; and the whole of the remainder, ranging from 8 to 1½ inches, are of sufficient size to supply any future consumption the particular locality may be likely to require. The gas is daily submitted to careful chemical tests, and is free from sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia. Its price is 4s. per 1,000 cubic feet. This company introduced the system of letting out meters to consumers at an annual rental, by which, and the reduction in price, the consumption of gas in the borough has been increased from five million cubic feet per annum (the average up to 1845) to upwards of forty millions.

The gas-works at Monkwearmouth were purchased by the Corporation Gas Company in August, 1845. The price to consumers, which had previously been 10s., 8s., and 7s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet, was reduced to 4s. The number of consumers consequently increased upwards of 200 per cent.; and the public lamps were also reduced from £3 10s. to £2 7s. 6d. each per annum. The length of the mains, extending into every street, is 7,880 yards, or about 4½ miles.

The public lamps on the south side of the river continued to be supplied by the old company previous to 1846, the charge was £3 12s. per annum for each, which was afterwards reduced to £2 10s. and £2 4s. 6d. The two companies were amalgamated in 1854.

SANITARY CONDITION.

IN 1847, during the discussion between the promoters of two competing improvement bills, Messrs. Rawlinson and Hoskins, surveying officers, appointed by government, sat four days to hear evidence, and made a formal inspection of the district. On the 11th of December, 1849, Robert Rawlinson, Esq., superintending inspector, under the direction of the General Board of Health, opened an inquiry into the sanitary state of the borough: the following gentlemen being present:—W. Ord, Esq., mayor; John Scott, Esq., R. Fenwick, Esq., P. Laing, Esq., Edward Backhouse, Esq., Dr. Brown. William Snowball, Esq., town-clerk, appeared on the part of the corporation, assisted by a committee, comprising Messrs. Ald. Brown, James Williams, G. S. Ranson, and others. For the Bishopwearmouth Paving and Lighting Board, Mr. C. Taylor, clerk, and Mr. Thompson, surveyor and treasurer to that Board. For the Sunderland Improvement Commission, Mr. Ald. Reed, Mr. John Watson, and Mr. Drysdale (surveyor and clerk of the Board), appeared. Mr. Cooper, (clerk), Thomas Moore, Mr. G. A. Middlemiss, and others, were present for the Highway Board. Mr. John Kidson for the commission acting under the River Wear Watch Act; Mr. Robert Smart (clerk and treasurer), Mr. J. Mounsey, Mr. R. Bowery, and Mr. T. B. Ord, for the Wearmouth Bridge Commission. Mr. J. S. Robinson (clerk), with Mr. John Scott (chairman), represented the River Wear commission; Mr. Robinson, with Mr. William Robinson (treasurer), appearing also for the Freeman and Stallingers. Dr. Brown and Mr. Mordey, in addition to attending as members of committees of the corporation, and the latter as a member of the Bishopwearmouth Commission, attended as the authors of a Report on the population and sanitary state of the town. Mr. W. Givens (agent), and Mr. Adamson, solicitor, for Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P., were present as representatives of the honourable baronet. Mr. C. T. Potts, the Rev. Mr. Morgan, incumbent, and Mr. H. Scott, attended on behalf of the inhabitants of Southwick. Mr. Cooper Abbs was present for the outlying districts of Monkwearmouth; Mr. W. Allison for the Paving and

Lighting Board of Monkwearmouth Shore. Mr. Thos. Meik and Mr. W. Drysdale attended as the authors of a Report on the drainage and sewerage of the town; Mr. Drysdale, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Moore, contributing a Report on the burial-grounds within the borough. Mr. W. B. Jameson was in attendance as the representative of Mr. Fawcett. There were several other gentlemen present, including Messrs. Alderman Sharp, Thomas Pratt, Thomas Burn, Joshua Wilson, Arnold Taylor, John Crozier, George Burnett, S. Alcock, James Hills, W. Dewar, Martin Moore, R. Bradley, H. A. Moon, Nelson Wake (registrars of Monkwearmouth), James Bruce (inspector of nuisances in Sunderland), John Cox (secretary of corporation gas company), the Rev. R. W. M'All (minister of Bethel chapel), and others.

In his report, Mr. Rawlinson observes, "Whatever want of foresight there may have been in the first builders of the town, there has been a most laudable anxiety on behalf of the new corporation, since its formation, to improve the town generally, as also to ameliorate the condition of the working classes. In fact, this feeling has been participated in by all classes since 1831-1832, when cholera ravaged the district."

With regard to the meteorology of the locality, he says, "The average annual rainfall at Sunderland is about 23 inches, whilst on the southern and western coast generally it is about 33 inches. The prevalence of south and west winds, which bring in a moist atmosphere from the Atlantic, is sufficient to account for the difference. On account of the cutting east winds in March, April, and May, the spring is later on the eastern side of the island than on the western, although there is no great difference in the average annual temperature. There is less vapour, and consequently less cloud, on the eastern than on the western side, and rain falls on some 30 more days in each year at Liverpool than at Sunderland; the proportion having been averaged at 178 days on which rain fell at Liverpool to 148 days at Sunderland.

"There is one set of conditions which ought not to be overlooked, as even a minimum rainfall may create a maximum amount of damp, and consequent sickness and inconvenience. The site on which the town of Sunderland stands has a rapid slope or fall towards the river, and the streets rise one above the other. Many of the yards, middens, and cesspools immediately adjoin the dwelling-rooms, and stand above the level of the floors, so that the subsoil is saturated with the foul

refuse percolating beneath the foundations, and putrid emanations are thus passed into the houses."

In a report on the population and sanitary condition of the borough, drawn up by Dr. Brown and N. Mordey, Esq., surgeon, they say that, taking the population of Bishopwearmouth parish at 34,000, and stating its area at 9,089,520 square yards, they find there is an average space for each individual of 260 square yards. Monkwearmouth parish, exclusive of Simonsides, contains 7,579,440 square yards; and, assuming its population at 15,000, there is an average of 505½ square yards to each individual. The area of Sunderland parish is 643,720 square yards, which, to a population of 17,000, gives an average of a small fraction less than 38 square yards to each individual. A simple calculation shows that an inhabitant of Monkwearmouth has 13 times as much space, and one of Bishopwearmouth 7 times as much, as one of Sunderland. Taking the year 1841, in which there was no epidemic prevalent, these gentlemen state that, out of a population of 56,607, the general mortality of the borough was 1,562, or 2·7 per cent.; whilst in Sunderland parish it was 3·4, in Bishopwearmouth 2·5, and in Monkwearmouth 2·4 per cent. Or, to present the matter in another point of view, an individual born in Sunderland parish, to spend his life in that parish will have a prospect of living 29 years and four-tenths of a year; one born in Monkwearmouth has a prospect of 41 and one-tenth of a year; while the prospect of life to one born in Bishopwearmouth is just 40 years.

Under the Borough of Sunderland Act, the mayor and common council are constituted the Local Board of Health for the town.

HARBOUR, PIERS, &c.

THE river Wear has been described in vol. i., page 103. The piers at its entrance form the harbour of Sunderland. In 1669, the king granted letters patent to Edward Andrew, Esq., to build a pier, and erect a light-house or light-houses, and to cleanse the harbour of Sunderland, and to raise contributions for that purpose. The same letters forbid all masters of ships from casting out ballast within six fathoms water, and within the space of one mile southwards and one mile northwards from the mouth of the harbour, with powers to the officers of the Admiralty and Vice-admiralty Courts to take cognizance of and punish offences.

Several successive acts of parliament have been obtained for the preservation and improvement of the port and river. The earliest is that of 3 George I.,

the preamble of which states that Sunderland "is well inhabited with rich and able merchants and tradesmen, and may be of great importance, as well for his majesty's service and revenue, as for the public benefit of the kingdom, having a port capable of containing many hundred sail, and very proper to be a nursery of able seamen" for the royal navy. The act proceeds to enumerate the causes which had conduced to injure the harbour, and alludes to the benefits derivable to the metropolis by the cheapness of coal consequent on improving the Wear; and it appoints commissioners for twenty-one years, seven to be a committee, with power to survey the port and river; to order all owners of wharfs and quays to keep them in repair, and flanked up to the shore above high-water mark, or in default, after six months' notice, to levy 5*l.* per month; to fine persons for casting out ballast in the river or harbour 5*l.* for each offence; and to levy 3*d.* per chaldron on the coal-owner, and 1*d.* on the fitter for every chaldron, to be applied towards rendering the river navigable towards New-bridge, and clearing away the great sands at the harbour-mouth. Coal, salt, and glass are mentioned as the chief exports; and coals used in manufacturing the two latter articles in the port are exempted from the above duties. The jurisdiction of the commissioners is described as extending "from the promontory or point called Souter Point, about two miles from Sunderland Bar towards the north-east, and so into the sea to five fathoms at low water, and from thence in a supposed direct line till it is fully opposite to that land called Ryhope Dean, about two miles from Sunderland Bar towards the south, and continued west from the said bar and limits up the said river to a certain place called the New-bridge, in the parish of Chester-le-Street, and from thence to the city of Durham." By the act of 1726, the commissioners were enabled to raise monies on the credit of the duties.

Little was done to improve the river till 1719, at which time the entrance was very intricate, and the two main channels were both very shallow. Works at the south pier were commenced in 1723, for the purpose of directing the full force of the current against the bar. In 1726, the pier was 300 yards in length, and had cost 20,000*l.* In 1737, a map, published by Burleigh and Thompson, shows the bad state of the entrance at that period.*

An act, passed in 1746, fixes the duties at 2*d.* per chaldron on all coals and cinders brought to the river

and delivered on board of ships, betwixt the New-bridge and Sunderland. At that period, 33 yards had been added to the length of the pier. In 1748, Labilye, the engineer at Westminster bridge, was called upon for his advice. He pointed out the principal causes of the state of the river, and suggested the contraction of the channel at the worst places, so as to increase the scouring force of the stream; deepening the Stell, a contracted but shallow part of the channel, by manual labour and by dredging engines; and constructing a north pier, so as to leave a distance of 200 yards between the point of that and the south pier. He stated, however, that "after all, as no man could foresee the consequences of erecting the north pier, if it caused a greater obstruction than it removed, it must be unbuilt and taken up." He recommended also throwing all the force of the stream into one channel, and cutting away the bar by ballast engines, cautioning the commissioners against ever permitting sluices or locks to be placed upon the river.

Mr. Vincent, of Scarborough, was appointed engineer to the commissioners in 1752. Mr. Robin succeeded him in 1755; and, under them, the south channel was so much improved that the north channel was warped up with sand. Mr. Smith, of Sheffield, proposed sundry further improvements in 1758. An act of parliament, passed in 1759, gives the commissioners power as far as Biddick Ford, and no further, and imposes 2*d.* per chaldron on coals or cinders brought to the river betwixt Biddick Ford and the city of Durham. The cost of the pier, in 1765, had amounted to 50,000*l.*, and it was estimated that its completion would cost as much more.

In Sanderson's history of the county of Durham, published in 1767, it is observed that, "were there an harbour deep enough (at Sunderland) to receive the ships which are now allowed to load in the road off at sea, or of the same burden as enter the river Tyne, it would greatly damage the trade of Newcastle. But the bed of the river Wear is so rocky, that it is thought *neither art nor money is able to make it navigable*, as the citizens of Durham have wished for many years."

In 1767, Mr. Wooler reported on Mr. Robin's plan of building moles on the north and south rocks, and the work was commenced, but, for reasons which do not appear, was speedily abandoned. The pier was much damaged by the high flood of November, 1771. In a Retrospective View of Sunderland Harbour, from

prietors on both sides of the river. The chief quays or staiths appear to have been on the north shore.

* This excellent survey is on one long sheet, 7 feet by 19½ inches; scale, 5 inches to 3,000 feet. The plan marks the whole of the pro-

the year 1755 to 1774, it is stated, "That the channel at the mouth of the harbour was so very narrow and shoal, that ships drawing only six or seven feet water were often prevented getting out to sea; and withal was so very crooked and oblique, that the wind, which served for conducting ships out of the harbour, was unfavourable for conveying them away to the southward, where almost the whole trade lies; and the wind that was fair to bring them from thence, was as unfavourable for their entering the harbour, especially when it blew hard southerly, which generally brought down the largest fleets. In such a case, it was hardly possible, with the most laborious efforts, to get more than six or eight ships, and those of no greater burthen than six or eight keels, or about 149 tons, into the harbour in one tide; but if the surges happened to run high, even these few were in the greatest jeopardy of being bulged in the Ham (a flat sand on which the sea ran most violently), and of receiving other considerable damage, by beating one against another as they struggled to get over the Stell. The dread of these impending disasters occasioned many ships to go past the port to Shields and load there, or else wait for an opportunity of coming back to Sunderland for their loading, which was a great obstruction to trade, as well as loss to the town and parts adjacent. In northerly winds, the sea rushed so furiously into the harbour that it was with much difficulty ships lying in the lower parts thereof could be held with all their cables out; and such as lay in the upper part, and at the north quay, were often sunk upon their own anchors, which were obliged to be carried out to hold them. Many keels suffered the same fate when dropping down to their respective ships upon the ebb." The remedies which had been applied were, the cutting $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep through a rock, extending 500 feet in length, and 180 in breadth, opening the mouth of the harbour, and altering the direction of the pier, thereby diverting the course of the waves to the north shore, where their strength was broken and exhausted; and providing suitable moorings for vessels, which superseded the further use of their anchors in the harbour. The Pann-sand, a "notorious obstacle," had been so far dragged away as to allow keels to pass at low water, and ships at high water. The benefit of building the pier consisted not only in improving the channel, but

in providing about four feet additional depth of water; so that "ships from 12 to 14 keels, or about 270 tons burthen, that formerly could but take in from four to six keels, or about 106 tons, within the harbour, now go out to sea full laden." These advantages produce a "prodigious saving in the articles of extra keel-dues, trimming, and an immense quantity of coals which inevitably drop down and are lost between the ships and keels when casting at sea."

Mr. Robert Shout was appointed engineer in 1779; and, in 1780, Mr. Smeaton's advice was sought, who recommended the prolongation of the pier on Mr. Shout's plans. The preamble to an act of parliament, passed in 1785, states that the east end of the pier had become ruinous, and in danger of falling, and that it was necessary to take it down and rebuild it in a different direction, less exposed to the sea and land floods. The consequence of this constant extension of the south pier, however, seems to have been the washing up of sand into the harbour mouth, which was so choaked up in that year that scarcely a light ship could enter. Mr. Shout suggested that a temporary wooden pier should be constructed, and run across the old channel, which at that time extended as far as the north beacon, in order to contract it, and enable the ebb-tide to scour itself a deeper channel. His project being approved of, it was put in execution in 1786, by commencing what is now called the North Pier. The work then begun was built with timber, or carcass-work, and extended from high water mark 1,500 feet into the sea. The effects produced by it were truly beneficial; for, in a few months, there was a deep and spacious channel. Its utility being now no longer a matter of speculation, it was judged necessary, in order to preserve the carcasses, to face them with a permanent pier, which was begun in 1788; and, previous to the death of Mr. Shout in 1795, a length of nearly 700 feet of solid pier, built on piles, was finished, to which Mr. Pickernell, his successor, added 90 feet.

Mr. R. Dodds made a survey of Sunderland harbour in 1794. He recommended chiefly the formation of a wet dock on the present Potato Garth. In 1802, Mr. Pickernell erected an elegant octagonal lighthouse, about 280 feet from the extremity of the pier. It is of freestone, and 68 feet in height from the pier to the under-side of the cap.*

* Mr. PICKERNELL.—After his discharge by the commissioners of the river Wear in 1808, Mr. Pickernell proceeded to Falmouth, as a candidate for the office of engineer there, but was unsuccessful. On his voyage from that place to Spithead, where his brother was in

command of a frigate, and on board which he was promised an appointment, the ship in which he sailed was captured by a French privateer. His papers, clothes, &c., were taken from him, and he was conveyed to the prison at Langwy, in France. At this place he was

Mr. Matthew Shout became engineer in 1804, and reduced some of the old works, whilst he extended the north pier. Mr. William Jessop made a report in 1807, recommending further extension of the south pier, the reduction of the width at the entrance to 300 feet, and the construction of some embankment walls at various points to increase the velocity of the stream, and at the same time form a scouring basin.

An act of parliament, passed in 1809, empowered the commissioners to collect $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ from the coal-owners, and $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ from the fitters, for every chaldron of coal exported from the port, and fixed the qualification of commissioners at 200*l.* per annum real, or 6,000*l.* personal property.* The conservation of the river Wear and port of Sunderland was finally vested in the commissioners by the 11th Geo. IV., c. 49, intituled, "An Act for the Improvement and Preservation of the River Wear and Port and Haven of Sunderland," and by which the acts of 49 and 59 of Geo. III. are repealed, but reserving the rights of the Trinity House, the Bishop of Durham, and the owners of the ferry-boats. It gives power to the commissioners to build quays, and otherwise improve the harbour; also to cleanse, deepen, and extend the river, and to employ steam-power for the purpose.

Mr. Giles made a survey under the direction of Mr. Rennie, which was completed in 1823 under Sir John Rennie. In 1821, Mr. Rennie recommended certain lines of extension of the pier, and the reconstruction of some parts of the works with sounder materials, besides other precautionary measures, calculated to improve the port, some of which were carried into effect by Mr. Milton, the successor of Mr. M. Shout.

Mr. J. Murray succeeded Mr. Milton, and carried on the designs of Mr. Rennie and Sir John Rennie with great solidity, using the diving bell for part of the foundation. The north pier, which is a fine piece of masonry, was thus extended to a total length of 1,770 feet. This induced the execution of one of the most

remarkable engineering operations on record, namely, the removal of the lighthouse, in an entire state, from the site on which it had stood for forty years, to the eastern extremity of the pier. This operation was commenced August 2, 1841, and accomplished October 4, following. The re-erection of the lighthouse had been under the consideration of the commissioners, when their engineer, Mr. Murray, submitted a plan by which the building might be removed entire. The height of the building was 75 feet, the estimated weight about 300 tons, and the distance to which it had to be removed about 500 feet. The method proposed was, to cut the masonry through near its foundation, and to insert whole timbers, one after another, through the building, and extending 7 feet beyond it. Above and at right angles to them, another tier of timbers was to be inserted in like manner, so as to make the cradle or base a square of 29 feet; and this cradle was to be supported upon bearers, with about 250 wheels of six inches diameter, and was to traverse on six lines of railway to be laid on the new pier for that purpose. The shaft of the lighthouse was to be tied together with bands, and its eight sides supported with timber braces from the cradle upwards to the cornice. The cradle was to be drawn and pushed forward by powerful screws along the railway above mentioned, on the principle of Morton's patent slip for the repairing of vessels. The great height of the building and small base, and other difficulties attending the experiment, did not deter the engineer from the prosecution of his design, and which he ultimately accomplished with complete success. During the week commencing with Monday, September 14, the lighthouse was moved daily upwards of 30 feet in about as many minutes, including stoppages; but whilst actually moving, it was drawn at the rate of about two feet in a minute. Whilst the work was proceeding, the screws referred to were abandoned, and the building was drawn forward on the railway by ropes affixed to three windlasses, thirty men

closely confined for some time, suffering all the privations of common prisoners usual at that period, but was at last recognized by two gentlemen of Sunderland, also prisoners, but who made a representation of his circumstances to the commandant, and he was eventually enabled to communicate with his friends in England, and favoured with an enlargement of his liberty, which was at last so far extended that he had full liberty of the town through the day, and was only required to return to the fortress at night. His talents and skill in taking plans of the fortifications at length became known to the Emperor Napoleon, who sent him an offer of an engineer's commission in the French army, but which he declined. On the advance of the Russian and allied armies, he was marched, with other prisoners of war, from Langwy to Beauvais, a town about 40 miles north from

Paris, where they arrived on the 12th of January, 1814. The fatigues of this march brought on an illness, of which he died on the 20th of the same month, after having been a prisoner in France for nearly six years.

* At a special meeting of the Corporation of Sunderland, March, 1843, a petition to parliament was adopted, praying that the town council should have power to appoint one-fourth of their body (the mayor to be one) to be *ex-officio* commissioners of the river Wear; that all the meetings of the commissioners should be open to the public; that their accounts should be published annually: and that the qualification be reduced from £200 to £100 per annum real property, or from £6000 to £3000 personal property.

being engaged in this part of the work ; and by this means the building was removed with equal safety and greater rapidity. The timber carriage upon which it was rolled was withdrawn, to allow the new stone base to be built underneath the erection. During the entire progress of the work, the building did not sustain the slightest injury. The light was exhibited every night by gas as usual, so that not even the slightest inconvenience resulted by and during its removal. This lighthouse shows a fixed light, 78 feet above high water mark at ordinary spring tides. In addition, there is a red-coloured distinguishing light, 18 feet below. Both lights are exhibited from sun-set to sun-rise throughout the year.*

In 1843, the south pier, being in a ruinous state, was partially removed, and rebuilt in a direction better calculated to resist the swell of the sea. A part of the pier, at the upper or western end, was taken away in 1844, and a beaching ground made in its place for the sea to expend itself, by which the harbour is rendered much quieter than before. This noble pier affords a delightful promenade, about 650 yards long to its eastern extremity. The top is 11 feet above high water on ordinary spring tides, and its width between the harbour-wall and sea-parapet is divided into two longitudinal parallel portions, one of which, 16 feet in width, destined for the promenaders, is raised about two feet by means of a continuous range of steps. This platform is paved with large laid blocks of stone, well dressed and fitted together. A handsome parapet, raised a step in height, divides it from the rubble breakwater, formed as a glacis to protect the pier from the south-easterly gales. Stones obtained from the limestone quarries of Pallion are deposited, and when sufficiently consolidated by the action of the sea, the exterior surface of the slope is rough paved with the largest, heaviest, and best-adapted blocks. A considerable portion of the pier from the north-eastern angle of the docks, is now being rebuilt further to the south ; a wooden platform, in the interim, supplying the place of the previous erection.

At the eastern extremity of this pier is a lighthouse of wood, but which it has been some time in contemplation to replace with an iron one. It shews a tide-light, 38 feet above high water of ordinary spring tides, from half flood to first quarter ebb, when the wind and tide are favourable for entering the harbour ; but with a westerly wind, the light is put out at high water.

When a green light is added to the usual tide light, it is a signal that attention must be paid to orders from the pier ; and blue lights without the tide-light are a signal of extreme danger. In the day-time, a flag is hoisted, half mast high, when there is a depth of 8 feet water on the bar ; when there is a depth of 10 feet, with a smooth sea, it is hoisted to the mast head, and continued till high water in a westerly wind ; and with the wind from south-south-east to north-north-east, it is kept up one hour and a half after high water. If the flag be inclined to the south or north, it is a signal to keep the ship more to the direction indicated. The flag at the mast, with ball underneath, signifies, " Danger in the harbour : be careful." Two balls on a horizontal staff, " Your entering will be attended with danger." Dennett's rockets, and other apparatus for saving life, are always kept in readiness at the lighthouse on the south pier ; and Carte's, with other apparatus, on the north pier.

In January, 1844, the commissioners of the river Wear gave orders that whenever the ball of the lighthouse, at the extremity of the pier, is up as a signal of the dangerous state of the navigation, temporary gates should be put across the entrance of the south pier, so as to prevent any person going on to it that might rather stand in the way than make themselves useful.

The south pier has always been a favourite place of recreation for the people of Sunderland. The view from its extremity extends from Sowter Point on the north to the Cleveland Hills and Yorkshire Point on the south, comprising a wide sweep of coast, in which the town of Hartlepool, 20 miles distant, is a conspicuous object. Close on the west is the town of Sunderland, with its crowded and busy harbour ; whilst to the east, the view over the sea is only bounded by the horizon. The whole is enlivened by the continual passing and repassing of ships of all sizes and all rigs ; now so far off as to appear like specks upon the water, and anon sweeping so closely past the pier that the sailors on their decks may be spoken with. It is hither that the wives and relatives of seamen resort, to obtain a last view of the ships in which they depart, as well as to welcome them on their return after a voyage ; and the waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations, on either occasion, are interesting adjuncts to the scene. On fine evenings and Sundays, the pier is crowded with pedestrians of both sexes, enjoying the sea-breezes ; but in rough weather, it is

* In the same year (1841) in which the lighthouse was removed, Mr Smart issued a circular in favour of constructing a tunnel under

the Wear, between the Custom House and the Folly End, a distance of about 600 yards.

only a love of the sublime and terrible in nature which can tempt a voluntary walk here. This was more particularly the case before the formation of the sloping breakwater on the south-east, as it was not then unfrequent for the waves to break with great violence over the pier itself. Access to the pier can now only be obtained by passing along two swivel bridges, which cross the tidal harbour and half-tide basin of the South Docks, and are consequently frequently withdrawn to allow the passage of shipping.

Mr. Murray was appointed consulting engineer to the commissioners of the river, and Mr. T. Meik resident engineer under him, on the 30th of August, 1845. The White Shell Rocks, situated about 500 feet to the eastward of the south pier, had long proved an impediment and source of danger to vessels visiting the port; but in 1846, by means of blasting, they were completely broken up, and a depth of five feet water was gained at low spring ebbs. The removal of other works was also effected during the year. In 1847, the changes made had improved the channel, and given at least four feet of water over the bar at low water of spring tides. The bar was then narrow and shelving, with deep water on each side. Its occasional increase has been met by the employment of dredging machines; but the diminution of water had become so perceptible in 1852, that Mr. Meik proposed to the commissioners an extension of the piers as the only effectual remedy. The estimated cost, however, which was about 30,000*l.* for the north pier, and 20,000*l.* for the south, induced the commissioners to reject the plan.

Tide gauges have for some years been fixed at the North Dock and various parts of the harbour; but as these are liable to inaccuracies, the commissioners availed themselves of a new bar gauge, invented and "registered by Thomas Meik, C. E., engineer to the commissioners of the river Wear, Sunderland, and Henry Watson, brass-founder, Newcastle." It is erected on a jetty of the south pier, at the entrance of the South Docks; the face of the gauge being sufficiently elevated, and in such a position as to be visible from the entrance of the harbour to the Ham Sand, including the river entrances to the South Docks. In a well, of similar depth to the water on the bar, a float is suspended by a copper cord, which is carried

over a spiral cone in an upper story of the building: and, by a simple apparatus, as the tide rises or falls, the rollers, on which a gauze web travels, are moved. On this web are painted in large figures the various depths from high to low water; and as the web works, two fixed pointers indicate the number of feet and half feet on the bar at any hour of the tide. By day, the figures are shown white on a black ground; by night, they appear distinctly lighted up, the ground still remaining dark. A white transparent varnish is used for the figures, and an opaque black for the ground.*

In the same building Mr. Meik has constructed, for the commissioners, a self-registering tide-gauge, similar to those used in other ports. A sheet of paper, properly ruled for the purpose, and of sufficient size to contain the variations of the tide for 14 days, is fixed on a cylinder to which a revolving movement is given by a time-piece; and a pencil, attached to a rack worked by a float and wire as in the bar gauge, traces the diagram on the paper.

Whilst the above works were being effected for improving the mouth of the harbour, simultaneous efforts were made for deepening the channel in the interior. A longitudinal section of the river, drawn by Mr. Murray in 1847, shewed some remarkable changes in the bed, and corresponding improvements in the heights of the tide, affording, at the same time, increased facility for the drainage of the country around. Dredging has been carried on to a great extent, and from 100,000 to 150,000 tons of ballast, &c., have been raised from the river annually. By this means the berths for laden ships are kept level, with from 8 to 15 feet of water at spring ebbs. The tides extend as far as Biddick Ford, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the river, and to the mere stones north and south. The harbour is divided into four sections, the first or lowest of which extends from the piers to the Ferry-boat Landing, and is appropriated principally to laden ships from the lower drops, and to ships ready for sea; the second extends from the Ferry-boat Landing to the bridge, and contains deep water berths for the ships loaded at the drops above; the third extends from the bridge to the Wreath Quay end, and chiefly contains loading berths for the different staiths, and for ships waiting turn; and the fourth, or highest division, extending

* Previous to this application, circular dials were used in tide-gauges for similar purposes, numbered with all the figures between the depth of high and low tide, and indicated by a pointer like that of a clock: the superiority of the invention above described is assumed to be its allowing figures of incomparably greater size to be used than

could be contained on a dial of the previous construction. This renders it very applicable also for clock dials, railway signals, or any other devices which require to be distinctly seen *both by day and night*; whilst it is not easily damaged by the elements or by fracture.

from the Wreath Quay end to Pallion, is for light ships and those laying up for the winter. Mooring chains are laid in the river, and posts on the shore; but some of the latter are private property, and their use is consequently charged for. Since the destruction caused by the flood of January, 1841, (see page 407) stronger moorings, some of them double, have been laid down. The whole are under the superintendence of a harbour-master and assistants.

In January, 1843, Mr. Murray propounded a plan for converting the lower part of the harbour into a floating dock, by placing a wall of masonry, with a waste wear and flood or sluicing gates, together with piers and navigable gates between them, running diagonally upwards and across the river from the high Coble Slip to the Folly End, and from that downwards to the Sand Point called the Ham Sand, enclosing a tidal basin on the northern side of the river. These works were intended to pen up or impound at least 7 feet of water above the low water mark of spring tides at the Folly Point. One hundred acres of water would thus be rendered available to shipping, producing at Pallion a depth of 5 feet in the channel, and in the vicinity of the gates an average depth of 12 feet, which was considered sufficient to afford every facility for moving ships out of the berths at the different coal staiths, and to keep the laden vessels afloat. Other improvements, such as dredging away part of the Potatoe Garth, and forming a tidal basin for steam tugs, were included in the plan. Founded on this scheme, "A Bill for improving the port of Sunderland, by procuring a more uniform depth of water therein, and for constructing a tidal basin and other works, for the better accommodation of the shipping trading to the said port," was presented to parliament; and a petition on its behalf was adopted at a public meeting held April 25, 1843. On the 27th, however, Mr. James Walker, Admiralty engineer, issued a report unfavourable to Mr. Murray's plan. Early in May, a report appeared from Mr. Rendell, in which, while approving of Mr. Murray's scheme generally, he advised that it should be more extended, by excavating the Potatoe Garth, and removing the upper part of the south pier further back; but at a meeting held on the 11th of May, the commissioners agreed that, in consequence of Mr. Walker's report, and the opinion of the Admiralty that great alterations must be made in the plan for a floating dock, the bill should be withdrawn.

In a report, September, 1852, Mr. Meik observes, "By cutting off projecting points that impede the free

flow of the tidal currents, and by filling up indents which lessen their force, the course of the stream is brought into a series of gentle curves, to the greater facility of the navigation, and to the establishment of a permanent deep-water channel." In conformity with these principles, the projecting points which he proposes to cut off are, the upper end of Pallion Quay, the abrupt apex of rock at Raven's Wheel, and the upper portion of the Wreath Quay; whilst all bends and lateral spaces are to be enclosed with easily-curved walls. Where sands exist on the convex shore, the water space or river channel is to be reduced to an uniform width. Amongst other wastes, within the flow of the tide, proposed to be enclosed, was that called the Southwick Salt Grass, near Ayre's Quay.

The plan for the new quay line was submitted to the Admiralty; and at a meeting of the Wear commissioners, October 15, 1855, a letter was read from Captain Veitch, announcing his approval. In a report read to the meeting, pointing out the necessity of increased harbour-room, Mr. Meik says:—

"During last summer, from an uncommon continuance of favourable weather, a steady and most profitable trade has been carried on. The usual change, however, from the sun crossing the line, brought a large fleet of light vessels, and at the same time caused the detention of the laden ones.

"These light vessels crowded into the harbour and South Dock to such an extent, that on Tuesday last the black ball announced that the South Dock could accommodate no more, there being 144 vessels in the dock, 56 of which were laden; consequently all those vessels that subsequently entered were obliged to find berthage in the already overcrowded harbour. This continued to such an extent, that on Thursday the harbour, with berths but imperfectly prepared, from the dredger having been so much engaged at the lower part of the harbour, had to stow away 143 laden and 270 light vessels—in all 410 vessels—some of considerable burden.

"It is evident that the South Dock has hitherto, in a great measure, met the increase of trade; but, at a time like the present, the harbour has again to accommodate as many vessels as it had to do before the dock was made, and there is little doubt such will again be the case on a further increase in size of the dock.

"It is also well known that 400 to 500 vessels, crowded into a tidal harbour such as this, of only 80 or 100 acres area, with a necessary open passage through it, must suffer more or less damage and considerable risk."

Mr. Meik further proposed that along the line of the intended new quays, and throughout the whole extent of the harbour, the "mooring-posts" and "bollards" should, when fixed, be free for the use of all vessels, and stated that his plan would give accommodation for 175 to 200 vessels to moor in security. He concluded by suggesting that the wide space called the "Rack," immediately above the Wreath Quay, should be appropriated for the convenience of the large screw colliers which regularly load in the harbour.

The motion for an application to parliament relative to the projected quay-line, was, however, after some discussion, withdrawn.

It was stated, at the visit of the Tidal Harbour Commissioners, October 31, 1845, that there are about 150 river commissioners, a great many of whom are ship-owners, and some of them have been sailors. Vacancies are filled up by the remaining commissioners. Their services are gratuitous; they meet about once a month; and the average attendance is from 15 to 20. The river is surveyed once a year by the engineer and thirteen of the board. The commissioners levy the following:—

Coal Dues.—On all coals and cinders shipped within the limits of the port of Sunderland, the amount is fixed by the commissioners on the first Wednesday in every July, but must not exceed 6*d.* per chaldron. The rate of duty in 1851 was 3½*d.*; in July, 1852, it was 2½*d.* per chaldron. The gross amount of this due in 1852 was 9,379*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Tonnage Duty.—On every ship entering the port (except ships entering for safety only, and departing without taking any fresh loading), 1*d.* per ton for each voyage, not exceeding three within the year.

Lighthouse and Refuge Due.—On each vessel entering the port once in every voyage, 1*s.*, and ½*d.* for every two tons of the burthen of such ship, liable to the other tonnage duties; and, if entering for refuge only, 1½*d.* per ton.

The gross amount of these duties in 1852 was 2,759*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.**

These dues are leviable by the commissioners, for the improvement of the harbour and river. The limits of the jurisdiction of the commissioners comprise the river Wear to Biddick Ford, and extend seaward to five fathoms at low water, from Souter Point to Ryhope Dean.

The sum of 35,000*l.* is charged on the harbour dues, at interest varying from 4 to 4½ per cent.: there is no other security.

The other revenues of the commissioners amounted, in 1852, to 111*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

* When the lighthouse and tonnage due was enforced, the ship-owners contended that it was contrary to the act of parliament; and it was at length agreed to submit a joint case to Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, solicitor-general, who replied, December 24, 1845:—

"1. I am of opinion that the words 'entering the said port for safety and refuge only,' are to be understood in their popular and ordinary sense, and render such vessels only liable to the duty of 1½*d.* per ton as enter the port to avoid some immediate danger at sea, either from the weather, or an enemy, or on accident to the ship.

"I think that the tonnage duty imposed in page 42, is chargeable

RIVER WEAR WATCH ACT.

On November 14, 1837, the watch committee of the council of the borough of Sunderland appointed a police force for the borough under the 84th sec. of 5 and 6 Will. IV., c. 76, upon which event the powers vested in the Commissioners acting in execution of the local Act, 7 Geo. IV., c. 120, then in force for the establishing and maintaining a watch on the river, ceased. The council from thenceforth levied a borough-rate, and maintained a police force throughout the borough, with the exception of the river, although the shipowners were not only rated to the borough-rate as inhabitant householders, but were also rated upon and paid to the amount of nearly 400*l.* per annum on their shipping property, which was then rated as stock in trade. This state of affairs continued till 1839, when the thefts and depredations upon the river Wear increased to a very great extent; and within a few weeks three fires occurred on board of vessels in the river, by which much damage was done.

To remedy these evils, the ship-owners applied for an act, which was passed, and received the royal assent June 4, 1840, "for establishing and maintaining a proper and effective watch on the river Wear, in the port or haven of Sunderland near the Sea, in the county of Durham." The management was vested in 165 commissioners therein named and their successors; the qualification being the possession of shipping registered at the port of Sunderland of the value of 1000*l.*, with a residence in the borough of Sunderland, or within seven miles thereof. The officers are a clerk, with a yearly salary of 30*l.*; a treasurer, with a yearly salary of 20*l.*; one superintendent of police (who is, and must be by the act, the superintendent of the borough police), at a salary of 50*l.*; one inspector, at a weekly salary of 27*s.*; four captains at weekly salaries of 20*s.*; and 17 boatmen at weekly salaries of 18*s.* The above is the establishment from September 1 to May 1. In summer the force is reduced to 10 men. The property of the commissioners consists of two floating powerful fire-engines, each worth about 800*l.*,

upon all vessels entering the port (for three voyages), except for refuge or safety only, whether they enter for or with a cargo, or to obtain provisions, or a crew, or any other purpose.

"2. I am of opinion that vessels having paid tonnage duty for three voyages, are not for the remainder of the year exempt from safety or refuge duty, if they enter the port for safety or refuge only.

"3. The meaning of the safety or refuge clause being once ascertained, and constituting a single and excepted case, every entry into the port for any other purpose whatsoever is a voyage, and to the extent of three in a year, renders the vessel liable to tonnage duty."

and four boats and equipments. Their jurisdiction is between Sunderland pier-head and Deptford; and, for putting the act in force, they levy *tonnage dues*. On the first voyage in every year of each vessel entering or passing out of the port, any sum not exceeding 1*d.* for every ton burthen. The rate levied has, since Sept. 1, 1852, been only $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per ton. The gross amount of this due in 1852 was 1,251*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* There is no debt charged on these dues.

The other revenues of the commissioners, in 1852, amounted to 30*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

The services of the river police have been of immense advantage in rendering assistance to vessels, &c., which had broken adrift; in cases of fire, as well on board ships as in ship-building yards and other places on shore adjacent to the river; in saving lives; in picking up and restoring to the owners vast quantities of timber and other valuable property which otherwise would have drifted to sea; in putting a stop to depredations; and in checking the practice of casting ballast into the river, which, before the establishment of the force, prevailed to a very serious extent. The following is a statement of the services of the police:—

	Ships adrift.	Ships on fire.	Pires in Ship-building yards, &c.	Boats.	Lives saved.
1840 (four months)	11	...	5	...	18
1841	45	...	11	...	18
1842	23	...	8	...	17
1843	36	...	4	...	6
1844	34	...	5	...	2
1845	48	...	3	...	3
1846	40	...	3	...	1
1847	34	...	7	...	3
1848	41	...	4	...	1
1849	22	...	0	...	0
1850	15	...	1	...	0
1851	18	...	4	...	3
1852	12	...	0	...	0
1853	15	...	1	...	0
1854	8	...	4	...	0
1855	26	...	3	...	0
	428	63	31	69	138

* An action of debt was brought by the Master Pilots, &c., of the Trinity House, Newcastle, against Bradley and another, for petty customs, tolls, dues, and duties in respect of merchandize, whereof the defendants were owners, and which had been brought by vessels into the port of Sunderland, the same being, as alleged in the first count, "a creek or member of the port of Newcastle," and there landed. In the third count, the claim was in respect of merchandize brought by the defendants in ships, into a creek belonging to the port of Newcastle, to wit, into Sunderland. At the trial before Mr. Justice Williams, the plaintiffs got a verdict, subject to leave to enter it for the defendants on the point that the usage of payment was conclusive to establish the immemoriality and prescriptive nature of the due

CUSTOMS PORT OF SUNDERLAND.

THE Customs Port of Sunderland extends from Souter Point, the limit of the Customs Port of Shields, to the north side of Castle Eden Dean, being the limit of the Customs Port of Hartlepool. The parties who are empowered to levy dues on ships, or on goods carried in ships within the port, are:—The River Wear Commissioners; the River Police Commissioners, (both described above); the Earl of Durham, as lessee of the port from the Bishop of Durham; the Trinity House of Newcastle; the Proprietor of Seaham Harbour; the Trustees of Whitby Harbour; the Trustees of Bridlington Harbour; the Ramsgate Harbour Trustees; the Warden and Assistants of Dover; and the Russia Company (see page 192).

EARL OF DURHAM.—The charges levied by the earl, as lessee of the port from the Bishop of Durham, are, for *Anchorage* from each ship entering the harbour, 1*s.* 2*d.* The gross amount of this due, in 1852, was 578*l.* These are ancient port dues belonging to the Bishop of Durham in right of his see, and leased with the port to the Earl of Durham. It appears that foreign vessels were liable to double duty; but in the time of the late earl, the differential duty was remitted, and has never been levied since, nor any claim made from government in respect of the differential due on foreign privileged vessels.

TRINITY HOUSE.—The following are the charges levied by the Trinity House, Newcastle:—

Primage Dues.—Upon all goods, except fish, imported into the ancient port of Newcastle, of which Sunderland is a member, 2*d.* per ton. The net amount of this due, levied within the port of Sunderland in 1851 and 1852, did not pay for the cost of collection, as the title was then disputed at law.* It has since been established. The gross amount in 1849 was 502*l.* 18*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; in 1850, 279*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; and in 1852, 9*l.* 10*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

claimed. The defendants, on this point, and on the plea of misdirection, moved for and obtained a rule *nisi* for a new trial, which was made absolute by Mr. Justice Coleridge, in his judgment delivered in the Court of Queen's Bench, February 21, 1852. The case was tried before a special jury, at the Carlisle assizes, on the 4th and 5th of August following, before Mr. Justice Wightman. Several of the charters of the Trinity House were put in, amongst which was the charter of the reign of Henry VIII., commonly called the governing charter, with various other documents, including a book containing an account of the primage paid, and dating as far back as the 16th century. The council for the defendant did not deny the right of the plaintiffs to levy primage dues in Newcastle, but contended that

Tyne Harbour Light, and Holy Island Beaconage Dues.—For Tyne Harbour Lights, British vessels of 100 tons, 11*d.*; under 200 tons, 1*s.* 1*d.*; under 300 tons, 1*s.* 3*d.*; above 300 tons, 1*s.* 5*d.*; foreign vessels, 2*s.* The Trinity House are entitled to levy for the buoys and beacons at the Holy Isle, 2*d.* per vessel under 200 tons, 3*d.* above 200 tons. In practice, instead, they levy 1*s.* per loaded vessel passing the Fairway buoy at the Holy Isle. The gross amount levied in this harbour, in 1852, was 590*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

THE DOCKS.—The North Dock and Sunderland Dock, being the property of a trading company, levy dues only on such vessels as use the property of the company.

SUMMARY of the gross amounts of the dues, so far as they can be ascertained, levied on ships, or on goods carried in ships, within the Customs Port of Sunderland, in 1852:—

River Wear Commissioners.....	£12,139	3	10
„ Watch Commissioners.....	1,251	4	1
The lessee of the Bishop of Durham.....	578	0	0
Trinity House of Newcastle.....	599	13	3½
Do. do. Seaham.....	282	2	7
Whitby Harbour Trustees.....	1,353	6	8
Bridlington Harbour Commissioners.....	668	12	7
Do. do. do. Seaham.....	188	13	2
Warden and Assistants of Dover Harbour.....	359	10	10½
Do. do. do. Seaham..	110	4	5½
Ramsgate Harbour Trustees.....	460	18	2½
Do. do. Seaham.....	110	4	5½
Russia Company.....	16	3	10
	£18,117	18	0

In November, 1839, Sunderland was declared, by order in council, to be a fit and proper place for the

no authority could be shown for levying them on the inhabitants of Sunderland. The latter, he admitted, was certainly a creek of Newcastle; but it was only a member of the port for fiscal purposes. After a careful summing up by the judge, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs.

* In a letter from a correspondent at Sunderland, dated June 13, 1755, to the Gentleman's Magazine, "an account is given of ships that loaded here within the year 1752, transcribed from the custom-house books, viz. :—

In the quarter ending	Coasters.	Foreign Parts.	Total.
Lady-day ...	370	15	385
Midsum. ...	1303	64	1367
Michael. ...	1271	65	1336
Christmas ...	480	29	509
	3424	173	3597

"So great is the trade of Sunderland. Many of these are from 100 to 500 tons burthen; and it is a question whether there be ten ports in the world where a greater number of ships, of equal burthen are loaded in the same time. In 1753, there belonged to this port only

importation of goods from parts within the limits of the East India Company's charter. It has long been ranked as a third-class port; but as this position does not entitle it to a Custom-house establishment adequate to its trade, efforts have recently been made to induce the Customs authorities to constitute it a first-class port.* That it is fully entitled to that position is shown by a comparison of the amount of tonnage, in the foreign and colonial trades, entered inwards and outwards at Sunderland in 1853, with that at Glasgow (a first-class port), which stood as follows:—

Sunderland	...	668,565 tons.
Glasgow	...	422,474 „
Excess in favour of Sunderland		246,091 „

In the same year, the tonnage similarly employed at Bristol was 283,223 tons; at Leith, 209,400; and at Dublin (all first-class ports), 143,235; making a total of 635,898 tons, or 32,667 less than Sunderland alone. In the coasting trade, 1,330,140 tons were cleared; while from the six first-class ports of Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, Dublin, Bristol, and Leith, the amount was only 983,334 tons.

COAL TRADE.

COAL is mentioned in the Boldon Book as being used by the smith of Bishopwearmouth. Previous to the reign of Richard II., the inhabitants of the county of Durham had obtained no privilege to load or unload coals on the south side of the Tyne; but in 1384, that monarch, in testimony of his devotion to St. Cuthbert, and for other reasons, granted leave to export the produce of the mines in the county, without paying any duties to

about 190 ships; and it is to be observed that this great number of vessels are chiefly loaded with coals, which is the staple commodity of the place, and the produce of the country, whence a double advantage arises; for great sums of money are brought in, and many people are employed. In the summer season, there are also about 10,000 tons of lime and limestone carried from this river, in small sloops of about 20 or 30 tons, which are not included in the above numbers. I am informed there loaded at this port, between Lady-day and Michaelmas, 1748, 2,497 sail of ships, and from July 1 to August 1, 1740, 626 sail; and that either in the year 1752, or 1753, there was loaded here about 297,000 Winchester chaldrons of coals. The amount of the duties of goods, exported and imported, from and to foreign parts, *communibus annis*, is about 10,000*l.* And it is certified that about 260,000 Winchester chaldrons are carried coastways, whence there is a duty of 5*s.* a chaldron on delivery, amounting to 65,000*l.* The whole revenue arising to the crown from the imports, exports, and produce of Sunderland, may be reckoned about 75,000*l.* per annum, so that possibly, with respect to the duty arising from it, it may be the 6th, or at least the 7th port in the kingdom."

the corporation of Newcastle. The privilege appears to have been speedily exercised, as, in the rolls of Whitby Abbey, 1396, William Rede, of Sunderland, is mentioned, with others, as bringing coals in ships to that monastery, at the rate of 3*s.* 4*d.* per chaldron. In 1421, it was enacted that the keels or lighters, carrying coals to ships, should measure exactly 20 chaldrons, to prevent fraud in the duties payable to the king. By an office erected September 22, 1623, for the surveying of coals taken to London and other places, for which 4*d.* per chaldron was granted, 3,200*l.* per annum was raised; and on the 16th February, 1624, a proclamation was made for surveying sea-coals at Newcastle, Sunderland, and Blyth.

The civil war brought the capabilities of Sunderland, as a coal port, into unprecedented prominence. In 1644, an order was made by the parliament that all persons of their party should have leave to trade for coals either to Sunderland or Blyth, both of which places remained in their possession. About the same period, an imposition of 4*s.* per chaldron, Sunderland measure, and after the rate of about 2*s.* per London chaldron, was laid on all coals shipped coastways during six months, which, with other circumstances, had the effect of raising the price in London to the enormous sum of 4*l.* per chaldron.

In 1661, the hoastmen of Newcastle procured an import of 1*s.* per chaldron on all coals exported from Sunderland, with the intention of balancing the trade of the two ports.

From 1704 to 1710, the average annual exportation of coals from this port was 65,760 chaldrons. On November 3, 1727, an agreement not to sell coals to any fitter for less than 11*s.* 6*d.* per chaldron was signed by the Earl of Scarborough, Henry Lambton, John Hedworth, Thomas Smith, Thomas Allan, and Nicholas Lambton, Esqrs., Mrs. Jane Wharton, and Mr. William Donnison, coal-owners of the county, and by 26 fitters. In 1758, the river Wear vend of coals was 180,449½ chaldrons, of which Henry Lambton, Esq., vended 19,213½ chaldrons, and John Tempest, Esq., 20,866 chaldrons; the highest amount being 38,210¼ chaldrons by Mrs. Jennison and Co. In 1770, the export was 213,645 chaldrons; in 1790, 298,077; and in 1800, 303,459¼. Since that period the coal trade of the port has continued to increase (see vol. i., p. 185); and the opening of the Docks has given an additional impetus to its progress. The following is a statement of the number of ships cleared, and the quantity of coals exported during the year 1854:—

	British vessels.		Foreign do.		Tons of coals.		Tons of coke.	
January	27	...	50	...	13,917	...	2,662	
February	19	...	39	...	9,736	...	890	
March	137	...	53	...	43,799	...	2,602	
April	152	...	93	...	50,828	...	3,715	
May	110	...	146	...	49,310	...	2,671	
June	87	...	140	...	44,433	...	2,681	
July	104	...	99	...	42,308	...	1,422	
August	83	...	104	...	35,119	...	1,582	
September	85	...	126	...	41,779	...	1,431	
October	77	...	99	...	33,853	...	1,635	
November	71	...	87	...	34,293	...	2,048	
December	54	...	39	...	20,585	...	2,553	
	1,006		1,075		119,960		25,892	

The quantity of coal and coke carried coastwise during the half-year from August, 1854, to January, 1855, was—

	ships.	tons of coal.	tons of coke.
August	734	137,000	—
September	716	144,241	—
October	613	131,220	—
November	574	123,349	33
December	505	108,983	76
January	459	101,704	20
	3,601	746,497	129

There are sixteen coal-fitting offices in Sunderland. The coals shipped in the river, by drops or keels, are those from the Lambton collieries, belonging to the Earl of Durham, those of the Hetton Coal Company, and those of the Wearmouth, North Hetton, Kepier Grange, Pensher, and Beamish collieries. In the Sunderland Dock are shipped the coals of Haswell, Shotton, Belmont, Shincliffe, Whitwell, South Hetton, North Hetton, Hetton, Rainton, Usworth, South Peareth, and Burnhope. Coals are sent for shipment to the North Dock from the collieries of Edmondsley, Pensher, Charlaw, South Moor and Shield Row, Kepier, Pelton, Marley Hill and Burnopfield, Washington, Stanley, Usworth, Nettlesworth, Twizell, Netherton, Craghead, Waldrige, Ashington, Felling, Mickley, Grange, Garesfield, Blaydon, Kibblesworth, and Brancepeth.

LIME TRADE.

THIS trade has long been extensively carried on at Sunderland. The chief works formerly were those of the late J. Goodchild, Esq., of Pallion, where there were fifteen kilns, the produce of which was exported in twenty sloops and schooners, the property of Mr. Goodchild. Lime was also extensively quarried and burnt at Galley's Gill. The principal lime-works at present are those of Sir Hedworth Williamson, at Sheepfold, Monkwearmouth Shore; of W. J. Brown,

Millum Terrace, in the same township; of Burdis and Co., Carley, Fulwell; and of T. Bowes, High Southwick. The exportation is chiefly to the Yorkshire ports, and those on the eastern coast of Scotland.

SHIP-BUILDING.

From the entrance of the harbour up to Hylton Ferry, the banks of the Wear, on both sides, are crowded with ship-building yards, docks, &c., presenting, in a most striking point of view, an exemplification of the enterprise and industry which have so effectually conduced to the prosperity of the port. Scarcely an opening on the shore of the river, or a nook or crevice in the limestone rocks which overhang it, can be found, in which a ship, of large or small dimensions, is not in course of erection. Sunderland is emphatically the first ship-building port in the world.

There can be no doubt that ship-building early formed an important part of the business of the port; but the first record on the subject is that relative to Thomas Menvill, who built ships at Hendon in 1346. In the inventory of Ralph Lambton, Esq., January 10, 1593, mention is made of 3 salt pannels, valued at 10*l.*, and of "2 keiles wh. kables, ankers, and all other furniter, xxx*l.*" Little, however, is known of the progress of ship-building till the latter end of the last century, when ships of from nine to ten keels burthen began to be built. The launch of the Lord Duncan, on March 2, 1796, from Southwick Quay, was long afterwards remembered as an important event; she having been the largest vessel ever built in the port; her extreme length was 143 feet 10 inches, her breadth 39 feet, and her admeasurement 925 13/94 tons.

The North Sands, Monkwearmouth Shore, presented a favourable site for the operations of shipwrights; and many fine vessels have been there constructed. Ships were also built behind the south pier, where they were launched into the sea. The first dry dock was at the Jack Daw Quay, near the present site of the Lambton drops. Messrs. John and

Philip Laing were the first to introduce the novelty of a floating dock on the river. They purchased an old man-of-war, taken during the war with the Dutch, and, after cutting away all her superfluous timbers, converted her into a very useful floating dock for the repair of vessels. She was stationed on the north side of the river, a little below the bridge. In the beginning of the present century, there were seventeen ship-building yards on the Wear, between Hylton Ferry and the North Sands. Surtees enumerates 24 in March, 1814, at which time there were four dry docks and four floating docks. According to the same authority, there were building, in December, 1810, 37 ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 8,410; in November, 1811, 32 ships, of about 8,020 tons; and in November, 1812, 37 ships, of about 8,437 tons, giving an average of 228 tons.

But though thus vigorous and enterprising in the prosecution of their business, the ship-builders of the Wear do not appear generally to have been possessed of much scientific knowledge respecting it. Even in 1804, although a ship of 12 or 14 keels was kept on the stocks eighteen months or two years, her construction was far from excellent in proportion to the time occupied. The form, in general, was exceedingly rude; the proportion of breadth of beam to the length of the ship being not more than 1 to 3½, subjecting them to the scornful designation of *tubs*.* One vessel, of 129 tons, built in 1805, was 66 feet long, and 22 broad, or exactly one-third! Efforts were, however, made to attain a more graceful, as well as a more useful standard; and a vessel built at Southwick in 1810, by Mr. Benjamin Heward, the "Nicholson Nicholson," of 16 keels, was considered of so fine a model that the builder was presented with a piece of plate as a testimonial of high appreciation.

The degree of perfection in construction would seem to have been regulated according to price. Hence it came to be derisively said that the Sunderland ship-builders could "either *build* a ship or *make* one." So recently as 1835, when Lloyd's Registry was instituted,

courageous, and collected, amid the many images of death, the lurking perils, and the sudden emergencies, that ever beset the nautical life! Oh, ye sons and daughters of affluence and luxury, as you sit at ease and safety by the cheerful *sea-coal* fire, and

'When you do hear

The rain and wind beat dark December,'

think gratefully upon the hardy blue jackets, who are even then braving the boisterous storm, and buffeting the nocturnal billow to contribute to your comfort on shore!"

* A writer in a recent periodical supplies us with the curious information that "Mariners term a vessel from the Tyne a *Geordie*, and from the Wear a *Jamie*. At sea, they can distinguish the one from the other by the different colours of their bows, sides, stems, &c. And right worthy sea-tubs these same *Geordies* and *Jamies* are in a gale of wind, either weathering the storm like the ger-falcon, or gallantly riding it out lively and buoyant as a wild-duck! And right worthy, too, are the tars who man our dingy navy—alert aloft or alow—skilled with steady eye, and heart, and hand, to steer the good craft, with never a *yaw*, over the tempestuous waste of waters—cool,

Sunderland was not found worthy to claim any exemption from the rule that "no ship built north of Yarmouth should have a classification of more than ten years." The progress towards perfection, however, since that time, has been most rapid. The proportion between the length and breadth has been gradually changing, up to the present time, when a ship's length is ordinarily $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ times that of its breadth, an improvement which not only adds greatly to beauty of model, but to practical excellence in sailing. The shipping of the Wear, therefore, will now bear a comparison with those of any other port; and the builders have found their reward in an increased demand for ships. Oak and beech, with English elm, were, a few years ago, the kinds of timber generally used; the decks being of Baltic red wood. To this succeeded American yellow pine; and for the general purposes of shipbuilding, African teak, mahogany, green heart, and East India teak, have been gradually introduced. Hempen rope, previously to 1820, was almost universally used for cables, but has since been gradually superseded by iron chain cables.

Amongst the *smallest* ships built at Sunderland may be mentioned one of about three keels, constructed, previous to the year 1800, on Wearmouth Green, by a carpenter during his leisure hours. When finished, she was dragged, by way of the Keelmen's Lane, to Southwick, a distance of above a mile, to be launched. Another, of 15 tons, was built in 1817, in a yard behind the Subscription Library, Bishopwearmouth. She was conveyed, with great parade, on a wheeled carriage, to the south pier to be launched, by a well-known running fitter named Willie Harrison, who acted as pilot during her dry voyage down High-street.* A more wonderful voyage, however, followed, when this tiny bark actually sailed for the West Indies, in tow of a large ship called the "Janus." From this vessel she was parted in a storm, the fury of which she outlived, and actually arrived at her port three weeks before her bulky companion. This voyage was justly considered at the time as a very extraordinary and daring feat of seamanship.

One reason for the smallness of the shipping formerly built on the Wear was the difficulty and danger experienced in launching them, from the narrowness and shallowness of the river. Previous to the launch

of the Lord Duncan, noticed above, the bed of the river had to be deepened before her. Large ships were also compelled to take in a part of their loading at sea, from want of water on the bar. The judicious improvements made by successive engineers have, however, nearly overcome those apparently insurmountable obstacles; and ships of large size, for the East and West India trades, have for many years been built on the Wear. On March 4, 1851, a fine frigate-built ship called the "Chowringhee," of 1,000 tons burthen, new measure, and classed A 1. 13 years, was launched from the yard of Mr. William Pile, jun., North Sands. Her dimensions were, length of keel and rake, 170 feet; extreme breadth, $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet; depth of hold, $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet. She was the first vessel built in Sunderland whose length was 5 times her breadth, and the largest ever before built on the Wear. Mr. Pile launched a still larger vessel, namely, 1,200 tons burthen, on the 4th of April, in the following year: her dimensions were, length of keel and rake, 188 feet; length over all, 220 feet; extreme breadth, 35 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet. Another magnificent barque, classed A 1, 13 years, of the burthen of 1,500 tons, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Thompson and Sons, North Shore, on the 24th February, 1853; her extreme length being 158 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold, $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet; height between decks, 7 feet. Besides being constructed in the most scientific manner, she was strengthened internally by strong transverse bars of iron.

The construction of iron ships, which has been for some time extensively carried on in the Tyne, has also been commenced at Sunderland. The first iron ship, 100 tons burthen, was commenced in May, 1851, near the drops of the Monkwearmouth colliery.

The number of ship-building yards on the Wear is now 72. The tonnage built in 1840 was 66,766. The progress of the trade during the succeeding years will be seen by the following table:—

	Ships.	Tons.	Average.
There were built in 1841,	141 ...	40,346 ...	286 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1842,	107 ...	26,837 ...	250 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1843,	85 ...	21,377 ...	251 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1844,	100 ...	27,131 ...	271 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1845,	131 ...	38,260 ...	292
" 1846,	133 ...	41,835 ...	314 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1847,	148 ...	46,901 ...	316 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1848,	142 ...	37,878 ...	266 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1849,	155 ...	44,333 ...	286
" 1850,	158 ...	51,374 ...	325 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1851,	146 ...	51,823 ...	355
" 1852,	142 ...	56,045 ...	390 $\frac{7}{8}$
" 1853,	152 ...	68,479 ...	450

* At the Bridge Hotel, and some other places where large assemblages of respectable parties had congregated to view the sight, Willie, who continued to heave the lead, declared that the vessel had got aground; and it was only by a subscription amongst the spectators that she could be washed off again.

Of the shipping built on the Wear in 1850, 78 were sold to other ports; in 1851, 81; in 1852, 94; and in 1853, 112.

SHIPPING, &c.

IN vol. i., p. 191-2, some particulars have been given relative to the shipping of Sunderland. In 1797, 488 vessels belonged to the port, with a tonnage of 63,287, or an average of $129\frac{1}{2}$ tons; in 1801, 518 vessels, with a tonnage of 79,795, averaging 154 tons; in 1811, 519 vessels, with a tonnage of 72,588, averaging 131 tons; in 1821, 557 vessels, with a tonnage of 81,888, averaging 147 tons; and in 1831, 626 vessels, with a tonnage of 120,711, averaging $192\frac{3}{4}$ tons. Twenty years afterwards, namely, in 1851, there were 1,003 vessels, with a tonnage of 207,804, averaging 207 tons.* In the following year, the number of ships had increased to 1,025, carrying 216,635 tons, and averaging 211. In 1853, there were 992 ships, carrying 212,914 tons, and averaging $214\frac{3}{4}$. In 1854, there were 97 ships, of and under 50 tons, carrying 2,955 tons, and 803 ships above that burthen, carrying 205,527; the whole averaging $234\frac{1}{4}$ tons. There were 9 foreign-built ships, of 1,927 tons, registered in the port during the year. The number of sailing vessels registered December 31, 1855, was 1,000, carrying 234,910 tons.

By the returns of 1829, Sunderland was the fourth port of the kingdom for ships and tonnage, being next after Newcastle. In consequence of the subsequent division of the Tyne into the ports of Newcastle and Shields, Sunderland became the third port in the kingdom, being exceeded only by those of London and Liverpool. By the returns of 1854, however, the tonnage of the port of Shields exceeded that of Sunderland by 14,228 tons; in December, 1855, the excess was 7,699 tons.

Shipping companies have been established in Sunderland from time to time, with various degrees of success. There are none at present in existence.†

There are in Sunderland nine marine insurance associations, two for maritime passengers' life and effects, and one for master mariners.

* The oldest ship belonging to the port, the "Old Concord," was built in 1772, and measured 168 tons. Having been dismantled and water-logged in returning timber-laden from the Baltic in the autumn gales of 1851, she was picked up and towed into Scarborough. On the 4th of January, 1852, her hull was sold by auction for £391, amidst the cheers of the audience.

† The sale of the Wear Shipping Company's vessels took place April 20, 1843, in the presence of from 500 to 600 persons: The

STEAM VESSELS.—It was formerly customary, during contrary winds, to employ a number of persons on the piers to haul shipping in and out of the harbour by means of ropes. The introduction of steam-tugs, some years ago, has totally superseded this plan; the alteration in the form of the south pier rendering the continuance of this mode impracticable. There were, in the year ending December 31, 1854, 37 steam-vessels registered under 50 tons, containing an aggregate of 642 tons, and four vessels above that tonnage, containing 1,696 tons.

PILOTS.—The pilots of Sunderland are appointed by the Trinity House of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and use the common "coble" in their avocation. At the conclusion of the last, and commencement of the present century, it was usual for keelmen and other watermen to pilot ships in and out of the harbour, for which purpose they used "foy-boats," of light and elegant construction. This practice being exceedingly detrimental to the regular pilots, the Trinity House, in December, 1803, appointed a ruler of pilots for the port; but, says Mackenzie, "he was violently and perseveringly obstructed in the execution of his office by the ship-owners, who discarded the licensed pilots and employed their own servants [in the foy-boats]. At this crisis, the Trinity House acted without energy or authority; and the licensed pilots, being reduced to a state of starvation, in 1805 revolted from obedience to the house. Mr. Brown, the ruler, was recalled in May, 1806, having received from the house, above what he got from the pilots, 298*l.* 16*s.*, and was now voted a pension of 20*l.* per annum. The law charges during the contest amounted to 106*l.* 4*s.*"

In August, 1839, several individuals were brought before the magistrates at Sunderland, charged with having piloted ships or vessels out of the port, they not being branch pilots, and thus rendering themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding 20*l.*, nor less than 10*l.* The defence set up was, that the masters and crews had piloted the ships themselves, and only required assistance in some cases. One person was proved to have piloted a ship over the bar; but some

"Beta" sold for 880*l.*; the "Gamma," 1,185*l.*; the "Delta," for 1,370*l.*; the "Grove," for 1,345*l.*; the "Coadjutor," for 1,100*l.*; the "Globe," for 1,235*l.*; the "Thomas and Margaret," for 645*l.*; and the "Myrtle," for 890*l.*; total, 8,650*l.* After the above, the "Hepsa," a ship not belonging to the company, was sold for 1,315*l.*; the whole forming the most extensive sale of shipping property that had ever taken place in Sunderland.

dispute arising about the limits of the port, the magistrates could not decide whether he had violated the law. On the 25th July, 1843, the shipowners of Sunderland passed a resolution condemnatory of the control of the Trinity House in appointing pilots. This appears to have arisen, in some degree, from Thomas Mallabar, an unlicensed pilot, having been fined 10*l.* by the magistrates. Litigations on the same subject have frequently occurred; but the legal right to license pilots on the part of the Newcastle Trinity House remains undisturbed.

LIFE-BOATS.—Two life-boats were stationed at the mouth of Sunderland harbour soon after the loss of a very valuable vessel in 1799. One of them is now kept at the north pier and one at Hendon, under the charge of the harbour-master. They were constructed on a plan suggested by John Davison, Esq., for which he received, through his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the medal of the Humane Society. In cases of shipwreck, they are manned with ten rowers each, who are mostly volunteers, and whose services have often been the means of saving life and property.* A new life-boat, built by Mr. Wake, was satisfactorily tried in July, 1854. Two houses of shelter for the pilots have been granted by the life-boat committee; one on the south side, immediately adjoining the life-boat house, and another at the North Dock.

NORTH DOCK.

Notwithstanding the extensive improvements which were made in the harbour of Sunderland, it was still inadequate to the rapidly increasing number of vessels belonging to the port, and the great expansion of its trade. The subject of dock accommodation became, therefore, a matter of vital importance. A proposal for forming a floating dock was submitted to the River Wear Commissioners, in 1816, by Mr. William Bell, who, after stating the method by which a fund might be raised for the purpose, and estimating the revenue that would arise from it, concluded, with a wisdom and foresight which subsequent events have verified, by asserting that, "When the period shall

arrive that we shall have a floating or wet dock at Sunderland (for I am certain it will take place at some future period), the property in the parish of Sunderland will rapidly increase in value, and the east part of the parish, which is at present of comparatively little estimation, will then become of considerable importance; the collieries upon the Wear will become more extensive, in proportion as vessels will be encouraged to trade to the port; and Sunderland will become the first port in the kingdom, as far as respects the coal trade, as it is a fact, admitted by all sea-faring men, that should the harbour of Sunderland ever be made a good one, its locality as a *sea coal port* will give it the palm of pre-eminence over every other."

In 1829, the project of establishing wet docks was again brought before the commissioners; but as that body considered the application of their income to be limited to the preservation of the river, port, and haven, they declined entering upon the subject as a board, leaving the matter perfectly open to any body of adventurers inclined to undertake the project. Still the necessity of some increase of accommodation continued to press upon the attention of those interested in the trade and prosperity of the port. The harbour being frequently choaked up with shipping, great danger and confusion were experienced, more especially during floods. The owners of vessels consequently preferred loading in the Tyne; whilst strenuous efforts were made to divert the coal trade in other directions. Seaham Harbour was formed by the Marquis of Londonderry; by the Stockton and Darlington railway, coals were conveyed to the Middlesborough drops on the Tees; the improvement of Hartlepool harbour was proposed; railways were suggested for connecting the richest coal-field in the county with the Tyne; and it was recommended to convert Jarrow Slake into a wet dock. The inhabitants of Sunderland were naturally alarmed at these movements; and a public meeting was convened on the 5th of September, 1831, to consider the propriety of building commodious wet docks. Another application was made to the commissioners of the river Wear, who appointed a special committee on the subject; and an appeal was made to the coal-owners for 2*d.* per chaldron on the annual vend, in aid. In a

* It would be impossible to recount all the deeds of daring which have been accomplished by means of the life-boats, or to enumerate the names of the brave men who have manned them. The most recent recognition of such services was in the case of Mr. Joseph Hodgson, carver, of Sunderland, who, in January, 1856, received the silver medal of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, John Street, Adelphi, London, in testimony of his extraordinary exertions, extend-

ing over a period of 12 years, in saving life. He had personally rescued 10 persons from drowning, and assisted, in life and other boats, in saving about 17 others. He had always declined any pecuniary consideration for his services, but was very solicitous to possess the medal of the old and valuable institution, which was voted to him with applause.

report by Mr. Stephenson, he named four situations as eligible for docks, but gave preference to "that on the Sunderland side of the river, opposite the Potatoe Garth, and immediately east from the Barracks." For a dock of 30 acres on this site, capable of affording berthage for 300 ships of 100 tons each, he estimated the cost at 193,311*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* Mr. Giles, engineer, also took a survey of the same ground; and a subscription for defraying the expenses of preliminary measures was raised; but no definitive result occurred.

The expediency of forming a dock on the north side of the river was, during the above transactions, seriously contemplated by the people of Monkwearmouth. At a meeting of the merchants, ship-owners, and inhabitants of that parish, held November 9, 1831, it was resolved, "That the situation near the pier, at the *north* side of the harbour, is by its natural and local advantages, the best adapted for such an object.—That the reports and plans submitted to the meeting are highly satisfactory, and lead to the conclusion that a capacious wet dock, sufficient for all the exigencies of the port, can be formed on the north side, near the entrance of the harbour, without having recourse to a compulsory tax upon shipping, too onerous for the present depressed state of that important interest, and can be completed in a comparatively short period.—That application be made to parliament, during the ensuing session, for an act to enable commissioners thereby appointed to carry into effect the formation of a wet dock near the entrance at the north side of the harbour.—That application be made to the commissioners of the river Wear for their sanction and support." It was proposed that this dock should be 30 acres in extent, which, it was calculated, would hold half the number of ships that could lie between Hetton Staiths and the Pier.

The promoters of docks on the south and north sides of the river brought their respective projects before parliament in the session of 1832, upon the principle of constructing them as public docks, by means of dues to be levied upon the whole trade of the port; and after a protracted investigation into their merits, both bills were thrown out. As it appeared impracticable to obtain the unanimity necessary to construct a dock on either side of the river, in the nature of a public measure, by a tax on the whole port, the advocates for a dock on the north, or Monkwearmouth side, with the assistance of Sir Hedworth Williamson, the chief proprietor, turned their attention to the establishment of a private company, for the purpose of constructing a dock under a royal charter

of incorporation, with a capital of 120,000*l.*, raised in shares; and on the 14th of February, 1835, the foundation stone was laid by Lady Williamson, in the presence of a great concourse of people. It was connected with the Bradling Junction railway in 1839, which afforded, by means of the Newcastle and Carlisle line, a connection between Sunderland and the western coast, and was afterwards purchased by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, and is now the property of that establishment, under its newly assumed title of the North-eastern Railway Company, affording a convenient place of shipment and delivery for the coals and merchandise carried by that line to and from the port of Sunderland.

SOUTH DOCKS.

THE prospectus of the Wear Dock and Railway Company, with a capital of 500,000*l.*, in 25,000 shares at 20*l.* each, was advertised October 3, 1845. On the 10th, a private meeting of the directors of the Durham and Sunderland Railway Company, and the provisional committee of the South Dock project, took place, at which measures were taken for selling the line of railway to George Hudson, Esq., who also intimated his intention of taking shares in the Dock to the amount of from 10,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* In consequence of these proceedings, a new scheme was propounded; and, on the 17th of the same month, a prospectus was issued for the formation of a Dock Company, with a capital of 225,000*l.*, in 9,000 shares of 25*l.* each. On the 3rd of November, the proprietors of the railway agreed to the sale of the line to Mr. Hudson, at 31*l.* 10*s.* per 50*l.* share; he taking all the liabilities, amounting to nearly 300,000*l.*

The act "for constructing a wet dock and other works, on the south side of the river Wear, at Sunderland," received the royal assent May 14, 1846. The requisite excavations and other necessary works were speedily commenced, and proceeded rapidly. In July, 1847, Messrs. John Craven and Sons contracted with the Dock Company to construct, by the 31st December, 1849, a wet dock and half-tide basin on the south beach, under the direction and control of the company's engineer, Mr. Murray. Groynes were erected towards the sea, for the purpose of retaining the excavated materials, and of arresting the sand and shingle which naturally drift southward, thus forming a barrier beach effectually excluding the sea from beyond a given line.

The first three groynes, the lengths of which varied from 326 feet to 358 feet, were erected at a height above ordinary high-water mark of 2 feet 6 inches and 10 feet at the seaward and inner ends respectively. The exterior was composed of ashler work; the interior, partly of the excavated magnesian limestone, and partly of rubble set in mortar. The crest was formed into an arch with a radius of 5 feet 6 inches. The other four groynes were constructed of a different form in consequence of those first erected not retaining the deposited excavation, nor accumulating other materials as had been expected, and also by their having been injured by the sea during a heavy storm, which occurred at the time of the equinoctial tides, during the spring of 1848. The sides of the latter groynes were semi-cycloidal, each being generated by a circle of 12 feet 9 inches in diameter, and uniting at the apex; the seaward and inward ends are respectively 7 feet and 10 feet above high water mark; and their lengths vary from 510 to 579 feet. Their construction commenced at the second point, as they were placed at distances from 350 to 450 feet apart. On the land side, the excavations were carried to within a short distance of the barracks, clearing away the battery and all the ground between it and the sea to a depth sufficient for the bottom of the dock.* Quays were erected around the whole; and approaches leading to the Dock were formed.

Up to June 30, 1849, the income of the Dock Company on calls was 179,294*l.*, and from other sources 2,751*l.*; being a total of 182,045*l.* Their total expenditure, to the same time, was 175,105*l.* At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders, held August 20, in that year, a resolution was carried, empowering the directors to make arrangements with the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, for shipping in the Sunderland Dock all the coal, cinders, coke, and culm, and other articles of merchandise, brought down the Durham and Sunderland branch line, or the intended Pensher branch, or any other railway of the company; for loading timber or other articles intended for conveyance by the said railway; and for purchasing the staiths, drops, timber erections, machinery, and other materials then in use at the shipping places on the Wear, and belonging to the railway company. Also, to empower the directors to make arrangements with George Hudson, Robert Davis, and James

Richardson, Esqrs., relative to 2,845 shares standing in their joint names; and to borrow 50,000*l.* on mortgage, at interest not exceeding five per cent. The arrangement with the railway company, relative to the shipment of coals at the docks, and the purchase of the staiths, was completed in February, 1850.

A succession of extraordinary riots took place at the Docks on the 24th and 25th of September, 1849. Disputes between the directors and engineer on one side, and the contractors on the other, had arisen from time to time, involving a question of several thousand pounds; and a notice to quit was served on Messrs. Craven, according to a proviso in the contract, with permission to remove their plant. The contractors determined to retain possession; and, on the 24th, forcible means were tried for their ejection, which they resisted by bringing a large number of their labourers to oppose the directors and their engineer. A collision ensued, and the directors called in the assistance of the police, who took Mr. Hiram Craven into custody. Hundreds of excited spectators, in the mean time, repaired to the spot; and the scene became somewhat alarming. On the next day, the riot was renewed; and Mr. Craven, who had been bailed out, was again taken into custody. The ground was at length cleared, and left in possession of about 300 of the company's retainers. The magistrates of the borough consented to an application, on behalf of the Messrs. Craven, for an adjournment of ten days; but, on the 27th, the dispute was settled privately, and the contract proceeded with.

The contract for the drops was taken in December following, by Mr. Burlison, of Sunderland. On the 27th of January, 1850, the pressure of the tide broke through a coffer-dam at the north side of the Docks, and filled the open space. No material damage was done to the works; but it required a cost of about 1,000*l.* to erect a new coffer-dam, and pump out the water. The coffer-dam was finished on the 7th of February.

On the 20th of June, 1850, the Docks were opened by an aquatic procession. The life-boats, preceded by the dock-master, led the way, and were followed by the "Lord Durham" steamer, containing the band of the regiment then stationed at the barracks. Next came the "William and John," with the mayor and corporation of the borough. The commissioners of the river Wear, accompanied by a large party of ladies, were on board the "Seahorse." The "Firebrand" conveyed the directors and many of the shareholders

* On April 21, 1849, a bag, containing two gold coins of James II., six silver pieces of George II., and about 100 copper coins, principally of the reigns of George II. and Charles II., was found in excavating the entrance to the tidal harbour.

of the Dock Company, with the officers of the garrison and other invited guests. The "Pilot," and the "Peep-of-Day-Boy," brought up the rear. The boats of the river-police and of the harbour-master flanked the procession. On the first steamer entering the tidal harbour, a cheer burst from the multitude, which was heartily returned; and passing through the half-tide basin with 18 feet water, the procession reached the inner dock, and drew up in a position opposite the coal drops. The "Welcome," a large vessel, gaily decked with all the flags of Marryatt's code of signals, belonging to Charles Taylor and Brothers, was towed in by the "Haswell;" the "Cleadow," similarly adorned, belonging to W. Bell, Esq., followed, towed by the "Olive;" and the vessels were speedily brought under the drops, when the first waggons descended with coals from the Haswell and South Hetton collieries, amidst the loud plaudits of the spectators. The "Don," belonging to Messrs. Braddyll and Co., towed the "Pilot;" and the "Susannah," belonging to the dock-master, closed the procession. Immense crowds of spectators, amounting to about 30,000 persons, thronged the quays and every accessible point of view.* The debarkation took place in front of the drops, underneath which, in a spacious building, a cold collation was provided, of which about 500 persons partook; George Hudson, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The north entrance to the Dock is from the river, and consists of a capacious tidal harbour, for the site of which a considerable portion of the west end of the south pier, and the extensive store-yard of the river Wear Commissioners, were taken away and excavated. This harbour is divided on the east from the beaching ground already noticed by a pier or jetty, on the extremity of which stands the tide gauge (see p. 503). On the west, the excavations are carried to the foot of the steep bank forming the eastern termination of the town of Sunderland; a pleasant promenade has been formed on the summit, which commands a fine view of Roker, Whitburn, and the coast to the north, the piers, the harbour, &c.; the spectator being on a level with the topmasts of vessels passing through the tidal harbour, which is seen at a great depth below.

The half-tide basin is connected with the tidal harbour by two entrances, respectively 60 and 45 feet wide. Two swivel bridges, each formed of two portions of an arch which divides at the summit, cross these entrances,

* A splendid painting of this imposing ceremony, executed by Mr. Mark Thompson, was purchased by the corporation, and placed in the Borough Museum.

and give access, when ships are not passing, to the pier and the barrier embankment of the Dock. The basin is quadrangular in form, containing an area of 2 A. 2 R., and surrounded by 1,026 feet of quay, at which between 30 and 40 vessels may be moored.

The entrance from the half-tide basin to the wet dock is 60 feet wide. At ordinary spring tides, there is 20½ feet water on the sill of its gates; and at neap tides, 17 feet. The dock itself was originally 3,000 feet long; its width, at one point 520 feet, and at another 360, averaging 440 feet; the entire area being 18 A. 2 R. 16 P. The length of quays was 5,048 feet. The depth of water at ordinary spring tides is 24 feet in the middle, and 20 feet at the quays. There is ample accommodation for colliers, the west quay being almost exclusively set apart for them; and eight staiths, of the most approved construction, have been erected, which empty the coals, by drops, from the waggons brought by the Durham and Sunderland and the Pensher branches of the North-eastern Railway. The barrier embankment, on the east side of the Dock is adapted for ship-building and repairing yards, and the establishments connected with them; also, for warehouses, stores, &c.

The amount of the pecuniary transactions of the company up to June 30, 1850, will be seen by the following statements:—

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Deposit and calls.....	210,941	15	11
Loans on bond and mortgage	47,200	0	0
Interest, old materials sold, transfers, rent, &c...	3,752	5	8
	£261,894	1	7

EXPENDITURE.

Preliminary expenses.....	4,918	11	2
Contractors for works.....	194,231	8	0
Property purchased, valuations, &c.....	16,677	13	11
Direction	1,004	17	0
Law business, conveyances, &c.....	2,760	8	3
Amended act of parliament.....	1,455	12	5
Salaries, office charges, rent, taxes, &c.	6,424	0	11
Advertisements, printing, engraving, and incidentals	623	14	2
Interest on calls, bonds, and mortgage	7,545	3	11
	235,641	9	9
Balances at the bankers'	£26,111	19	2
Do. in secretary's hands	140	12	8
	26,252	11	10
	£261,894	1	7

The taking down of the drops belonging to the Durham and Sunderland Railway, which extended about 300 yards along the south side of the river, from

Noble's Quay on the west to Harcastle's Slip on the east, was commenced in the latter part of the year 1850. This space, says Mr. Smart, in a letter to the council of the Borough, "will be entirely clear of erections of any sort, and will present to the inhabitants what has never been enjoyed before, an open and interesting view of the river and shipping from the bridge to the sea, including the entrances to both docks and the ship-building landings on the North Sand. This clearance will also essentially contribute to the ventilation of the narrow dirty stairs, alleys, and passages between the Quay and the High-street, and render the habitations comparatively light and cheerful, or enabling them to be made so, which, in a sanitary point of view, is of the very greatest importance; and now, that the shipment of coal by casting, as formerly practised, is disused, and the staiths removed, the quay and neighbourhood, instead of being continually under the influence of clouds of coal dust, will enjoy pure air and a pleasing prospect. Were the quay levelled and paved, and a regular foot-path formed, it would be one of the best approaches to the South Dock. The face of the quay ought to be repaired, the stairs and landing places put into proper order, and neat uniform mooring posts put down. Were these things done, the shipping interest would be accommodated, and the operations of the river police promoted." The shipment of coal in the Dock, however, was not general until the month of December. In the report of the directors for February, 1851, they state that they "are glad to acquaint the shareholders that all the calls and interest have been paid on the 3,000 shares standing in the name of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company; and their respected chairman, George Hudson, Esq., M.P., has taken upon himself the whole of the 2,345 shares, respecting which a misunderstanding existed between him and the railway company, and has arranged the payment of the calls thereon, with interest, in the most satisfactory and most honourable manner." In October following, the directors recommended the construction of a graving dock, 300 feet long, 85 feet broad, and 45 feet at the gate, with a depth of water on the sill of 18 inches below low water of spring tides.

The coals shipped at the Dock at this time were from Haswell, South Hetton, Belmont, Shincliffe, Whitwell, Hetton, and Rainton collieries. In January, 1852, the first shipment of coals from North Hetton colliery was made on board the "Peony," of Sunderland. The revenue for the half-year ending December, 1851, amounted to 5,258*l.* 17*s.* 0½*d.*, which, with a

balance of 284*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, amounted to 5,543*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.* The working expenses and interest amounted together to 2,913*l.* 10*s.* 0½*d.*, leaving available a sum of 2,630*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, out of which a dividend of 2*l.* per cent. was paid, and 247*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* carried forward.

On the 3rd of May, 1854, the directors agreed to release the contractors for the southern outlet of the Docks, Messrs. Pawson and Dyson, from the further prosecution of their contract, and also to purchase their plant. The work was afterwards let out in sections. In consequence of an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the half-year's income, a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared in July. The same dividend was declared at the next half-year; the income having been 6,340*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, of which 3,330*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* was the disposable balance. About this period, the Pensher branch railway was opened, bringing additional collieries into connection with the Dock, and demanding increased means of shipment. In the half-year ending June, 1853, the receipts were 7,623*l.*, giving a net profit of 2,815*l.*; and a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared. To carry out the projected new works, it was determined to raise 150,000*l.* by 12,000 new shares. The gross receipts of the following half-year were 9,259*l.*; and after deducting interest and working expenses, 4,241*l.* was left for division. Powers were given to the directors to raise 50,000*l.* on loan or mortgage, 3,051 of the new shares remaining unallotted.

At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders, held November 8, 1854, it was resolved to apply to parliament for an act for the construction of a graving dock, a graving slip, and works; an increase of capital; the creation of new preference shares; the alteration of tolls and dues taken by the river Wear commissioners in the Sunderland Dock; and the amendment or repeal and consideration of acts relative to the Dock. Plans, prepared by Mr. Murray, engineer to the company, were deposited, for the formation of a graving dock, 360 feet long by 80 feet wide, with an entrance into the north east side of the half-tide basin; also for the making of a slip, 520 feet long from the gates to the top of the incline, and 45 feet wide, with an entrance into the southern extension of the wet dock. The bill proposed to extinguish the tolls, rates, and duties levied by the river commissioners, "so far as such tolls, rates, and duties apply to, affect, or concern ships or vessels entering or using the said Sunderland Dock without entering or using the said river Wear," and also coals and cinders cast or delivered to such ships. The measure was opposed, before a committee

of the House of Commons, by the commissioners of the river Wear, who claimed a right to collect the dues on ships using the proposed southern outlet to the Dock, as well as those entering or departing by the river. An amended bill was afterwards introduced, and received the sanction of the shareholders at a special meeting, held May 28, 1855. The stock proposed to be raised by it was 137,500*l.* by preferential shares, and 12,500*l.* by borrowing. With regard to the dues, however, no conclusive arrangement has yet been arrived at.

The report of the directors, dated July 27, 1855, after recording an increased income during the past half-year, declared a dividend at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and stated that 32 collieries shipped their coals at the Dock, where thirteen drops were in operation.

The extension of the South Dock was opened for the admission of ships on the 24th of November, 1855, by the dock-master, in his official boat, followed by the Admiralty surveying cutter "*Sunflower*," Mr. Calver, master commander, R.N.; also the pleasure-yacht of Messrs. Wood and Spence, timber merchants, the Prussian vessels "*Cito*," "*Julie*," and "*Ancona*," and the English barks "*George*" and "*Don*." The basin is connected with the Dock by an inlet, and will be exclusively employed for discharging timber and other imported cargoes, and not for loading purposes. It is intended to reclaim a portion of the sea at its southern extremity for a timber pond. The south entrance to the Dock is now in course of formation, and will admit vessels of a large draught of water, and at all times of the tide. The gates at the entrance will be worked by hydraulic pressure, aided by steam. The graving dock on the north-east has also been commenced, and will be of great utility to the port, particularly for coppering new ships. When these appendages are completed, Sunderland Dock will be one of the largest and most convenient in the kingdom. It is, in a great measure, to the enterprize of George Hudson, Esq., M.P. for the borough, that the inhabitants of Sunderland are indebted for this splendid addition to their harbour, without which the town and port must have sunk into comparative insignificance amidst the competition of neighbouring places.

MANUFACTURES AND INTERNAL TRADE.

GLASS TRADE.—It has been seen that the art of glass-making was introduced into England by Bene-

dict Biscopius, founder of the monastery at Monkwearmouth. During the last and present centuries, the manufacture and export of glass have formed an important part of the trade of the town and port. An enumeration of the present manufacturers is given in vol. i., p. 189-90. There are sixteen bottle-houses, at which from 60,000 to 70,000 bottles are daily manufactured. "They do a great stroke of business in the glass way," says Dr. Dibdin. "My daughter was delighted with the different processes she saw; but almost screamed, as well as startled, when she heard that, to the identical manufactory which she was visiting, an order had come down that morning, for '*a thousand dozen of gin glasses!*' Of course, this could only have come from the region of '*gin-palaces*.' The ordinary wine or beer bottle is the prevailing article of commerce in the glass way—but both here, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Newcastle, you shall see decanters, tumblers, and wine glasses—vases—with all their accompaniments, manufactured in a style of surprising beauty and in endless variety."

Flint and crown glass are also extensively produced; and many decided improvements in the manufacture of this useful article have been introduced since the repeal of the duty. Amongst the many adaptations of glass to popular uses, the construction or roofing of extensive buildings is one of the most remarkable. The high wages paid to foreigners, however, who are employed to blow sheet glass, would add greatly to the cost were it employed. Messrs. Hartley, of Sunderland, foreseeing this in 1846, invented a description of cheap rough plate, one-eighth of an inch thick, or 30 ounces to the foot, and which, by weight, is the cheapest kind of glass manufactured, being sufficiently strong to resist any hail-storm.

A description of glass suitable for church, chapel, and school windows, and which has been termed "quarry" glass, has been more recently manufactured by the same firm. It is thick, of large size, untransparent, figured in imitation of lead, and presenting that chaste appearance so necessary for places of worship. The quarry glass is also so strong that no frames are required to support it; and though three times the thickness of crown glass, windows made of it are less expensive, of better appearance, and much more durable, besides being perfectly air-tight.*

* A library was commenced in 1846, by Messrs. Hartley and Co., for the use of their workmen. J. Hartley, Esq., was one of the jurors for the glass departments at the exhibitions of London and Paris.

POTTERIES.—Several extensive works for the manufacture of earthenware have long existed in Sunderland and its vicinity, from which large quantities are sent to different parts of the kingdom, as well as to foreign countries. The Sunderland Pottery, at the eastern extremity of the town, is now carried on by Messrs. Dixon, Phillips, and Co.* The establishment of Mr. W. B. Burnside is in Pemberton's Field, Bishopwearmouth; that of Mr. T. Rickaby, in York Street, Monkwearmouth Shore; those of Scott Brothers and Co., and S. Moore and Co., at Low Southwick; and that of J. Dawson and Co., at South Hylton.

ROPERIES.—Numerous rope-walks were formerly kept in operation in Sunderland, the most important of which were one on the north side of the Town Moor, one on the west side near Hendon Lodge, one in "the Garth," on the site of New Grey Street, and one at Monkwearmouth. In 1797, Messrs. Grimshaw, Webster, and Co., commenced their *Patent Ropery* at Deptford, in which the use of a long rope-walk was superseded, as ropes of any length could be fabricated in a building less than 100 feet in length by 30 in breadth, by machinery impelled by steam. Mr. Grimshaw, the patentee, afterwards erected another ropery in Bishopwearmouth, in which various improvements were introduced. The establishment at Deptford, where wire rope is also manufactured, is now carried on by C. M. Webster and Co. "Perhaps," says Dr. Dibdin, "the most wonderful department in trade, at Sunderland, is the rope manufactory. The ordinary vulgar phrase is, to give a man 'rope enough, and he will hang himself.' Such an unfortunate creature never need be in want of 'rope enough' at Sunderland—for at the manufactory of Mr. Webster, *one rope was manufactured nearly three miles and a half long*—without a single splice! This was for the great neighbouring railroad. Another rope was made not less than 4,900 yards long (or nearly three miles) for the same railroad—which weighed *eleven tons*—was six inches only in circumference—and cost about 450*l.*" There is another patent ropery in Hendon Road, and several other establishments for the manufacture of rope and twine in various parts of the borough.

Most of the trades necessary in a flourishing seaport town are carried on in Sunderland. There are 24 timber merchants, 15 boat-builders, 25 block and mast makers,† 10 saw-mills, 10 anchor-makers, 16 chain and chain cable makers, and 14 iron foundries. The Bishopwearmouth Iron Works, carried on by Messrs. Mounsey, Jansen, and Co., are in Hylton Road, Bishopwearmouth; and the Monkwearmouth Iron Works, in Bonner's Field, Monkwearmouth Shore, belong to Mr. J. Wakinshaw. The Sunderland Public Chain Testing Company's Offices are in Bishopwearmouth Panns: their tests are admitted at Lloyd's.

The industrial and artistic skill of Sunderland was illustrated in the articles prepared for the Great Exhibition of 1851, which were previously exhibited in the town in March of that year. They consisted of the following:—

Mr. James Hartley, illustrations of glass manufacture, commencing with a model of a glass-making house, and extending to a great variety of articles of glass manufacture, in successive stages. The model was made of glass, on a scale of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to a foot; the diameter of the floor being 7 feet 2 inches; height of floor from basement, 1 foot; height of cone, 12 feet. There was also a beautiful model of a green-house, 4 feet 2 inches square, on the ridge and furrow flat-roofed principle.

Anthony Ettrick, Esq., illustrations of various improvements in carpet bags, portmanteaus, joiners' and plumbers' work, tool-baskets; also, model of an improved method of launching a ship's boat from the deck, and of an improved "bogie" for carrying timber, &c.

Mr. Joseph Dunn, Rainton, model of a railway for turning engines and carriages without turn-tables.

Mr. Robert Clark, engineer to the Earl of Durham, model of an improved coal-drop for loading vessels.

Mr. John Hughes, millwright, Sunderland, models of masting-shears, and new steering apparatus.

Mr. Robert Hedley, a working shipwright, model of a first-class vessel, executed so as to show the various stages of ship-building.

Mr. James Laing, the eminent ship-builder, a similar model.

Mr. Robert Reay, lamplighter, Monkwearmouth, a beautiful model of York Minster.

Messrs. Fourdrinier, a model of their machine for the prevention of accidents in the shafts of mines.

Mr. James Darnet, plumber, model of an improved clothes-mangle.

Mr. G. R. Taylor, a geographical clock, and a model of Sunderland Bridge. The latter was made to serve the purpose of a clock; the hours, from 1 to 12, being marked along the arch of the bridge, two human figures acting as hands to the clock, and moving across the bridge as the hours advance.

Mr. Moses Hodgson, boat-builder, a model of a handsome pilot-cable.

Mr. Howse, painter, Sunderland, a window of painted and stained glass, illustrating the four seasons.

Among the articles exhibited was a brick-making machine, contributed by Messrs. J. and T. Ewart, Monkwearmouth, agents for the patentee, Mr. Hart, of the Victoria and Atlas Works, London.

and other materials, in a good state of preservation, was found in the centre of a solid log of English elm, which was being cut up in the yard of Mr. Lumsdon, block-maker, Monkwearmouth.

* This company established a library for their work-people at the same time with that at Hartley's glass-works.

† On March 15, 1852, a green linnet's nest, with the moss, hair,

Mr. G. Lindsay, of Sunderland, obtained honourable mention for sulphate of iron, of superior quality, manufactured from the iron pyrites of coal mines, exposed to air and moisture, the excess of acid being saturated by digesting the lixivium upon waste iron. It is used in dyeing silks, woollens, and cottons, making writing inks, Venetian red, &c.

When the goods were sent in to the Crystal Palace, there was no place unoccupied in the English part of the exhibition; and the Sunderland articles were incongruously displayed amongst those of the United States of America.*

To the Paris Exhibition of 1855, numerous contributions were sent from Sunderland, comprising models illustrative of the art and present progress of ship-building, including models and sections of some of the most celebrated and powerful Sunderland ships now sailing; samples of coal and coke, with a section of a coal-pit, shewing the different strata through which the shafts penetrate, and the modes of working; a model of the docks and harbour; specimens of ores and mineral products; glass, through Mr. Hartley; anchors and chain cables, through Messrs. Wight and Son, &c.

The appearance of the town of Sunderland has, of late years, been much improved by the architectural decorations introduced in tradesmen's shop-fronts, some of which are handsome and imposing. The principal display of drapers', grocers', and other shops is in High Street.† Besides the principal inn, the Bridge Hotel, at the junction of Sunderland Street with High Street,‡ there are 314 inns, taverns, and public houses, 56 beer-shops, and 16 eating-houses.

* "The moment the ceremonial of opening had come to an end," says a Sunderland visitor, "like good townsmen, we hastened in search of our own place and its products. We had admired them, when exhibited here; and we wished, not without some secret whisperings of pardonable pride, to compare them, in their new place, among the contributions of a world, with our impressions of them, as they graced a local exhibition room. We thought of the ingenious clock, modelled after our graceful bridge, of our shipbuilding models, and our life-boats, and our cobles, and of much more besides of delicate workmanship, useful invention, or artistic beauty—we searched and searched, and all in vain. How many miles of counter we surveyed—how many courts we entered and ransacked—how many inscriptions on flag and showboard we toilsomely deciphered we will not stop to say—but all in vain. There was no such place as Sunderland in the United Kingdom! The third shipping port of the empire was suddenly blotted out of the map—'Canny' Sunderland had ceased to be!

"It was very distressing.

"We applied to a policeman—to many policemen—to sappers and miners. 'They heard it, but they heeded not;' or, if they did direct us, it was to where we had gone already and found nothing.

"At last, one blue-coated superintendent, more knowing than his fellows, bade us look in 'the United States.' 'But Sunderland is not

There are in the town 19 breweries, 35 wine and spirit merchants, and 10 ale and porter merchants. In the town and vicinity there are 18 flour-mills. The law business of Sunderland is managed by 35 solicitors. There are 18 booksellers and as many printing offices, besides those of the newspapers; also, offices belonging to 19 life insurance companies, 22 fire and life, 11 fire, 1 fire, life, marine, and general, 1 accidental death, 2 fire and guarantee, 1 life and guarantee, 2 for live stock, 1 for hail-storms, and 2 for plate glass. The post-office was formerly held in Grey Street, from whence it was removed to Russell Street. It is now in Bridge Street, with receiving houses in various parts of the town.

Amongst the other conveniences of modern times, the use of hackney coaches and one-horse carriages has been introduced in Sunderland, in the principal streets of which these vehicles add to the usual bustle and animation.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE newspapers at present published in Sunderland are, "The Sunderland and Durham County Herald," and "The Sunderland Times." The "Herald" was commenced on the 28th of May, 1831, by Thomas Marwood and Co.; and is now conducted by Messrs. Vint and Carr; it is published every Friday. The "Times" was commenced October 4, 1839, by Messrs. Barnes and Beswick, and subsequently carried on by Mr. Barnes alone, under the title of "The Northern

in the United States'—we ventured to suggest.—'No, but you'll find it there, all the same,' was the only reply vouchsafed us.

"So we went a weary journey all the way to the United States; and there, sure enough, somewhere between Michigan, and Massachusetts, we found canny Sunderland—her models and her clock-work, her glass and her coal, figuring innocently amid murderous bowie-knives and many-barrelled revolvers—one of the most heart-rending cases of wholesale emigration of a flourishing port, with all its industry, to the New World, that ever roused the wrath of a Richmond, or awakened the ravings of a Sibthorp.

"Oh! Sunderland—oh! our native town—that ever we should find thee in the United States!"

† In October, 1830, preparations were made by an "Equitable Joint Stock Company" to open in the hosiery line, and for supplying other articles of necessity on reasonable terms.

‡ The Bridge Hotel was built for the residence of Ralph Lambton, Esq., elder brother of General Lambton, great-grandfather of the present Earl of Durham. When Mr. Lambton succeeded to the estate on the death of his brother, William Lambton, Esq., he relinquished his situation as collector of customs at Sunderland, and removed to Lambton Hall. His residence in the town was then converted into an hotel, which was sold, in 1850, to Mr. J. Donkin, then tenant and now proprietor.

Times." It is now the property of Mr. W. Hardie, and is published every Saturday.

The first newspaper published in Sunderland appeared on the 29th of January, 1831, entitled, "The Sunderland General Shipping Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser:" it was brought out by Mr. William Gracie, but discontinued after a few months. On January 3, 1838, the first number of "The Sunderland Beacon," a conservative paper, was published: it was afterwards incorporated with "The Northern Times." "The Sunderland Examiner" was commenced in 1851, and was removed to Newcastle in 1854, where it was carried on under the title of "The Northern Examiner," but was discontinued in January, 1856. "The Sunderland News," which was commenced about the same time with the "Examiner," was removed to Hartlepool in 1855.

BANKS.

LAMBTON'S BANK.—There is a branch of this bank in William Street, Bishopwearmouth. The proprietors are, William H. Lambton, H. R. Lambton, John Anderson, George Fenwick, George J. Fenwick, and Ralph Brown, Esqrs.; and Mr. J. S. Robinson is agent. The principal establishment is in Newcastle.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY.—The Sunderland branch of this bank is at No. 117, High Street, Bishopwearmouth. Jonathan Richardson, W. B. Ogden, M. R. Bigge, Joseph Hawks, and James Sillick, Esqrs., are the acting directors; and Mr. Hepburn Thompson is manager. The central bank is in Newcastle.

UNION BANKING COMPANY.—The branch belonging to this company is in Villiers Street, Bishopwearmouth. The directors are, William Woods, Samuel Parker, William Ord, Thomas Barker, Robert Pow, and John Dryden, Esqrs. Robert Spence, Esq., is manager at the principal establishment in Newcastle; and Mr. H. Armstrong is manager of the Sunderland branch.

* From the accounts of Mr. Thomas Jones, one of the partners, it appeared that he had speculated to the amount of 24,289*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* in pictures, which sold for only 3,851*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* He had become a partner in the bank in March, 1806, from which time he continued to draw out large sums, never accounted for, and which amounted, on the failure of the bank, to 73,148*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, besides 9,969*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* which he acknowledged. Considerable quantities of plate and jewellery had been purchased with this money, and sold or pawned by the bankrupt. On the last day of his examination, April 15, 1816, he gave up all that he said his wife had left of these articles, consisting of a gold watch, pearl necklace, ear-rings, and ornament for the head. These, with

MONKWEARMOUTH, SUNDERLAND, AND BISHOPWEARMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.—An attempt was made, about the year 1820, to establish a savings bank in Sunderland; but the scheme, after a short trial, was abandoned. The present establishment was commenced in Whitburn Street, Monkwearmouth Shore, on July 10, 1824, and is now carried on in Commercial Buildings, Barclay Street, Monkwearmouth. The balance brought forward on the 20th November, 1854, was 61,659*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, classified as follows:—

Depositors	£	s.	d.
167 whose balances did not exceed £1 each	...	62	8 9
454 above £1 and not exceeding 5	...	1,062	0 11
301 " 5 " 10	...	2,054	4 1
254 " 10 " 15	...	2,979	17 0
196 " 15 " 20	...	3,320	13 7
324 " 20 " 30	...	7,718	8 8
321 " 30 " 40	...	10,368	17 9
97 " 40 " 50	...	4,245	4 5
167 " 50 " 75	...	10,072	1 10
65 " 75 " 100	...	5,720	14 11
33 " 100 " 125	...	3,616	10 9
22 " 125 " 150	...	3,050	12 2
27 " 150 " 200	...	4,413	10 5
2419 depositors	...	58,685	5 3
11 charitable societies	...	741	7 10
13 friendly societies	...	1,402	7 3
2,443 accounts	...	60,829	0 4
Invested with commissioners, separate surplus fund	...	620	0 0
Surplus	...	210	6 1
		£61,659	11 5

Several banks have, from time to time, been established in Sunderland, and carried on with more or less success. In reference to that of Russell, Allan, and Wade, a public meeting was held, April 10, 1717, at which it was agreed to take their notes in payment as usual, and to indemnify the public for the amount of any Sunderland notes they might hold: about 50 signatures were attached to the agreement. In more recent times, the bank of Surtees and Co. stopped payment in 1806. The Wear Bank, Messrs. Goodchild, Cooke, Jones, and Co., failed in 1816.* The banks of Messrs. Jonathan Backhouse and Co., and of

nearly 3,000*l.* produced by the sale of furniture, &c., 41*l.* from a life insurance, and bills amounting to 652*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, constituted the whole surrender of property. As he did not appear at the examination on the following day, he was at midnight proclaimed an outlaw in due form, and a reward of 100 guineas was offered in the Gazette and local papers for his apprehension. These circumstances caused a great sensation in Sunderland, where Mr. Jones and his family had long held a conspicuous position in fashionable life.

So recently as May, 1843, Mr. Commissioner Ellison, in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Court of Bankruptcy, investigated certain claims in John Cooke's bankruptcy. It was found that a first divi-

Sir William Chaytor, Bart., and Co., afterwards had branches in Sunderland. The latter was united, in September, 1837, with the Union Bank of Newcastle, previously Messrs. Chapman and Co. The North of England Joint Stock Bank, which had a branch at this town, stopped payment on the 8th of March, 1847.

An agitation was commenced in Sunderland, in 1832, for the establishment of a joint stock banking company; and a prospectus was issued, on the 15th of November, of "The Wear Joint Stock Banking Company," capital 1,000,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 100*l.* each, and in conformity with the provisions of 7 Geo. IV., c. 46.

"The Sunderland Joint Stock Banking Company" was commenced in 1836; capital 200,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares of 10*l.* each, with power to increase the capital to 400,000*l.*, and the number of shares to 40,000. The first directors were, Andrew White, Esq., mayor, John Miller, M.D., Mr. Alderman Kirk, Mr. John Clay, and Mr. Alderman White; managing directors, Mr. H. Panton, and Mr. Alderman Brown. Many of the original shareholders were influential persons in the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion; but the operations of the bank were limited to the town. For some time, it appeared to prosper; and at the annual meeting in February, 1841, it was announced that the net profits of the past year had been upwards of 12 per cent., a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, and the balance carried to the guarantee fund. Even in the report of February, 1852, the directors stated that the bank was in a satisfactory position, that a balance of 1,024*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* remained to be carried to the guarantee fund, and that that fund would then amount to 5,684*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Losses to a considerable amount had, however, been incurred by the failure of large manufacturing and shipowning firms connected with the bank; and in 1852, it suffered considerably by a shipowner, who had speculated in

dividend of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound was made in 1821, and a second, of 2*d.* in the pound, about the year 1836; the total debts being upwards of 134,000*l.* Further assets had afterwards been collected, but no steps taken to divide them, a claim in equity having been made against the assignees. Mr. Commissioner Ellison, having disallowed this claim, fixed sittings to audit and divide the remaining assets. Several persons in humble life appeared, to prove on the promissory notes of the bank. Not having done so for 27 years, they were strictly examined by the court, but swore that the notes were taken by them for value before the commission issued in 1816, and were admitted to prove. There were proofs on the proceedings to the amount of 18,428*l.*, which had not been expunged, but upon which, nevertheless, the first and second dividends had not been computed; this class of creditors having, from friendship to the bankrupt, and a desire to augment the dividends payable, voluntarily abandoned their claim. The assignees, the solicitors, and some of

railway shares, compounding with his creditors. The bank stopped payment in November, 1852, in consequence, it was said, of its London bankers, the London and Westminster, refusing further accommodation. The deficiency, it was at first stated, would not amount to more than 20,000*l.*; and as 7*l.* 10*s.* per share had been paid up, a call of the remaining 2*l.* 10*s.*, it was expected, would meet the deficiencies. A committee of investigation was, however, appointed, when a most appalling state of affairs was disclosed. The deposits held by the company amounted to 27,138*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, about half of which sum belonged to four or five depositors, of whom the corporation was one. But the most painful part of the exposure was the fact of some of the directors having used the bank for the accommodation of themselves and friends; one of them, Mr. R. Brown, being liable to the large sum of 29,971*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, and other accounts being much overdrawn. Much dismay was consequently excited amongst the shareholders. One of them, Mr. Anthony Hoggard, on his petition being heard before Sergeant Dowling, judge of the county-court at York, on Monday, the 19th July, 1853, was remanded for two years, for having fraudulently disposed of his private property, so as to diminish the sum to be divided amongst the creditors of the bank; and much distress and ruin were caused to those who, relying on the assurances of the directors, had embarked their means in the undertaking. "At Sunderland," said a writer of the day, "the managing clique of *Tartuffes*, over a series of years, employed the capital in their own shipping transactions—concealed those transactions from the other directors and clerks—had fictitious accounts opened—closed those accounts, when the speculation that originated them failed, by crediting them with cheques drawn against their previously overdrawn private accounts—released each other from liabilities to the bank—made arrange-

the commissioners were since dead; but it was decided that these proofs should be admitted. In 1822, before the bankrupt obtained his certificate, his friends paid a bonus of 2*s.* in the pound to 1,400 creditors, upon notes, who had not then or since proved, but who upon receipt thereof, gave up such notes, which the assignees, to prevent fraudulent transfer, destroyed. Some of these creditors now claimed, and were allowed to prove. The final dividend, after all those claims upon the small amount of assets in hand were allowed, was, of course, very small.

The previous dividends were paid at Sunderland, Newcastle, and Shields. On the second occasion, constables had to be employed at Sunderland to keep order among the recipients, who were admitted by a door, and passed out through the window and down a ladder to prevent confusion. A waggon load of books were subsequently transferred to the official assignee.

ments out of bank funds with their creditors—manufactured, amongst themselves, accommodation paper to carry on an unprofitable banking business—and continued the business until it broke down under the weight of helpless and hopeless ruin.”

RAILWAYS.

DURHAM AND SUNDERLAND BRANCH OF THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The terminus of this branch (for an account of which see vol. i., p. 114) is on the Town Moor, and immediately overlooking the Docks, the drops at which communicate with the Railway. A landsale coal depot is situated at the north side of the embankment, D’Arcy Terrace, Hendon Road.

PENSHER BRANCH.—This branch, as its name indicates, diverges from the main line of the North-eastern Railway at Pensher, from whence it proceeds in an easterly direction, through the intervening townships, to Bishopwearmouth, where it communicates with the Durham and Sunderland line. Its length is 6 miles, and there are stations at Hylton, Pallion, and Millfield. This line was opened for traffic, December 20, 1852, when a train of 50 waggons, laden with “Jonassohn’s Hartley Coals,” was brought from Usworth colliery, and shipped on board the “Wellington,” in Sunderland Dock. The line was opened for passengers on June 1, 1853. There are fifteen bridges between the Town Moor and Millfield station, a distance of a mile and a half.*

BRANDLING JUNCTION BRANCH.—A railway between Monkwearmouth and South Shields was projected in 1832, and an act of parliament was obtained for its formation; but the object was abandoned. The junction railway suggested by the late R. W. Brandling (see vol. i., p. 114) unites the towns of Sunderland, South Shields, and Gateshead; and part of it is used in the main line of the North-eastern railway. The original terminus at Monkwearmouth was a temporary wooden erection, in an inconvenient situation, and at a considerable distance from the Bridge. It was at first intended to erect the permanent station nearly opposite to the Wheat Sheaf inn; but, on the representation of many respectable parties, the present more eligible

situation, near the Bridge, was fixed upon; and it was opened on the 19th June, 1848. The building, which is from designs by Thomas Moor, Esq., of Bishopwearmouth, is of freestone. The portico in the eastern front is of the order known as Tetrastyle Ionic, and the entablature is supported by four columns, with angular volutes. Under the portico is the principal entrance, which admits to the booking office, an apartment about 30 feet square. To the left is a passage leading to the first class waiting rooms; and the second class waiting room is on the right. North of the office is a lamp-room and a dwelling-house for the station-master. The wings are of Grecian Doric architecture, the entablature of each being supported by fluted columns. There is an extension to both wings in the form of a screen wall, of considerable height, enclosing the platform, and comprising five arches. Of these, the one nearest each wing is fitted up with sliding doors, for the egress of passengers; the other four being perforated, and fitted up with iron rails. On each side of the doors is a niche, for the reception of a tripod supporting a lamp. The screen wall is furnished with an entablature, supported by pilasters. The length from wing to wing is 128 feet, and the screen walls are each 84 feet, thus forming an entire length of 296 feet. The platform is 196 feet in length by 17 in breadth. The space below the roof, and occupied by the rails, is 57 feet broad. The roof is of iron, and of a light and elegant construction, glazed with Messrs. Hartley and Co’s. patent cast glass. Suitable warehouses and depots are attached; and the ground in front of the station is enclosed by a handsome iron railing, with approaches from folding gates and pillars at the north and south ends.

According to a parliamentary return, the extent of railway in Bishopwearmouth township is 6 F.; in Burdon, 1 F. 33 Y.; in Ford, —; † in Fulwell, 1 M. 5 F. 147 Y.; in Monkwearmouth, 1 M. 4 F. 4 Y.; in Monkwearmouth Shore, 3 F. 44 Y.; in Ryhope, 2 M. 0 F. 152 Y.; and in Sunderland, 4 F. The areas are, in Bishopwearmouth, 5 A. 1 R. 38 P.; in Burdon, 1 A. 1 R. 6 P.; in Fulwell, 19 A. 1 R. 17 P.; in Monkwearmouth, 8 A. 1 R. 16 P.; ‡ in Monkwearmouth Shore, 9 A. 1 R.; in Ryhope, 26 A. 2 R. 37 P.; and in Sunderland, 10 A. The contributions to the local rates, in the years indicated, were as follows:—

* In excavating near Tunstall Lane, a stratum, having the appearance of a sea-beach, was discovered. It was composed of small loose stones, which had apparently been once washed by the waves of the sea.

† The railway (Pensher Branch) was then in course of construction, and the length and acreage not known.

‡ Including station, warehouses, sheds, offices, engine-houses, stables, and workshops, but exclusive of 18 acres of arable land.

	Contributed by railway in			Gross amount collected.		
	1851.	1852.		1851.	1852.	
Bishopwearmouth	42 6 6	31 2 0		6362 18 8	7342 16 11	
Burdon ...	3 0 6	3 11 6		52 9 7	61 18 5	
Ford ...				318 11 7	438 0 0	
Fulwell ...	15 16 3	17 11 1		70 3 4	76 4 0	
Monkwearmouth	95 16 0	90 11 7½		796 15 7½	816 2 3	
Do. Shore ...	190 0 11	306 5 8		2152 18 0	2869 10 10	
Ryhope ...	13 6 8	16 13 4		99 0 0	124 12 1	
Sunderland	306 0 0	143 0 0		5772 0 0	5722 0 0	

TRADE.

THE imports of Sunderland are chiefly corn, flour, wine, spirituous liquors, timber, tar, deals, flax, &c. The quantity imported was, about 30 years ago, scarcely equal to one-half the consumption of the town and neighbourhood; the merchants timidly choosing to purchase their goods from other ports, at second-hand rate. This state of things is, however, now altered; the facilities for landing and warehousing foreign goods being much extended.

The nature and extent of the export trade will be seen from the following statement of quantities and values, from October, 1853, to July, 1854, inclusive:—

Earthenware, 1,606,657 pieces	£10,135	Sheet iron, 269 cwt.	£197
Fire-bricks, 86,025	263	Crown glass, 467 cwt.	422
Fire-tiles, 101 tons	15	Clay pipes, 211 gross	20
Fire-clay, 9 tons	6	Alkali, 1,200 cwt.	540
Lamp black, 41 cwt.	23	Mustard, 24 lb.	1
Regulus of antimony, 44 cwt.	90	Ale, 4 barrels	16
Plate glass, 35 cwt. and 645 feet	170	Porter, 1 barrel	4
Bar iron, 3,091 tons 1 cwt.	33,026	Plate iron, 2,353 cwt.	1,445
Anchor, 2,604 cwt.	2,542	Iron bolts, 48 cwt.	27
Sundry iron, 16,698 tons 15 cwt.	29,197	Blacking powder, 2 cwt.	1
Chains, 1,304 cwt.	1,025	Coloured lead, 15 cwt.	10
Hoop iron, 653 cwt.	420	Litharge, 2 cwt.	3
Rod iron, 95 cwt.	260	Ochre, 3 cwt.	1
Grindstones, 2 chaldrons and 95	136	Spanish brown, 5 cwt.	1
Salamoniac, 11 cwt.	20	Lucifer matches, 100 gross	30
Soda, 68 cwt.	17	Wearing apparel, 6 boxes	55
Sulphate of copper, 18 cwt.	30	Linseed oil, 65 gallons	9
Copperas, 1,193 cwt.	145	Pottery clay, 25 tons	63
Bichromate of potash, 16 cwt.	50	Plaster of Paris, 14 casks	10
Sailcloth, 8,577 yards	533	Railway carriages, 8	2,000
Venetian red, 2 cwt.	1	Wood shovels, 209	60
Lead pipe, 52 cwt.	150	Tin plates, 46 cwt.	80
Tar, 44 casks	17	Lead, 6 cwt.	10
Glass bottles, 71 cwt. and 240 gross	244	Iron rails, 180 tons	1,440
Flint, ground, 239 tons	397	Brandy, 118 gallons	53
Pig iron, 76 tons	392	Iron safe, 1	30
Acetic acid, 5,200 lb.	120	Boat, 1	40
Railway keys of wood, 150,000	200	Window glass, 9 cwt.	9
Metal pipes, 197 tons	200	China stone, 65 cwt.	11
Flint glass, 16 cwt.	20	Sheet lead, 50 lb.	1
Shakes, 39 bundles	10	Paint, 25 lb.	1
Wine, 228 gallons	125	White lead, 1 lb.	2
		Wire, 126 lb.	3
		Bolt iron, 22 cwt.	13
		Resin, 1 cwt.	1
		Railway iron, 600 tons	5,500
			£92,088

The following articles, the aggregate value of which was 42,208*l.*, were exported during the remaining five months of the year:—

Earthenware, 768,212 pieces, 4 crates, and 3 baskets.	Lamp-posts, lanterns, and appendages, 12; chandeliers, 7.
Bricks, 51,650.	Copperas, 47 tons 2 cwt.
Tiles, 100.	Acetate of soda, 2 cwt.
Bottles, 2,635 cwt. and 1,000 gross.	Lime, 18 chaldrons.
Plate glass, 434 feet and 20 cwt.	Clay, 46 tons.
Grindstones, 179.	Tar, 163 barrels.
Bar and bolt iron, 1,242 tons 8 cwt.	Paint, 3 cwt.
Anchors and chains, 3,750 cwt.	Whitening, 2 cwt.
Pig iron, 375 tons.	Claw stoppers, 15 lb.
Hoop iron, 376 cwt.	Log glasses, 2; compasses, 2.
Sheet iron, 4,080 cwt.	Wine, 190 gallons.
Iron rail, 298 tons.	Ale, 15 cases.
Sundry iron, 8 cwt.	Porter, 1 cask.
Iron blocks, 1 cwt.	Cheese, 58 lb.
Plate iron, 281 tons.	Biscuits, 147 cwt. 53 lb.
Iron rings, 2 cwt.	Potatoes, 2 tons.
Lead, ¾ cwt.	Unrefined sugar, 12 cwt.
Lead colours, 14 cwt.	Refined sugar, 1 cwt.
Ground flint, 128 tons 3 cwt.	Coffee, 414 lb.
Ground stone, 89 cwt.	Tea, 86 lb.
Ground frit, 15 cwt.	Raisins, 1 cwt.
Shear steel, 3 cwt.	Mustard, 4 jars.
Yellow metal rings, bolts, and spikes, 26 cwt.	Butter, 1 cwt.
Shovels, 6.	Pickles, 12 jars.
	Preserves, 121 cases.
	Marmalade lozenges, 1 box.

The following is a statement of the number of ships with cargoes inwards and outwards in the specified years:—

Years.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Duty paid at Custom-house.
1840 ...	1436	6471	£119,681
1841 ...	1043	6499	67,205
1842 ...	869	5977	60,219
1843 ...	965	5968	74,408
1844 ...	1074	5151	76,587
1845 ...	1251	6976	80,235
1846 ...	1988	7068	68,808
1847 ...	1204	8509	77,038
1848 ...	1323	8690	78,504
1849 ...	1339	7821	80,721
1850 ...	1408	8856	84,195
1851 ...	1393	8690	79,059
1852 ...	1406	9441	78,505
1853 ...	1690	9576	96,182
1854 ...	1773	9440	110,650

The increase in the duties during the two last years arises principally from an increase in articles of consumption, such as spirits, tobacco, groceries, &c., in consequence of high wages, and the general prosperity of trade, especially ship-building and manufactories on the banks of the Wear. There has also been an increase of wood cargoes for ship building; and in 1854, large importations of railway sleepers were landed at the North Dock by the North-eastern Railway Company, which were formerly imported at Shields. The

exports of the port do not much exceed what they were in former years, before the South Dock was formed. The coasting trade inwards consists principally of British oak for ship-building; the amounts outwards have advanced little beyond their amount in 1850, in the latter part of which year the South Dock was opened. The following is a comparative statement of the importation from foreign countries in the years 1840 and 1854:—

	1840.	1854.
No. of ships with cargoes of timber and wood from European ports	138	32
Do. do. from America and other ports out of Europe	87	85
Do. do. with other goods from countries generally	118	62
Total...	343	379

In a parliamentary return, moved for by Robert Ingham, Esq. M. P., it is stated that during the year ended December 31st, 1854, 1,514 British sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 122,884, and 9 foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 1,381, were entered inwards at Sunderland; and 11,437 British, with a tonnage of 1,465,008, and 2 foreign, with a tonnage of 80, were cleared outwards. The number of steam-vessels entered inwards was 7, tonnage 526; and there were 142 cleared outwards, with a tonnage of 53,338. From the colonies, 125 British ships, with a tonnage of 31,822, arrived; and 7 foreign ships, of 1,076 tons. There were cleared for the colonies 197 British ships, of 42,525 tons, and 8 foreign ships, of 3,117 tons. The foreign trade comprised 615 British ships, of 105,876 tons, and 1,063 foreign ships, of 103,114 tons, entered inwards; and 985 British, of 190,539 tons, and 1,378 foreign, of 139,300 tons, cleared outwards.

There are resident consuls in Sunderland belonging to Belgium, Denmark, France, Hanover, Hanse Towns, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Spain, and Sweden and Norway. There are in the town about 80 offices of ship and insurance brokers.

In addition to the particulars given in the preceding pages relative to the coal trade, the following table

will shew its extent, and the revenues derived from it by the Commissioners, during 15 years:—

Year.	Shipped in River. Chaldrons.	Shipped in Dock.	Total.	Rate of Duty. d.	Revenue on Coals. £ s. d.	Revenue on Ships. £ s. d.
1840	497,546	"	"	6	12,418 10 6	3,230 5 11
1841	509,049	"	"	6	12,735 3 6	3,147 17 3
1842	468,698	"	"	6	12,448 13 3	2,778 11 7
1843	450,839	"	"	6	10,873 2 0	2,536 6 6
1844	394,472½	"	"	4½	7,650 2 7	2,413 5 11
1845	533,713	"	"	6	12,201 17 6	3,313 19 2
1846	521,231	"	"	6	13,200 14 0	2,797 11 7
1847	611,812	"	"	4	9,387 17 2	2,975 11 6
1848	627,432	"	"	4½	11,859 11 7	3,008 7 10
1849	573,341½	"	"	3½	8,496 0 0	2,676 17 1
1850	614,004	34,459	648,463	3½	9,075 5 0	2,951 19 10
1851	479,658	140,351	620,009	3½	9,182 17 6	2,999 11 9
1852	507,199	168,195	675,394½	3½	9,521 6 6	2,828 12 7
1853	494,248	199,164	693,912	2½	7,076 18 1	3,584 14 9
1854	482,089	224,082	706,171	3	8,669 16 9	4,135 2 5

The following is a statement of the river Wear vend of coals during the last ten years:—

Year.	1st Half-Year.	2nd Half-Year.	Total.
1846	240,910	280,321	521,231
1847	282,950	328,842	611,812
1848	303,649	323,783	627,432
1849	258,800½	314,541	573,341½
1850	307,762	340,701	648,463
1851	288,982	331,027	620,009
1852	321,864½	353,530	675,394½
1853	325,853	368,059	693,912
1854	327,928	378,243	706,171
1855	309,834	403,723	713,557

INHABITANTS.

THE personal appearance of the inhabitants of Sunderland bears the usual impress of a nautical population; and there is an open frankness in their manner to which their peculiar dialect gives a striking effect.* Dr. Granville says, "The physiognomy and appearance of the better sort of women here are calculated to produce a prepossessing effect. There is a peculiar expression in their face, which I have not noticed at Durham, and which approaches almost to what one would call *distingue*. They are, moreover, frequently tall, but not well made. The men, on the contrary,

Therefore it is just possible that the Sunderland ladies may have acquired the characteristic of *Sowies*, not on account of their wallowing in filth, but rather on account of their bulky proportions, and warlike propensities!!" It is unnecessary to enlarge further on an obsolete vulgarism, which, after all, is not peculiar to Sunderland. The readers of "The Collier's Wedding" will remember that when Tommy is delighted by the energetic dancing of his beloved, he gives vent to his admiration and delight by exclaiming, "By G—, thou is a tuing sow."

* "The rather coarse and unenviable epithet, 'Sunderland Sowies,' is," says Mr. Denham, "even down to the present day, applied to the fair sex of Sunderland. The meaning of the word *Sowies*, although now nearly forgotten, is evidently the diminutive of *Sow*. The word is, however, still used in Scotland. Sir Walter Scott, in his *Bord Mins.*, names a game used by the boys of the High School, Edinburgh, which is called *Herrying a Sowie*. A *Sowie* was an ancient engine of war. In the ballad of 'Auld Maitland,' *Bord Mins.*, vol. i., we read, 'They laid their *sowies* to the wall, Wi' mony a heavy pecl.'

are short, thickset, light-haired, and not unlike the Hamburger. There is more than Durham blood in these men and women of the middle and lower classes of Sunderland." Showy and elegant dresses are much affected by females of all classes; but there is nothing peculiar about the costume of the men, except that worn by sailors, keelmen, and other watermen, which is appropriate to their profession.

The seamen of Sunderland have long been distinguished for their skill and hardihood. The precarious nature of their profession has here, as in other sea-ports, its effect in inducing a want of forethought and prudence. A late writer on the Sunderland seamen says, "The length of a voyage being uncertain,—varying from two to six weeks, and occasionally to two months—seamen can never tell what their earnings will be; and they cannot, therefore, regulate their family expenditure with so much certainty as to square with their income. Hence, the credit system prevails to a most injurious extent; every sailor's wife has a running account at some shop; and as almost universally the income is over-estimated, and as seamen are liable to many casualties, very few are free from debt; nay, most of them contract heavy debts with the shops for groceries and clothes, and generally pay for what they want by joining a club, or the system called *menage*; pawnbroking, poverty, and misery are the fearful results." This gloomy picture,

too true in many instances, is, however, scarcely applicable to Sunderland seamen as a class.

The keelmen of the Wear, previous to the extension of railways to Sunderland, and the consequent introduction of loading gears, were a very important body. They were paid according to the number of "tides," or trips to the staiths at which they took in their loading; and part of their earnings was allowed to "run on" during the year till the "reckoning," which took place on "Saint Tommy's Day," the 21st of December. Unlike the keelmen of the Tyne, they did not deliver the coals from their keels into the ships; that operation being performed either by casters or by machinery for the purpose. In former times, "sticks," or strikes were very common with the keelmen, in cases of dispute with their employers; and scenes of violence and outrage sometimes occurred on such occasions.* Bowling on the Town Moor was one of their favourite amusements; and a "keel-course" was a peculiar source of enjoyment. This arduous competition consisted in one man in each keel propelling his bulky vessel from Bishopwearmouth Panns, or the iron bridge, to Hylton Ferry, by means of the "set," or "puy," used in navigating the Wear keels. It was a rule that if the hindmost keel approached sufficiently near the foremost to admit boat-hooks to be clasped from one to the other, the privilege should be used of drawing the hindmost parallel with the foremost; and

* The destruction of the wooden bridge, &c., at Galley's Gill, noticed at page 405, is still remembered. An early instance is quoted from the Newcastle Courant of August 3, 1793, stating that at the assizes at Durham, in the preceding week, "Thomas Jameson, Matthew Marrington, George Ball, Joseph Rowntree, Simon Emmer-son, Robert Parkin, and Francis Wardell, for violently assaulting Nicholas Lowes, of Bishopwearmouth, and carrying him on a stang, were sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Durham gaol, and find sureties for their good behaviour for three years."—"These persons," adds the editor of the People's History of Sunderland, "were all of them keelmen in Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, and were well known to many of the old inhabitants of the borough. This riding of the stang arose out of a strike, when the keelmen moored their keels opposite to Pallion flatt, and purposely entangled their anchors and cables to obstruct and blockade the river; the keelmen considered that this was so effectually done, that it could not be cleared. Robert Hayton, Esq., coal-fitter (afterwards major commandant of the first Sunderland Volunteer Infantry), the magistrates, constables, two companies of foot soldiers, and a party of the Enniskillen Dragoons, quartered in Sunderland, proceeded to Pallion flatt, and succeeded in cutting out a keel belonging to William Wilson, Esq., coal-fitter, (father of Miss Wilson, of Green-terrace, Bishopwearmouth), out of the hundreds which blockaded the river. The keelmen afterwards regained possession of this keel, and hauled it up with cables upon dry land, at Southwick Salt Grass. Nicholas Lowes, a keelman, who resided near Bishopwearmouth church, gave informa-

tion of the chief actors in this affair to the coal-fitters, for which offence the keelmen carried him through the town on a stang. The keelmen, named before, were arrested and committed to Durham gaol, by Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., of Seaham Hall, (father of the Dowager Lady Byron), William Ettrick, Esq., of High Barnes, and other magistrates. The justices held their meetings then at the George Inn, High-street, in front of which the foot soldiers were drawn up, preparatory to the prisoners being sent to Durham gaol. The keelmen threatened to attack the foot soldiers with their keel-sets and rescue the prisoners. This state of things was ended by the Enniskilleners arriving in front of the George Inn, with their drawn swords glittering in the sun; the prisoners were then placed in carriages and drove off, escorted by the Dragoons and Foot. On their arrival near the site of the Register Buildings, High-street, Bishopwearmouth, the escort was assailed by a volley of stones from the keelmen behind the low wall, which then fenced off the Pann field from the High-street. A stone violently struck one of the Enniskilleners, when the black horses reared upon their hind legs with their front ones placed upon the wall. The dragoons fired their pistols at the keelmen, the gate of the field was forced, and the dragoons pursued them to the banks of the river, where they escaped from their pursuers. The prisoners were then quietly taken to Durham; the result of their trial is given above. For many years after this occurrence, the keelmen were taunted by the inhabitants "That they would bring the Black Horse to them."

the exciting cry of "A heuk! a heuk!" added zest to the enjoyment of the spectators. Indeed, the herculean task of contesting a "keel-course" presented a singular contrast to the light skiff-races of the present day. The keelmen were also, in their way, patrons of the drama, knew the actors, and frequented the theatre, where their favourite places were the "wings" of the gallery, across which they bandied their coarse jokes, sometimes to the amusement, and sometimes to the annoyance of the quieter part of the audience. On the capture of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, a number of keelmen, balloted for that purpose, navigated the ships to England. The last colliery which discontinued the use of keels for shipment on the Wear was that at Beamish Park, the coals from which have been transmitted by railway to South Shields and Wearmouth Dock since the close of 1851. The few keels now employed on the river are principally used for supplying the manufactories on its banks with coals.

Several ebullitions of public feeling in Sunderland have been noticed in the preceding pages. During the war with the consulate and empire of France, the loyalty of the inhabitants displayed itself in hostility to "Tom Painers" and "Jacobins" of all descriptions. In 1798, a regiment of Irish militia (the Tyrone) was stationed at the barracks, which, for some alleged misconduct during the previous rebellion in that country, were not allowed to wear the pig-tail, then considered an indispensable appendage to every soldier's head. A quick-step (to which a ribbald song was adapted), called "Croppies, lie down!" was composed on the occasion, and served, as all such effusions do, to inflame the ill feeling which ought to have been allayed. On the 4th of June (the birth-day of George III.), the usual military review took place on the Town Moor; when the band of the Sunderland Volunteers, in retaliation for their corps being placed in a supposed subordinate position, played the obnoxious tune; and in the evening, when the drums of the militia and of the volunteers met in High-street, the latter again

struck up "Croppies, lie down." The consequence was that the affronted and infuriated Irishmen rushed from the barracks with naked bayonets, and, attacking every person they met, cleared the streets; and it was only by the aid of a powerful picket that order was restored. The regiment was shortly after removed from the town; but a hostile meeting took place between one of its officers and Major Hayton of the volunteers, which, however, ended harmlessly.*

The patriotic spirit which induced the formation of the Sunderland Volunteer Infantry, Artillery, and Sea Fencibles, and the voluntary subscriptions raised for their support, has been revived since the breaking out of the war with Russia. A public meeting of the pilots, fishermen, keelmen, mariners, and boatmen of the town, was held April 30, 1855, for the purpose of explaining the act for establishing a volunteer corps for the defence of the coast, and giving instructions to those willing to enrol themselves amongst the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers. A patriotic association was formed about the close of the same year, for the purpose of inducing seamen to volunteer to man the gun-boats building in the port; and a bounty of 10*l.* was offered to each man.†

The progress of the town in social and intellectual culture will have been illustrated by the charitable and literary institutions which have been enumerated. Neither have the pursuits of fashionable life been neglected. "The Sunderland Hunt," established in February, 1811, was supported by annual subscriptions of ten guineas. The arts and sciences have also been popularly expounded by institutions specially designed for the purpose. "The Polytechnic Society" opened its first exhibition on September 4, 1838. Since that time, the "Popular Instruction and Amusement Association," and the "Amateur Choral Society," have, by their concerts and lectures, endeavoured to introduce a taste for music and rational recreation. Public gardens at Hendon, and the formation of a park at Building Hill, are features of social progress. Some years ago, women were frequently employed in Sun-

* In February, 1856, a serious riot was commenced in Sunderland by a number of soldiers belonging to the Tyrone Fusiliers, then stationed in the barracks. An attack was made on the police station by the soldiers, nine of whom, after a desperate combat, were taken into custody, some of them seriously wounded. They were eventually given up by the magistrates to the military authorities.

† The placards issued by the association were headed "The Sunderland Hero," and contained a representation of John Crawford, of Sunderland, nailing his admiral's colours to the mast. In the memorable engagement which Admiral Lord Duncan had with the

Dutch fleet, on the 11th October, 1797, the flag of the Venerable, Lord Duncan's ship, was shot away by the Dutch admiral, De Winter. Crawford, then a sailor on board the Venerable, upon observing this, immediately ran up the shrouds (amidst the fire of the enemy) with a marlin-spike in his hand, and, with the greatest coolness and intrepidity, nailed the Venerable's flag to the top-gallant mast head. For this heroic and daring action, he received a pension of £30 a year; and his townsmen, in testimonial of his heroism, presented him with a silver medal, bearing this inscription:—"Orbis est Dei. The Town of Sunderland to John Crawford, for gallant services on 11th October, 1797." Reverse, "Duncan and Glory! British Valour."

derland, as well as in other towns of the north of England, in "serving the masons," or working as bricklayers' labourers: the practice is now totally abolished.

A school of design was commenced October 27, 1851, in the Numbers Garth school-room, Garden-street, lent for the purpose by the Rev. Richard Skipsey. Under the tuition of Mr. J. G. Grant and some of the senior members, the meetings continued to be held in that place until October, 1852, when the school was removed to the Assembly Hall, Sans-street, and placed under the superintendence of Mr. Robinson Elliott. It was afterwards held in the Lyceum till 1855, and now occupies premises next door to that building. It was at first conducted by a committee of the ordinary members, but has latterly been under the charge of a committee of honorary members and a secretary, Mr. Thomas Dixon, whose efforts have been directed to procuring the aid of government in the appointment of a teacher, &c. The society is supported by donations and by subscriptions of not less than 5s. a year from honorary members, by donations of books and drawings, and by a subscription of 2s. 6d. per quarter from each ordinary member. In 1853, a class was opened for naval architectural and mechanical drawing, but has since been discontinued. Attempts have been made to establish a class for naval architecture, but hitherto without success, as the funds of the society have not been adequate to the necessary expenditure. The school is open every Monday evening, from seven to nine o'clock. Since its commencement, it has been attended by upwards of 100 pupils.

The town of Sunderland, and particularly the parish, has long been held up as enjoying the sad pre-eminence of furnishing a greater number of criminals and other offenders against the law than other parts of the country. In 1852, the year after the census, it was estimated that while Sunderland contained nearly one-sixth of the population of the county, it produced nearly one-third of the criminals; and that one in every 123 of its inhabitants was a criminal. The proportion in South Shields was one in 132, and in Gateshead one in 306; whilst in Weardale, the proportion was only one in 907. One female in 430 of the population in Sunderland was, during that year, convicted and imprisoned for crime; whilst the number of females committed from the other portions of the county was only one in 1,623.

As in all large commercial towns, the common lodging-houses for tramps and beggars are numerous.

They are chiefly situated in the parish of Sunderland, in parts which are very densely populated, and where nuisances abound. These places are a prolific source of crime, vice, and human misery, being frequently crowded with persons of both sexes and of all ages, without regard to decency, comfort, or ventilation.

OUT-PLACES AND TOWNSHIPS IN BISHOP-WEARMOUTH PARISH.

ABOUT the year 1649, an award was made relative to the highways and private ways in the parish of Bishop-wearmouth, in which it is ordered that the highway leading to Durham be 27 yards wide, from Wearmouth town to Barnes Leaming; Chester highway, $16\frac{1}{2}$ yards from gutter to gutter, from Wearmouth town to Thistley-close Gate; for Newcastle way to be $16\frac{1}{2}$ yards broad from gutter to gutter, from Wearmouth town to the North Moor gate; a main way up Grindon Bank, through Thomas Flower's ground to ground belonging to the parsonage to be 8 yards broad; and other small roads are described. The Tunstall and Ryhope highways are each to be $16\frac{1}{2}$ yards broad. The whole of these highways were set out when the township was divided. Previous to that division, there were two common fields, called the South Moor and the North Moor; and all the tenants had a right of way over such fields, as they had so many rigs in one or another place. The Newcastle highway was from the Hird's Bridge to the present Low Ford, where the river was crossed between the sites of the existing ferry, and Messrs. Dawson's pottery. It is probable that at that period, there were no horse ferries across the river. The private ways were described with great care; and amongst the penalties imposed were 2d. each against John Mills, for stopping the waine-way on the south side of Bildon (Building); John Shipperdson, for the same; Ralph Holmes, for the same, Brian Stobart being occupier; Nicholas Bryan, for the same; George Snawdon, for stopping the way through Wellington to the river of Wear; and Richard Wood, for stopping the way from the Reigh Nook leading to Mr. Storey's. A penalty of 1s. is imposed on John Hutchinson, "for trespassing in To. Hilton's grounds;" of 5s. on "To. Gibson, for not repairing his style between him and To. Shipperdson;" and of 3s. 4d. on Richard Wood, "for not making a sufficient cart-way, carriage-way, for Robert Oliver to his ground, and others to their ground."

BAINBRIDGE HOLME.

THIS estate is situated near Tunstall Hills, to the south-west of Wearmouth. In 1405, it belonged to the Lumley family, and was granted, in 1539, by John Lord Lumley, to Nicholas Bainbrigg for life. Thomas Whytched, Gent., purchased the estate in 1560. It was afterwards successively in possession of the Nattresses and Shipperdsons, and was devised by Robert Shipperdson, who died without issue in 1704, to his nephew, Michael Pemberton, and Margaret and Barbara, sisters of the testator, as tenants in common. John Pemberton, Gent., of Monkwearmouth, subsequently acquired the whole by purchase.

This family, descended from John Pemberton, of Stanhope, living in 1400, has been noticed under AISLABY, p. 224, and MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE, p. 226. Captain John Pemberton, brother of Major Michael Pemberton, and second son of John Pemberton, Esq., of Aislaby, by his wife Isabel, daughter of Henry Grey, Esq., of Newminster Abbey, is supposed (there being no written evidence to that effect) to be identical with John Pemberton of Hylton, who was agent or steward to the family of Hylton, of Hylton Castle.* He was named a trustee in the will of John Hylton, Esq., July 22, 1668, wherein he is designated as his "true friend." He married, first, Jane, daughter of — Robinson, of Stone Cellar Farm, Usworth, by whom he had issue John, Robert (an officer in Queen Anne's navy), and Mary; and, secondly, in June, 1671, Bridget, daughter of Adam Shipperdson, Esq., of Bainbridge Holme, sister and coheirress of Robert Shipperdson, Gent., by whom he had issue Michael (of Bainbridge Holme, devisee of his uncle, Robert Shipperdson; he married Anne Holmes, of Darlington, by whom he had issue six sons and four daughters), Adam, and Shipperdson.

John, eldest son of the last-named John Pemberton by his first wife, was born February 11, 1668; married Dorothy, daughter of — Stote, by whom he had issue John, Michael, Richard, Jane, Thomas, Adam, and Robert; died at South Moor House, and was buried at Bishopwearmouth, September 11, 1746.

John, his eldest son, of Bainbridge Holme, was born November 5, 1704; married, December 11, 1740, Penelope, daughter of John Laurence, rector of Bishopwearmouth, by whom he had issue John (who died

unmarried), Stephen, Richard, and Penelope; and died in May, 1783.

Stephen Pemberton, Esq., (second son and successor of John,) of Bainbridge Holme, was a justice of the peace for the county of Durham, and some time Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. He was baptized at Bishopwearmouth, January 7, 1743-4; married, May 2, 1782, Isabella (who died August 9, 1800), daughter of George Anderson, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by whom he had issue George (his successor), Penelope, Annabella, Mary-Anne, and Elizabeth; and died November 27, 1831.

George Pemberton, Esq., F.R.S., of Bainbridge Holme, was born May 15, 1784; married Jane (who died February 22, 1826), daughter of Thomas Hunter, Esq., of Besley Hall, Worcestershire, by whom he had issue George-Thomas (drowned whilst bathing near Sunderland, in 1852), Georgiana-Jane, Anne-Penelope, and Stephen-John. He sold Bainbridge Holme to his cousin, Thomas Pemberton, Esq.

Richard Pemberton, Esq., of Barnes, third son of John Pemberton and Penelope Laurence, was born at Bainbridge Holme, January 14, 1746; married, August 4, 1774, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Ralph Jackson, Esq., of Sunderland, by whom he had issue John, Penelope, Eleanor, Ralph-Stephen, Richard, Elizabeth, Thomas and Elizabeth (twins), and Margaret; and died March 23, 1838.

John Pemberton, Esq. (eldest son), born March 14, 1779; married, July 3, 1810, Mary, daughter of William Browne, Esq., of Talentire Hall, Cumberland; and died January 29, 1823. He was a barrister-at-law, formerly of York, afterwards of Sherburn Hall, and a justice of peace for the county of Durham.

Ralph-Stephen (second son of Richard), was born June 26, 1780; married, June 20, 1820, Anne-Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Rippon, Esq., of Low Mill, county of Durham; and died February 22, 1847. He was high sheriff for the county of Carmarthen in 1820, and for the county of Durham in 1846.

Richard (third son of Richard) was born April 4, 1782; married, November 4, 1830, Ellen, daughter of Captain Robert Jump, R.N., by whom he had issue Richard-Laurence; and died November 3, 1843.

Thomas (fourth son of Richard) was born March 3, 1785; married, September 21, 1830, Elizabeth Orde

* It is presumed that John Hylton and John Pemberton were captains in the corps commanded by Colonel Hylton during the civil wars. John Hylton wrote to Dr. Basire, rector of Egglecliffe, desiring

him to see Yarm bridge drawn up at night, proving that Hylton's regiment was stationed in the neighbourhood of Aislaby, and probably raised there, as he went to Hartlepool with eighteen men.

Dutton, daughter of Captain John Dutton, of New-castle-upon-Tyne, and Calow Oaks, Derbyshire; and died at Naples, February 27, 1839. He was the purchaser of Bainbridge Holme from his cousin George.

Richard-Laurence Pemberton, Esq., of Barnes and Bainbridge Holme, son of Richard last named, was born October 12, 1831; and married, November 16, 1854, Jane-Emma, second daughter of the Rev. Martin Stapylton, rector of Bailbro', Derbyshire. He is a deputy lieutenant and in the commission of the peace for the county of Durham.

ARMS.—1. A chevron ermine, between three griffins' heads couped sable for *Pemberton*. 2. Gules, in a marsh a hind lodged proper for *Hindmarsh*. 3. Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure, engrailed argent, a mullet sable for difference for *Grey*. 4. Or, three garbes gules for *Comyn*. 5. Vert, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent, for *Heton*. 6. Barry of six, argent and azure, in a bend gules, a besant for *Grey of Horton*. 7. Sable, on a bend argent three lozenges azure, each charged with a planetary sun in its glory for *Shipperdson*. 8. Or, three doves rising azure for *Lawrence*. 9. Or, a chevron indented gules between three eagles' heads erased sable for *Jackson*. 10. Per fesse argent and sable, a fesse counter battled between three falcons countercharged, belled, and jessed or, for *Thompson*, impaling argent a lion rampant, sable, a crescent for difference for *Stapylton*.

CRESTS.—As above; 1, *Pemberton*; 2, *Jackson*.

MOTTO.—*Labore et honore*.

The freehold estate of Bainbridge Holme was advertised for sale in 1854, with a reservation of the coal, all other minerals going with the land.

BARNES.

THIS place was, in 1370, included, with Pallion, in the manor of Hamildon, which the Daldens held by the fourth part of a knight's fee. The whole manor passed in marriage with Maud de Dalden to Sir William Bowes, of Streatlam, in whose descendants it continued till 1556, when it was assigned to Anne, third daughter of Sir George Bowes, who intermarried with her cousin, Robert Bowes, of Aske. He nominally exchanged it with the crown for forfeited lands in Old Acres, Seaton, and Offerton. King James, in 1611, granted Hamildon, Cloweroft, and Grindon to Thomas Emerson and Richard Cowdell, under a crown rent of 83*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; and they immediately conveyed to Ralph Bowes, Esq., son and heir of Robert.

* Mr. Ettrick was an excellent antiquary and lawyer, and contributed the Additions to Dorsetshire, in Gibson's Camden; he seems to have been on intimate terms with most of the literary characters of his age. The following singular story occurs in Aubrey, under the head of "Impulses."—"A very good friend of mine and old acquaintance hath had frequent impulses; when he was a Commoner at Trinity College, Oxford, he had several. When he rode towards the west one time in the stage-coach, he told the company, 'We shall certainly be robbed;' and they were so. When a brother of his, a

Mary, granddaughter of Robert, married, about 1640, William Haddock, an illiterate common carrier between Sunderland and Newcastle, who, in 1668, sold half the estate to John Jenkins, Esq., of London; and in 1673, he alienated the remainder to Walter Ettrick, Esq.

Low Barnes was sold by the Jenkins family, in 1708, to the Wardells of Sunderland. This family were Quakers, and a room in their house was licensed for worship for the use of the Society. The estate descended to the Chapmans, also Quakers; and it was purchased of the assignees of John Chapman, of Whitby, by Richard Pemberton, Esq., in 1783. The house is handsome and commodious, and the grounds are kept in excellent order.

High Barnes.—Anthony Ettrick was of Barford, or Berford, in the parish of Wimborn Minster, Dorsetshire. He was born about the year 1504, and was captain of horse at the siege of Boulogne, when that place surrendered, in 1544, to Henry VIII. He married Lucy, daughter of — Chottle, of Blandford St. Mary's, Dorsetshire, and died about 1569. His grandson, William Ettricke, died in 1666, leaving three sons, the youngest of whom, Walter Ettricke, Esq., of Sunderland, purchaser of High Barnes, was born April 26, 1628, and, living in the times of the civil war and the Commonwealth, distinguished himself amongst the most zealous supporters of the royal cause. He was registrar of the Court of Admiralty in 1661. In 1659, he married Margaret, daughter of William Sedgewick, Esq., of Elvet, and had six sons and five daughters. He died at Bath, August 2, 1700.

Anthony Ettricke, Esq., of High Barnes, the second son of Walter, was born August 16, 1663. He married, first, Jane, daughter and heiress of Richard Stanley, Esq., by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, married, first, to Musgrave Davison, Esq., and secondly, to Thomas Medlycott, Esq., of Venne, Somersetshire. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Coghill, Esq., of Aldenham, Hertfordshire. By this lady, who wedded after his decease — Wittering, Esq., he had two sons and three daughters. Anthony Ettricke died in 1728, and was buried December 9.*

merchant, died, he left him, with other effects, a share of a ship which was returning from Spain, and of which news was brought to the Exchange at London of her good condition; he had such an impulse upon his spirit, that he must needs sell his share, though to loss; and he did sell it. The ship came safe to Cornwall (or Devon), and somewhere afterwards fell upon the rocks and sunk; not a man perished, but all the goods were lost, except some parrots, which were brought for Q. Katherine."

William Ettrick, Esq., of High Barnes, eldest son of Anthony, born December 22, 1701, was in the commission of the peace for the county of Durham. He married, in 1722, Isabella, daughter of William Langley, Esq., of Elwick, in Norfolk, and had, with other issue, William, his heir, born in 1726; married, in 1752, Catherine, daughter of Robert Wharton, Esq., of Old Park; and succeeded to the estate of High Barnes on the death of his father in the same year. His freehold and leasehold estates in Sunderland were sold, August 5, 1778, pursuant to a decree and order in the Court of Chancery. By his wife, who died November, 1794, he had one son and one daughter, the latter of whom married William Budle, of Monkwearmouth, and died without issue in 1821. Mr. Ettrick died February 22, 1808, aged 82.

The Rev. William Ettrick, of High Barnes, born May 17, 1757; A. M.; sometime Fellow of University College, Oxford; late rector of Toners Piddle, and vicar of Aff Piddle, Dorsetshire, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bishop, Esq., of Briarts Piddle, and had issue—William, born July 3, 1801; Anthony, born September 15, 1810, and now of High Barnes; Walter, born February 24, 1812; John, born April 18, 1814; Elizabeth, married to Lieutenant Novesielski, R.N., of the city of Bath; Catherine, married to Robert Shank Atcheson, solicitor, of Duke-Street, Westminster, and has issue; Anne, born July 22, 1804, died May 20, 1813; Isabella, married, in 1825, to Robert Horn, Esq., of Hunter's Hall, Bishopwearmouth; Helen; and Mary.

ARMS.—Arg., a lion rampant, and a chief, gu.

CREST.—A demi lion, rampant, gu., holding in the dexter paw a marshal's staff, sable, tipped at each end, or.

A beautiful marble cenotaph, to the memory of Walter, Anthony, and William Ettrick, designed by Blore, was intended to occupy a place in Bishopwearmouth church; but the allotted situation being too small, the monument was erected at Barnes. It cost, with the addition of a basement by Jopling of Gateshead, upwards of 500*l*.

Barnes and Pallion pay a modus of 14*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. to the rector of Wearmouth, in lieu of all tithes. *Homildon Hill* consists of a considerable swell of limestone, containing a large mass of organic remains, imbedded in a loose, granular, calcareous rock.

On August 25, 1851, the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales gave notice that Anthony Ettrick, Esq., had applied for 1,000*l*., by way of loan, for the drainage of High Barnes.

PALLION.

PALLION (supposed to be a contraction of *Pavilion*) is situated on the south bank of the Wear, about 2 miles west from Wearmouth. Robert Bowes, Esq., of Aske, in 1572, granted to John Goodchilde, of Ryhope, for 200 marks, "the whole tenement and grounds called the Pallyon, and one severall and free fishery in the river of Were, in or adjoyning the said Pallyon." This fishery was anciently called *Bowes Water*. From John Goodchild were descended the Goodchilds of Pallion, who for many years carried on the extensive lime-works at this place; employing for its export twenty schooners and sloops. A vein of dark marble, capable of receiving a fine polish, was discovered in the quarries about 40 years ago. On the bankruptcy of Messrs. Goodchild, Jacksons, and Co., their estates were advertised for sale by auction in 1817. The Low Pallion mansion and estate were described as containing 124 A. 1 R. 2 P.; High Pallion mansion house and estate, 231 A. 0 R. 31 P.; North Moor, Lane-house, and Todd's farms, 80 A. 1 R.; Blue House mansion house and estate, 23 A. 2 R.; Little Eppleton mansion house and estate, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, 337 A.; and East and Middle Herrington farms, 51 A. 1 R. 2 P. The greater part of these estates became the property of Addison Fenwick, Esq., who resided in Pallion Hall, a good mansion, built of free-stone, with an excellent vinery, gardens, and pleasure grounds, situated on the Wear. On his death, they were sold, in 1848, to Christopher Maling Webster, Esq. Pallion estate pays a modus of 1*s*. 4*d*. in lieu of all tithes.

There are twelve ship-building yards at Pallion, a saw-mill, a timber-yard, and a public house.

DEPTFORD.

DEPTFORD adjoins Pallion on the east, and is about 1½ miles west of Wearmouth. For an account of the Chapelry District of St. Andrew's, Deptford, see p. 437. The Wesleyan Reformers, the Wesleyan Association, and the Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel in the village. There is a national school for boys and girls, which was visited on the 27th May, 1853, by the Rev. D. J. Stewart, government inspector, when 87 boys and 69 girls were present at examination. At the boys' school, 119 had left, and 150 had been admitted during the preceding twelve months, the average attendance being 82; and at the

girls' school, 6 had left, and 82 been admitted, the average attendance being 80. The general observations were—

Boys.—“Buildings, fair-sized room; offices in a small yard; no class-room; no fire-places. Desks fixed to wall, on one side of the room, on a platform. No play-ground. Books, fair supply; apparatus, four black-boards.”

GIRLS.—“Buildings, a room over the boys' school. Desks, same as boys'. No playground. Books, moderate supply.”

A school was erected, about 20 years ago, on a piece of ground given for that purpose by Mr. James Laing, an eminent ship-builder, at the request of the Rev. J. Muir, of Union chapel, Sunderland. The master pays a nominal rent of a farthing a year, and is bound to teach the Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism. Mr. Laing and the Ayre's Quay Glass Company sometimes send children to the school, for whom they pay. The average attendance of pupils is about 40.* There are in Deptford two other day-schools and an infant school.

Copperas works were established here, before 1760, by Robert Inman and Henry Taylor, and are now carried on by Ogden Brothers. The Wear Glass Bottle Works are carried on by Walker Featherstonehaugh, Esq. There are also the patent ropery

* “At Deptford, Southwick, and Hylton,” says Mr. Stewart, “which are all densely populated manufacturing districts, in the parishes of Monkwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth, the school accommodation is utterly inadequate to the requirements of the locality; and in the few existing schools, the standard of instruction is strikingly below the average.

“On one occasion, I saw in a school at Deptford some little boys who were paid weekly wages, not for work done, but that a ship-builder might claim their services whenever it suited him.”

† Dr. Armstrong was born at Ayre's Quay, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, on the 8th of May, 1784. His father was superintendent of the Glass Works at Deptford, belonging to Mr. Marmaduke Featherstonehaugh. At an early age he was sent to school on Bishopwearmouth Green, but was afterwards under the tuition of the Rev. Thomas Mason, a minister of the United Secession Church of Scotland. He left school at the age of sixteen, when he was placed on trial with Mr. Watson, a surgeon, at Monkwearmouth, having shewn an early inclination for the medical profession; but, not liking his situation, he left it, and remained at home two or three years. His time, however, was not passed in idleness; his pursuits, though desultory, evinced sufficient proofs of superior ability, to induce his parents to send him, in his 19th year, to the University of Edinburgh, for the purpose of studying medicine, where he resided three years. In June, 1807, he took the degree of M.D., and in the same year settled at Sunderland to practise his profession. In 1811, he was appointed one of the physicians to the Sunderland Dispensary, and in the same year married Sarah, eldest daughter of Charles Spearman, Esq., of Thornley. In the following year may be dated the commencement of his literary career, a short paper on the “Brain Fever of Drunkenness” appearing in the Edinburgh Medical Journal for January, 1813.

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mentioned in page 518, the Wearmouth Paper Mill, at which brown paper is manufactured; four ship-building yards, an anchor manufactory, a block and mast maker, a timber yard, eight public houses (to one of which a brewery is attached), a beer shop, and a post office. New streets, from plans by Mr. Meik, engineer to the river commissioners, are in course of construction, and will ultimately connect Deptford with Bishopwearmouth.

AYRE'S QUAY.

AYRE'S QUAY, formerly an isolated village on a projecting point on the south bank of the Wear, is now connected with Bishopwearmouth by numerous rows of houses and cottages. A portion of ground on the west is called the Salt Grass; it is covered with water at spring tides, and is used for securing rafts of timber. Extensive bottle works, the works of the Corporation Gas Company, an iron manufactory, and ship-building yards are erected on the quay.†

THORNHILL.

THIS estate derives its name from John Thornhill, Esq., a merchant in Sunderland, by whom it was pur-

This was followed by several other publications, the principal of which was a work entitled, “Facts and Observations relative to the Fever commonly called Puerperal.” In 1816 was published his celebrated work on Typhus Fever. This admirable production at once raised him to a very high professional position, passing through three large editions in as many years, and being received not only in this country, but throughout America, almost with acclamation. This work was followed by his “Practical Illustrations of Scarlet Fever, Measles, Consumption,” &c., and was completed in December, 1817. It passed through a second edition in the same year. The first editions of both these works were brought out at the sole cost and risk of Mr. George Garbutt, then a bookseller and printer at Sunderland—the profits, after deducting the amount of paper and printing, being equally divided between author and publisher.

Encouraged by the success of his literary labours, Dr. Armstrong decided upon seeking a wider field of practice, and with this view removed, in February, 1818, to London. Soon afterwards he was elected physician to the Fever Hospital at St. Pancras. In 1821, he was elected lecturer on the practice of physic, at the institution in Webb-street, Mare Pond. In the year 1824, in consequence of ill health, he resigned his office of physician to the Hospital, and in 1826 formed a new school of medicine in Little Dean-street, Soho; his lectures at which he abandoned in 1827, finding his strength wholly inadequate to his incessant labours. But it was not until December, 1828, that confirmed symptoms of disease became manifest. Notwithstanding repeated changes of place, every effort at restoration proved unavailing, and he sunk under the insidious malady of consumption, on the 12th of December, 1829, in the 46th year of his age. His income, when in health, arising from private practice and public lectures, has been estimated at between £4,000 and £5,000 per annum.

chased in 1764. He erected the mansion-house upon it, which was at that time one of the most considerable in this part of the county. He died in 1802, and demised his property to a person who assumed the name of Thornhill, and who resided on the estate from that time till 1815, when the mansion was purchased by Shakespeare Reed, Esq., a merchant in London, and son of Mr. John Reed (see p. 176). Mr. Reed afterwards acquired the Broad Meadows farm and other lands, forming the whole of the Thornhill estate. *Thornhill Hall* is still the property and residence of his widow.*

The estate called *Holmside*, containing 6 acres, with dwelling houses and other erections, is copyhold, held of the manor of Houghton, and subject to annual payments amounting to 15s. 7d. The *Wellington* farm, containing 33 A. 0R. 12 P., is also copyhold.

FORD.

FOR the population of the township of Ford see p. 393; and for an account of the chapelry of Hylton Chapel, or Low Ford, see p. 440. The township consists of *High* and *Low Ford*, extending along the south side of the Wear from about 2 to 4½ miles west of Bishopwearmouth, and containing 1,000 acres. The annual

* Mrs. Reed having closed a footpath leading from Tunstall Lane by her house and Broad Meadows farm to the Sunderland and Durham turnpike, the Bishopwearmouth Highway Board, on July 15, 1844, ordered their surveyor to open it; on which Mrs. Reed took out writs against the members present at the meeting when the resolution was passed. On the 15th September, the Board ordered their clerk to put in appearances to the writ; and the case was tried before a special jury at Durham, on the 29th July, 1845. The plaintiffs were Mrs. Reed and Mr. Smith, tenant of Broad Meadows farm; and the defendants, Mr. Hopper and other members of the Board. It was an action of trespass, and the declaration stated that on the 17th July, 1844, the defendants broke and opened three closes of the plaintiffs, and trampled upon and injured the herbage, &c., and forced open three gates belonging to the plaintiff, and did damage to the amount of £50. The defendants pleaded, first, not guilty; and, second, that they made the entry by virtue of a public right of way, whereof the defendants being seised, passed along the said roads, and removed the gates; and thereupon issue was joined. Witnesses were examined on both sides at some length; and the jury returned an unanimous verdict for the plaintiffs. There was a point reserved, touching the liability of the Board to be made defendants in this case.

† "The Couch of Time," a Sabbath Essay, exhibiting considerable ability, was the production of John Lynn, a workman at Ford Paper-mill.

‡ The Havelocks.—The sons of William Havelock, Esq., of Ford Hall, and of Ingress Park, Kent (who died in 1836, aged 82), occupy a conspicuous place in the military annals of their country. The eldest, Lieut. Col. William Havelock, K.H., born in 1795, was engaged

value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 4,826*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

SOUTH HYLTON, or HYLTON FERRY, is 3½ miles west of Wearmouth, and, besides the district church, contains chapels belonging to the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Wesleyan Association, and the Primitive Methodists. A library and reading room were established in 1844. There is a school, conducted on the national system, for boys and girls; and the village contains a post-office and a rural police station. There are six ship-building yards, a saw-mill, an iron manufactory, a patent rivet manufactory, a brick manufactory, and an extensive earthenware manufactory. The first copperas works in the district were established here by Mr. William Scurfield, surgeon; the pyrites or brasses being then regarded as of little value. The works are now carried on by Mr. J. Rewcastle. Mr. Scurfield having realised a handsome fortune, purchased part of Ford estate. Ford paper-mill belongs to Messrs. Blackwell and Co.; it is worked by steam, and manufactures printing papers, &c.† Hylton Ferry contains about a dozen public houses. In the neighbourhood there are several handsome dwelling houses. *Ford Hall* was for many years the residence of the Havelocks.‡ The ferry is the only

in all the victories of the Peninsula, and was wounded at Waterloo, where he was aide-de-camp to Baron Alton, and received the cross of the Hanover Guelphic order. The following singular act of heroism is recorded of him in Napier's Peninsular War:—

"There, however, he (Giron) was arrested by a strong line of abatis, from behind which two French regiments poured a heavy fire. The Spaniards stopped; and though the adventurer Downie, now a Spanish general, encouraged them with his voice, and they kept their ranks, they seemed irresolute, and did not advance. There happened to be present an officer of the 43rd regiment, named Havelock, who being attached to General Alton's staff, was sent to ascertain Giron's progress. His fiery temper could not brook the check. He took off his hat, called upon the Spaniards to follow him, and putting spurs to his horse, at one bound cleared the abatis, and went headlong among the enemy. Then the soldiers, shouting for "El chico blanco (the fair boy)"—so they called him, for he was very young and had light hair) with one shout broke through the French; and this at the very moment when their centre was flying under the fire of Kemp's skirmishers from the 'Puerto de Vera.'"

This gallant soldier was killed on the 22nd of November, 1848, whilst fighting at the head of his regiment, on the bank of the Chenab, near the fort of Ramnuzzar, in north-western India. The 3rd and 4th Light Dragoons had been sent to dislodge a body of Sikh cavalry, which opened right and left to let them pass, until the dragoons, with Col. Havelock at their head, were brought up by a nullah or ravine, full of matchlockmen, who opened a galling fire on the Europeans. "A more fearful sight," says a correspondent of the *Agra Messenger*, "was perhaps never witnessed on a field of battle, for the British army stood drawn up, both artillery and infantry, silent spectators of the

one within several miles; it is much used, and has a good landing place at each side of the river.* The Pensher branch of the North-eastern railway passes near the village, where there is a station.

From the earliest records, the manor of Ford, Grindon, and Clowcroft belonged to the Hyltons. The New-hall farm was purchased, in 1750, by Teasdale Mowbray, Esq., for 3,700*l.*; and George Mowbray, Esq., afterwards conveyed it, with the mansion, to John Goodchild, Esq., of Pallion, for 14,500*l.* The Ferryboat and Low Ford farms passed to George Longstaff for 2,700*l.*; and the High Farm was purchased by William Scurfield (proprietor of the copperas works) and James Donnison for 12,500*l.*

The Scurfields are descended from John Scurfield, Esq., of Crimdon House, Hart, who married, April 25, 1678, Mary Stratforth, of Monk-Hesledon, and had issue one son and three daughters. He was buried at Hart, 1709-10, and was succeeded by his only son, George, who married Joanna, daughter of — Burne, Esq., of Brompton, Yorkshire, and had issue four sons and four daughters. He was buried at Hart, Feb. 11, 1723-4, and was succeeded by his son John, of Stockton, who married, March 31, 1752, Jane, daughter of Richard Reynolds. Mr. Scurfield died October 12, 1780, aged 70, and was buried at Hart. He was succeeded by his younger brother William, formerly of Sunderland and afterwards of Newcastle, surgeon; he married Joanna, only surviving child and ultimately heiress of Anthony Smith, Esq., of Ryhope, by whom he acquired con-

siderable estates at that place and Carrowborough, Northumberland, and by her had issue George, his successor, and William, who married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Bowker, Esq., of Deckham Hall, Gateshead, and had an only daughter and heiress, Joanna, who married the present William Grey, Esq., of Norton, by whom she had, with other issue, George-John Scurfield, the present representative of the family. Mr. Scurfield died Oct. 14, 1797, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, of Newcastle, clerk, M.A.; upon whose decease, unmarried, the bulk of the possessions of his family devolved upon his surviving sisters, the last of whom, Dorothy, devised a large portion of them to her great-nephew, the present representative of the family.

George-John Scurfield, Esq., M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, of Ford and Hurworth, was born Feb. 4, 1810, and married, April 11, 1839, Annie-Alice, second daughter of the Rev. Hopper William-son, of Whickham, and rector of Hurworth, and by her had issue four sons and one daughter. Mr. Scurfield is the second son of the present William Grey, Esq., of Norton, and by a royal licence, dated Oct. 22, 1831, he and his issue were authorised to take and use the name and bear the arms of Scurfield. See p.206.

ARMS—Barry of six, per pale, counter-charged, pean and or.

CREST—On a wreath of the colours, a cubit arm, erect, in armour, ppr, encircled by a wreath of oak, or, the hand grasping a carbine, erect, also ppr.

MOTTO—Vidi vici.

RESIDENCE—Hurworth House.

bloody conflict of 450 sabres against an army amounting to more than 15,000 men, with heavy cannon." Havelock, cheering, led on his 1st and 2nd squadrons down to the bank, then into the nullah, crossed it at a gallop, and coming to close quarters with the Sikhs, charged through and through their ranks, and sabred hundreds of the enemy under the most frightful showers of missiles from their cannon and matchlocks; the Sikhs appearing to pick off the officers. The British retired a short distance, formed up, were joined by the remainder of their corps and the 5th cavalry, and again they went to their work. Then, amidst a terrific cannonade from the enemy's artillery, which swept away both men and horses, and a shower of bullets which fell among the troops like hail, the gallant Havelock, in the front of his regiment, charged amidst the fire from the batteries of the enemy, and met his death. He had his right arm severely wounded, and his left leg and left arm nearly cut off, and was left dead upon the field. Eleven of his men fell fighting by his side; and their decapitated bodies were found a fortnight after the fight, when they were buried.

Another brother, Lieut. Col. Henry Havelock, C.B., deputy adjutant-general of the queen's forces in Bombay, is the author of a "History of the Burmese War," and of a "Narrative of the War in Afghanistan in 1838-9." This latter officer commanded the right column of the handful of brave men (not exceeding 1,700) under the gallant General Sale, when a glorious victory was obtained over Akbar Khan's numerous army at Jellalabad, on the 7th of April,

1842. He was appointed a companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, for the important services which he rendered on that occasion, and was afterwards honourably mentioned for his services at the battles of Tezeen, Istaliff, and Ferozepore, at which latter engagement his conduct "commanded the esteem and admiration" of the late Sir John M'Caskill. At the sanguinary and decisive battle of Sobraon, he assisted in conveying the commander-in-chief's orders to various points, "in the thickest of the fight, and the hottest of the fire." A third brother, Major C. T. Havelock, late captain in the 16th Lancers, "was present," says Lord Gough, "in the field at Sobraon, but unable, from the effects of a wound [received at Aliwal], to discharge the duties of his office." He then held the appointment of deputy assistant quarter-master-general of cavalry. The youngest brother, Thomas Havelock, was killed in the Spanish service.

* At the Durham assizes, March 7, 1856, a case was tried, Scurfield v. Ettrick, proprietor of the ferry. The defendant had stopped a road on the north side of the boat-house, by building a stable and coach-house, though, as was alleged on behalf of the plaintiff, that was the road used by the public for upwards of 40 years, whilst the road on the south side was not a public road. Before the conclusion of the trial, an arrangement was made, the defendant undertaking to make a good road, 14 feet wide, on the south side of the boat-house; and a verdict was given by consent for the plaintiff, with damages of 40*s.*

The Ford estate pays a modus or prescription of 10*l.*, due at Martinmas, to the rector of Bishopwearmouth, and two horse-gaits, or pasturage for two horses, in Claxheugh, to the said rector, in lieu of all tithes. An estate in this township, with a spacious mansion-house, containing 216 A. 0 R. 28 P., all freehold and tithe-free, was the property of the late Ralph Fenwick, Esq. A waggon-way, which passes over it, pays an annual way-leave of 376*l.* 5*s.*

Claxheugh Rock is a high limestone precipice overlooking the Wear.

SILKSWORTH.

THIS township and hamlet is near the south-western boundary of the parish, about 4 miles from Bishopwearmouth, and contains 1,988 acres. It includes eleven farms and two windmills; the annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 being 3,979*l.* 18*s.* The township is attached to the Houghton-le-Spring Union. For the population, see p. 393. The village contains a post-office. A handsome school-house, in which divine service is performed every Sunday, was erected in 1851 by W. R. Robinson, Esq., of *Silksworth Hall*, from a design by Mr. Cummings of Bishopwearmouth. *Silksworth House* is the property and residence of Major-General Beckwith. The Silksworth Hall estate pays a yearly out-rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Free Grammar-school of Rivington in Lancashire. There was an ancient chapel at Silksworth, dedicated to St. Leonard, and endowed with a small landed revenue; but the dates of its foundation and removal are equally unknown. The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales gave notice, April 14, 1853, that application had been made by Col. William Beckwith, and P. M. Beckwith, his wife, for an advance of 1,500*l.* by way of loan, for the drainage of lands at Silksworth.

The ancient lords of Horden were the earliest known proprietors of Silksworth; but it afterwards belonged to the convent of Durham, under whom it was held by the Emildon family, at a free rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* It passed by marriage to the Middletons of Belsay, Northumberland, from whom it descended to the present proprietor, William Robinson Robinson, Esq., born July 17, 1804; married, May 2, 1839, his second cousin, Sarah-Dorothy, only surviving daughter of the present Wm. Grey, Esq., of Norton, and by her had issue William Grey, born August 14, 1846, and two daughters. Mr. Robinson is the second surviving son of the late, and brother of the present Thomas Robinson

Grey, Esq., of Norton; and by a royal license, dated Sept. 22, 1838, he and his issue were authorised to take and thenceforth use the surname of Robinson only, and also bear the arms of Robinson.

Mr. Robinson, through his paternal ancestor, George Middleton, Esq., traces his descent in an uninterrupted line, through twenty-five generations, from William the Conqueror; Gundreda, fifth daughter of that monarch, having married William de Warren, Earl of Warren and Surrey, one of whose descendents through the blood, in the interval, of many noble and illustrious families, was the above mentioned George Middleton, Esq. A pedigree, illustrating this fact, is regularly recorded in the Herald's College.

Thomas Robinson, Esq., of Sunderland, married, in 1727, Margaret (eldest daughter and co-heiress with her sister Anne, the wife of Sir Wm. Middleton, Bart., M.P., Belsay Castle, of Wm. Ettrick, Esq., of Silksworth, by Elizabeth his wife, who was eldest daughter and co-heiress of Geo. Middleton, Esq., of Silksworth, by Anne, his wife, sole child and heiress of Thomas Ayre, Esq., of Bishopwearmouth); and by her had issue two sons and three daughters. Mr. Robinson was buried at Sunderland, Feb. 5, 1736, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Robinson, captain of dragoons, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Buckley Butler, of Kilkenny, Ireland, by whom he had an only son and heir, William, who succeeded to the estate of Silksworth Hall, on the death of his great-aunt, Lady Middleton, in 1763, and died unmarried in 1834, devising the family estate to his cousin, William Robinson Grey, Esq., the present representative of the family.

Arms—Gutte d'eau, on a chevron, between three bucks, trippant, or, as many cinque foils, gu.

Crest—On a wreath of the colours, a buck, or, supporting with his dexter fore leg an escutcheon, quarterly, gu. and gold, in the first quarter a cross fcy. arg.

Motto—Post nubila Phœbus.

GRINDON is a hamlet in this township, and adjoins West Herrington and Offerton, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring. It passed from the Hyltons to the Watsons, and has since belonged to the Blakes, Thoralds, Milbanks, and Hoppers. *Grindon House* is an elegant family mansion, with garden and other appurtenances, 2½ miles from Bishopwearmouth. It was sold in May, 1853, by the trustees of — Gales, Esq., to John S. Alcock, Esq.

FARNTON HALL is another hamlet, anciently part of the possessions of the monastery of Hexham. It was

sold, in 1610, by the Hyltons, to the Peppers, of Cleasby, Yorkshire, from whom it passed, through the Cuthberts and Donnisons, to the Rev. Watson Stote, who conveyed it, in 1801, to Anthony Hopper, Esq., of Silksworth.* *Thornley Close* estate is a freehold, containing 84 acres, with a good house, plantation, &c., free from tithe, except a modus of 6d. per acre.

TUNSTALL.

THIS township, 2 miles south of Bishopwearmouth, comprises 801 acres, the whole being held by lease under the see of Durham. In 1851, it contained 10 inhabited houses; and the property was assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, at 1,583*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* The population is given in page 393. The principal objects in the township are two lofty, round-topped limestone hills, called *Maiden Paps*, from the summit of which may be obtained a fine view of the coast from Hartlepool to Tynemouth, and which form conspicuous objects from the sea. A Roman celt was found here in 1805. In 1814, a rude sepulchre was discovered on the north side of the southern peak, formed of slabs of common limestone, and containing fragments of three rude Saxon urns, ornamented with zigzag, and containing a rich dark mould, interspersed with small fragments of bone and human teeth.

The Dales, an ancient and respectable family, held leases in Dalton upwards of three centuries ago. So far back as 1490, John Dale of Dalton appears as a witness. Edward Dale of Tunstall, descended from Dale of Dalton, married, in 1672, Joan Shepperdson, and had issue. He was succeeded by his second son, Thomas, who married in 1713, Margaret,† youngest daughter and co-heiress of George Middleton, Esq., of Silksworth, by Anne, his wife, sole child and heiress of Thomas Ayre, Esq., of Bishopwearmouth, and granddaughter of Geo. Middleton, Esq., of Silksworth, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Christopher Wharton, Esq., of Wingate Grange, lineally descended through the Musgraves, Fitzwilliams, and Warrens, from Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror. By his lady, Mr. Dale left at his decease, in 1741, a son and successor, Edward, of Tunstall,

who married, in 1741, Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Lawrence, rector of Bishopwearmouth, and had issue one son and three daughters; he died in 1753, and was succeeded by his son Edward, who was baptized July 17, 1752; he married Frances, daughter and heiress of Francis Forster, Esq., of Elford, Northumberland, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. Mr. Dale died in March, 1826, aged 73, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Edward Dale, Esq., of Tunstall.

RYHOPE.

AT page 438 will be found a description of the district chapelry of Ryhope. The township, which contains 15 farms, and (in 1851) 86 inhabited houses, comprises 1,876 acres, of which 307 are covered with tidal water. In 1853, the property was assessed for the county-rate at 4,446*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* A statement of the population is given in p. 393. The village of Ryhope is pleasantly situated 3½ miles south from Bishopwearmouth, on the turnpike from that place to Stockton, and contains several good houses, well adapted for visitors during the bathing season. Besides the church, there is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in the village. The place contains four inns, several public-houses, two corn-mills, shopkeepers, a post-office, and a rural police station. *Ryhope House* is the residence of Edward Dale, Esq., of Tunstall. *Ryhope Dene* extends about two miles from the coast, and displays similar beauties (though on a smaller scale) to those which have been described in the account of Castle Eden Dene (see p. 366). *Ryhope Bay* affords a good shelter for bathing machines. The right to the "wreck of the sea" was exercised by the bishop in 1614. This right, extending from Ryhope Dene to Sunderland pier, is now held by lease under the bishop for 21 years, and was advertised for sale by auction, on the 18th February, 1825, with a mansion house, the *East*, *West*, and *Field House* farms, and other property in Ryhope.

The *Blue Houses* estate contains 132 acres, with a mansion house: it is partly copyhold, held of the manor of Houghton, and the other part is held by lease from the bishop for three lives, subject to an out-rent

* The body of one of the largest badgers ever seen in the north of England was found in April, 1853, by Mr. Brack, farmer, of Low Farlington. It appeared to have died from mortification of a wound in the neck, probably received in a combat with some enemy. Its extreme length was 3 feet 6 inches; girth of the body, 2 feet 4 inches; height, 15 inches; total weight, 4 st. 8 lb. After having the skin stuffed, Mr. Brack presented it to the Borough Museum.

† The two elder daughters and co-heiresses of Geo. Middleton, Esq., of Silksworth, were—Elizabeth, married to Wm. Ettrick, Esq., who purchased the Silksworth estate (their eldest daughter and co-heiress, Margaret, married Thomas Robinson, Esq., Sunderland); and Frances married Rev. Robert Henderson, vicar of Felton, Northumberland, son of Robert Henderson, physician to King James I.

of 2*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.* The whole is also subject to a modus of 9*s.* 8*d.* in lieu of corn tithes. *Chester Stones* farm, containing 23 acres, is situated on the west side of the turnpike road between Sunderland and Stockton. *Ryhope Grange* leasehold estate contains 63 acres. The tithes of corn and grass for seventeen farms in Ryhope were held by the Goodchild family, and were sold to various parties on November 17, 1829.

Surtees derives the name of this place from its deep *riven dene*. Two Ryhopes are mentioned in King Athelstan's donation to St. Cuthbert; but Boldon Book describes only one, which, with Burdon, was occupied by twenty-two villains.

The Rev. John William Smith, A.M., of Jesus College, Cambridge, of Ryhope, and of Carrowbrough, Northumberland, was born September 4, 1811, and married, July 18, 1839, his second-cousin, Maria, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Robinson Grey, Esq., of Norton. Mr. Smith is the third son of the present William Grey, Esq., of Norton, by Joanna, daughter and heiress of William Scurfield, and by a royal license, dated Sept. 2, 1833, he and his issue were authorised to take and use the surname of Smith and also bear the arms of Smith. See the pedigrees of Grey, Scurfield, and Robinson.

ARMS—A*l*z, on a bend, gu., between two unicorns' heads, erased arg., armed, maned, and crined, or, three cross crosslets, of the last.

CREST—On a mount, vert, a stork, wings elevated, arg., charged on the breast and on either wing with a cross crosslet, gu, in the beak a snake, ppr.

MOTTO—Tenax ex fidelis.

RESIDENCE—Over Dinsdale Hall, Yorkshire.

Ryhope Colliery.—The royalty of this place appears to have been leased under Bishop Barrington; but, under the idea that no coal was to be found under the magnesian limestone, the lessee resigned the lease. A new lease was afterwards granted to the late Lord Barrington, for the usual term of 21 years, renewable every seven years at a fine of about 1,000*l.* Lady Barrington granted a lease to the Haswell Coal Company for 37 years, from May 13, 1831 (subsequently extended to 42 years from May, 1849), at certain fixed rents. No winning was for some years made upon the royalty; the state of the coal trade having been such as to discourage the advance of the necessary capital, estimated at 100,000*l.* Hugh Taylor, Esq., stated, May 17, 1849, that the company had then paid dead rents to the amount of 18,327*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, and, with a simple interest at four per cent. to 23,850*l.*

7*s.* 11*d.** A survey, however, was made in January, 1849, by the agents of the company, with a view to opening out a colliery; and sinking operations have since been commenced on the estate of the Rev. W. Smith, at the west end of the village.

BURDON.

This township forms the most southern part of the parish of Bishopwearmouth, and is attached to the Easington Union, with which its accounts, for the year ended Lady-day, 1855, were as follow:—Receipts from poor-rates, 47*l.* 8*s.*; in aid of poor-rate, 15*s.*; total, 48*l.* 3*s.* Expended for in-maintenance, 19*s.*; out-door relief, 16*l.* 4*s.*; workhouse loans re-paid, 2*l.* 14*s.*; salaries and rations of officers, 3*l.* 9*s.*; other expenses, 2*l.* 11*s.*; total connected with relief, 25*l.* 17*s.* Constables' expenses before justices, 2*l.* 2*s.*; registration fees to clergymen, 6*s.*; county-rate, 24*l.* 6*s.*; parliamentary registration, 18*s.*; for all other purposes, 3*l.* 5*s.*; total expenditure, 56*l.* 14*s.* The township contains 1,109 acres; and in 1851, there were 20 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited. The population is given at p. 393. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 1,457*l.* 10*s.* The villages of East and West Burdon, 4 miles south-by-west from Bishopwearmouth, are distinguished in Boldon Book as Great and Little Burdon, and are sometimes called Towne and Old Burdon. The latter estate contains 76 acres, and pays a modus of 13½*d.* in lieu of hay tithe. The township contains eight farms, a public house, and an elegant villa called *Tunstall Lodge*, formerly belonging to George Robinson, Esq., of Hendon Lodge, and now the property of J. S. Robinson, Esq. Burdon gave name to an ancient yeomanly family.

OUT-PLACES AND TOWNSHIPS IN MONKWEARMOUTH PARISH.

MONKWEARMOUTH COLLIERY.—This remarkable colliery is situated about a quarter of a mile north-west from Wearmouth bridge. It was commenced in May, 1826. In sinking it, 31 seams of coal were passed through, varying in thickness from 1½ in. to 6ft. 2½ in., and forming an aggregate of 47 feet 2 inches of coal, including the foreign substances with which the several seams are interstratified. Only one of them, however,

* The gross amount paid for "Dead Rents," in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, is estimated by Mr. Hall at 360,000*l.* per annum; and for surface way-leaves, 150,000*l.*

was found of workable thickness and merchantable quality. The author of the "History and Description of Fossil Fuel" observes that the shaft "has attained a considerably greater depth than any mine in Great Britain (or estimating its depth from the level of the sea, than any mine in the world). The upper part of the pit is sunk through the lower magnesian limestone strata, which overlap the south-eastern district of the great Newcastle coal-field, and which, including a stratum of 'freestone sand' at the bottom of the limestone, extended at Monkwearmouth to the thickness of 330 feet, and discharged towards the bottom of the strata the prodigious quantity of 3,000 gallons of water per minute—for the raising of which into an off-take drift, a double acting steam engine, working with a power of from 180 to 200 horses, was found necessary. The first unequivocal stratum of the coal formation, viz., a bed of coal $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, was not reached till August, 1831, (being about 344 feet below the surface,) after which the tremendous influx of water, which had so long impeded the sinking operations, was 'stopped back' by the metal tubbing, which extended from the above bed of coal to within 26 yards of the surface. The sinking now proceeded with spirit—still, no valuable bed of coal was reached, although the shaft had passed considerably above 600 feet into the coal measures, and much deeper than had hitherto been found requisite for reaching some of the known seams. It became evident that the miners were in unknown ground. A new 'feeder' of water was encountered at the great depth of 1,000 feet, requiring fresh pumps and a fresh outlay of money. The prospects of the owners became unpromising in the eyes of most men, and were denounced as hopeless by many of the coal-viewers! Coal-viewing, however, had as yet been limited to some 200 or 220 fathoms; and the viewers of the Messrs. Pemberton (the enterprising owners of the colliery) were not to be bounded by such ordinary depths; they considered that the thickness of the coal formation might be vastly greater, where protected by the superincumbent limestone, than where exposed to those denudations which, in the neighbourhood of the 'rise' collieries, had probably swept away the strata through which their own shaft had hitherto been sunk; that they were, therefore, justified in anticipating the large and known seams at greater depths; and that, in case those larger seams had (as was intimated) been split into smaller strata, the same causes which in other places had produced their subdivision, might, at Monkwearmouth, have effected their junction. They

continued, therefore, their sinking, and in October, 1834, reached a seam of considerable value and thickness, at the depth of 1,758 feet below the surface.—The outlay of capital in this spirited undertaking has been immense—it is said not less than between 80,000*l.* and 100,000*l.*"

The seam of coal above mentioned was considered to be identical with the Bensham seam of the Tyne, or Maudlin seam of the Wear; and the shaft was therefore continued, in the expectation of reaching the Hutton, or most valuable seam. This was accomplished on the 4th of April, 1846, at 19 fathoms below the Bensham. The Hutton seam is 4 feet 10 inches in thickness, and of excellent quality.

Though, in 1835, the colliery had been brought into a yearly produce of 40,000 or 50,000 tons, it had, until that period, never been rated to the poor; but as it was now known that several hundred pounds a year was paid as certain rent to the dean and chapter; that coal was brought out from below two or three townships; and that there were valuable buildings, engines, railways, staiths, &c., connected with the colliery, the township determined that it should be so rated. To this the lessees objected, upon the grounds that, although rents were paid, coals raised, and even profits realized, yet that the profit and the quantity raised were so disproportionate to any return for their capital, that, until the colliery arrived at such a magnitude, and the mine was so laid open as fairly to test the speculation, it was unfair to rate them. The point was about to be contested at law, when it was determined to be left to the arbitration of Mr. Clayton Walters, barrister, under a rule of court. Each party supported their claims; and on the 25th October, 1837, the award was delivered, which concluded as follows:—

"I find that, at the time the said rate or assessment, so appealed against, was made, the said Monkwearmouth colliery, including all the premises and erections, was of no rateable value. I, therefore, do award and determine that the said rate or assessment, so appealed against, be annulled; and that the rate or assessment which hath since been made in respect to the said colliery, be also annulled. I do further award, that the said respondents forthwith pay to the said appellants the costs of the said appeal, as between party and party. And I do further award, that the appellants and respondents shall respectively bear and pay the costs of the said reference. And I do further award, that the respondents do pay, on the 3rd of November next, the amount of my costs and charges."

The subsequent discovery of the Hutton seam, above noticed, gave such an impulse to the prospects of the colliery, that it was transferred into the hands of the present parties, with all its stock, at a sum bordering upon 90,000*l.*, followed up with further improvements and an expenditure of 20,000*l.* more.

"The peculiarities of this pit," says Mr. Elliott, viewer of the colliery, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, "are the extraordinary depth, namely, 265 fathoms to the Bensham seam, 15 fathoms lower being sunk to for 'standage,' or for a reservoir of water. The ordinary time consumed in going down and coming up the shaft is from two to three minutes respectively. The tub for drawing coals, and also men and boys, is 7 feet high. It holds 105 pecks of coals [Newcastle pecks]. The weight of these 105 pecks of coals by themselves is 30 cwt. [The weight of the rope itself is nearly five tons.] The shaft produces always, or nearly so, a sensible weight on the drum of his ears when he descends and ascends the upcast shaft, which is always the case; the other division of the brattice being that for the pumping apparatus, and only descended by the engineer and sometimes the viewer-in-chief."

The pit is more than four times as deep as the height of St. Paul's church, London. The cost of the pair of ropes used in drawing was 550*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The average temperature in the workings ranges from 78 to 80 deg.; and in some parts of the mine it occasionally rises to 89 deg. Mr. W. J. Dodd, surgeon to the colliery, in his evidence, describes a species of boil, caused by the extraordinary heat of the workings, and the irritating nature of the water in the pit, to which fresh workmen are liable for the first two or three months. At the bottom of the pit, the mercury ordinarily stands in the barometer at 32 inches, and water boils at 220 deg. Fahrenheit.

The small coal consumed by the engines has been estimated at 3,445 tons per annum. The waggons are

transferred from the pit's mouth to the Wear by means of an inclined plane. The coals are known in the market as Wearmouth Wallsend. The colliery is now worked by W. Bell, Esq., and Partners, who have expended an immense sum in improvements, and increased its capabilities fourfold, so that 1,700 tons of coals can now be raised daily. Upwards of 1,200 men and boys are employed; and the fortnight's pay amounts to from 1,600*l.* to 2,000*l.* The system of working, introduced a few years ago by Mr. Elliott, is that called "long wall," in contradistinction to "pillar and stall" working, formerly universal in this district. The colliery pays something more than one-third of the rates and taxes of the entire township.

Besides the dwellings of persons connected with the colliery, its proximity to the town has caused it to be surrounded by buildings inhabited by a large population. Complaints have been occasionally made of the nuisance caused in the neighbourhood by the spontaneous combustion of the pit heap; and sand, lime, and other substances have been applied by the proprietors of the colliery to remedy the alleged evil. A school-room has been erected by the colliery owners, who pay a stated salary to the master; a few years ago, it was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham, and service performed in it twice every Sunday, under the charge of the clergymen of the parish.

FULWELL.

THIS township, for the extent and population of which see page 393, is generally held by lease under the dean and chapter of Durham. The village is situated a little to the east of the turnpike road leading from Sunderland to South Shields. The mansion house called *Carley Hill* is situated on the road, where there is an inn,* a windmill, and an extensive range of freehold lime-kilns. From their elevated situation, these erections form conspicuous objects from the sea and the surrounding country.

* THE LAIRD O' BANFF.—On the 3rd of April, 1849, a "gentleman" and "lady" drove up in a gig to the door of Fulwell inn. The gentleman introduced himself as the "Laird o' Banff," and possessed of estates in the north of Scotland yielding rental to the amount of 7,000*l.* per annum. He displayed a large bundle of bank notes, and invited the landlord to dine with him, and to send for all the respectable farmers and tradesmen around for the same purpose; whilst the workmen and others in the kitchen were regaled with brandy. The Laird and Lady remained enjoying themselves for two days, when the gentleman and his host rode out together to Cleadon, where the latter according to the custom of landlords from home, treated his friend, who also insisted that the waiter should keep the change. Some people in the house, however, began to think they had seen the laird

before; and, finding he was observed, he hastily mounted his horse and galloped back to Fulwell, followed by the landlord. Whilst the party were at supper, the constable of Cleadon, who had received intelligence through the electric telegraph, entered and arrested the laird in the queen's name, on a charge of having fraudulently taken away a horse and gig from a stable keeper at Newcastle. To the host's utter dismay, the bundle of notes proved to be those of the "Bank of Elegance;" and their possessor, whose name was Davison, the son of a butcher in Shields, was proved to be a deserter from the 63rd regiment. He was accordingly removed to Newcastle jail. The "lady" was a servant of good reputation, whom he had induced by his false representations to leave a respectable situation.

Some discoveries have occasionally been made at Fulwell. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1763, states that, in 1759, in removing a ridge of limestone and rubbish, upon one of the quarries, there was found the skeleton of a human body, which measured 9 feet 6 inches in length; the shin-bone measuring 2 feet 3 inches from the knee to the ankle. The head lay to the west, and was defended from the superincumbent earth by four large flat stones. Two Roman coins were found near the right hand.

In November, 1820, whilst a quarryman was removing the surplus soil at Carley Hill quarry, he found a Roman figure, which appeared to be a Lar. There were found, at the same time, several portions of human bones and a quantity of common rock limpet shells, embedded in limestone rubbish and surface soil. Several excavations have been discovered in the solid limestone rock at Carley Hill, similar to stone coffins, and containing human bones. A skull and some bones, dug up by the side of Fulwell Hill, in August, 1823, were conjectured to be the remains of some one who had fallen here during the contests between the royal and parliamentary forces.

One of the most curious discoveries, made in these quarries some years ago, was a square pit, within which were deposited a quantity of stags' horns, cut into lengths of three or four inches, and resting amongst a deep coloured substance most resembling decayed animal matter. It has been observed that the horns of deer have been discovered in several parts of Britain, on the sites of Roman temples, or places dedicated to religious rites.

A leasehold farm in Fulwell is attached to the Professorship of Poetry in the University of Oxford, the gift of the Rev. Henry Birkhead, LL.D., of All Souls College, Oxford, the founder of that lecture, and a great part of whose estate consisted in a lease from the church of Durham.

SOUTHWICK.

THE ecclesiastical district of Southwick has been described in page 443; and the extent and population of the township are given in page 393. The village is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sunderland. That part of it which is called *High Southwick* stands on the side of a hill, above 100 feet above the river, to which the ground slopes gradually down. The old turnpike road from Sunderland to Newcastle passes through the village and township to the boundary stone a little

beyond the *Red House*. High Southwick contains the church of the Establishment, the Ebenezer Congregational chapel, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, opened November 24, 1822. The village, which contains a post-office, is very pleasantly situated, commanding a view of the windings of the Wear for a considerable distance, with the busy establishments which crowd its banks; whilst to the east, the prospect extends to the port and the German Ocean. The "Wear Lime Works" are on the north-west of the village, which contains a ropery and seven public houses. *Low Southwick* is situated on the north shore of the Wear, and contains twelve ship-building yards, a saw mill, two earthenware manufactories, a crown glass and a bottle manufactory, five public houses, and four beer shops. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a Wesleyan Reformers' chapel, a commercial and nautical school, two day schools, and a school conducted on the national system. On the visit of the government inspector, June 7, 1853, there were 65 boys present at the examination; but the average attendance was 85. General observations:—

"Buildings, fair-sized room; offices in a very small yard; no class-room. Desks, three groups of three parallel; a clock. Playground, none. Books fair. Apparatus, four black boards, three easels. Organization; standard of classification: reading and writing. Four classes for general work, under master, with certificate of merit, and two pupil teachers; one division for geography, three groups for arithmetic. Each pupil teacher is confined to one class for three months. Methods capable of improvement. Discipline and instruction fair."

There were, at the same time, 42 girls present, out of an average attendance of 75:—

"Building, fair-sized room; no class-room. Three desks. Playground, books, methods, discipline, and instruction, same as boys'."

Southwick was formerly supplied with water from two springs at the west end of the high village; the inhabitants of Low Southwick obtaining theirs by means of water-carts. The whole now participate in the advantages derived from the pipes of the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company.

In the beginning of the 14th century, the local name was borne by John de Suthwick, after whose death the property descended to the Hedworths. This family, however, changed their residence here for Harverton; but it was not till 1630 that they sold the estate to George Grey, Gent., of Great Lumley, for 650*l*. In 1638, he also purchased a leasehold farm, in Southwick, from Philip Ebutts, Gent. In the following year, "he and Anthony Smith of Durham carry'd to king and councill a petition, from the tenants of dean and chap-

ter, complaining that the dean and chapter had increased the fines of their tenants upon renewing their leases, contrary to a decree made in the court of York in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Dr. Balcanquall, then dean, complained of this petition; and the council ordered George Grey and Anthony Smith to pay all the money which had been collected by the tenants for their expenses (which was 80^{li.}) unto one of the clerks of the council, and committed them, March 10, 1639, to the Gatehouse, until they produced the names of all the tenants who subscribed the petition, and they continued prisoners till April 13, 1640, upon meeting of the parliament, and then discharged upon giving in the list, and had the 80^{li.} repaid. He (George Grey) and Smith petitioned ye House of Commons, complaining of these proceedings of the council." Grey and Smith were afterwards required by General Leslie and the commissioner for the Scottish army to warn all the tenants of the bishop, dean and chapter, &c., not to pay their rents to their landlords, but for use of the army. Mr. Grey invented a plan for "boyl-ing liquors and making salt," which proved a failure; and he was consequently imprisoned in the Fleet for debt in 1655. He died in 1661.

George Grey, son of the preceding, was born in 1617, and served in the parliamentary army. In 1651, he purchased the inheritance of his dean and chapter property at Southwick; but it was reclaimed on the Restoration, and he had to pay 230*l.* for renewing his lease. He died at Southwick, September 13, 1702. His son, George Grey, born 28th February, 1651-2, was sometime rector of Lawton, afterwards of Burniston, near Bedale, Yorkshire, where he died June 13, 1711. George, his eldest son, born October 20, 1680, was a counsellor-at-law. He married Alice, daughter of James Clavering, Esq., of Greencroft,* and left maxims for improving his estate, which contain some judicious directions on irrigation and draining, and shew his skill

* The somewhat amusing diary of this gentleman has been preserved. In recording the day of his birth, he adds, "About this time the great comet was seen." The manner of travelling is referred to under the date of March 18, 1684-5, "Came from Cheshire to Burniston with my father; I was carryd on a pillow on horseback before one Tho. Frank." On July 10, 1704 (then aged 24), "Went into Yorkshire in stage-coach, with Mr. Leonard Wastell, my cozen Tho. Richardson's widow, and others. I eat on the road some raisins, which in my pocket happened to mix with a dentifrice made of beaten china, which threw me into so violent vomiting and purging that I had like to have dyd on the road, and performed my journey with great difficulty." August 19, 1710, "At York assizes, and from thence went to Durham assizes, and then to Newcastle, and lodged at Mr. Robert Sutton's in Gateshead, and Mrs. Sutton then recommended

in agriculture. He died May 24, 1772, aged 91, and was buried at St. Nicholas' church, Newcastle.† He settled a part of his estate at Southwick on the marriage of his only son, George Grey, with Elizabeth Ogle, of Kirkley. Major George Grey, son of George and Elizabeth, sold a portion of the estate to his mother, who devised it to her daughter Elizabeth, Countess Grey. The other portion descended to the daughters and co-heirs of Major Grey, who sold their interest, about 1810, to John Stafford, Esq. In 1808, the Countess Grey conveyed her part of Southwick to Thomas Brunton, Esq., for 7,000*l.* It is now the property of Joseph John Wright, Esq., of Sunderland.

During the operation of removing the soil or clay from the quarries on Southwick Hills, to the north-west of the village, human bones, and sometimes entire skeletons, have been frequently discovered. In one instance, two or three skeletons were found together, around each of the skulls of which, as they lay, was placed a circle of limpet shells, as if for ornament.

HYLTON.

THE township of Hylton forms the western portion of the parish of Monkwearmouth, and of the district chapelry of Southwick. For its extent and population see p. 393. The village of *North Hylton* is situated on the north bank of the Wear, 3½ miles west from Sunderland, and contains a Wesleyan Chapel, a Wesleyan Reformers' chapel, and a parochial school. There are two brick and tile manufactories, a pyroligneous acid and naphtha manufactory, ten ship-building yards, and a few public houses. Hylton Ferry estate, containing 293 acres, on both sides of the Wear, in 1820 produced about 1,200*l.* a year, and was sold, on the 11th July in the same year, for 29,500 guineas. Rear-admiral Thomas James Maling again offered the estate for sale in 1839. *Hylton Place*, a neat mansion, with 82 acres

my dear Alice to me for a wife, though I had never heard of such a person." 1711, "I went to Robert Ellison's, Esq., at Hebburn, Jan. 18, and staid mostly there till 14 Feb. Mr. Ellison proposed my dear Alice to me for a wife, carryd me to Ravensworth Castle to see her, went to Greencroft, and proposed the match to Mr. Clavering and wife, her father and mother." May 28, 1712, "Came from Yorkshire to Hebburn, and soon after made my first visit to my mistress; returned to Gatonby June '5." Sept 29, "Bought the wedding ring." Oct. 11, "Got a licence." Oct. 13, "I married my dear Alice."

† Dr. Zachary Grey, his brother, was editor of *Hudibras*. He was educated in Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was afterwards Fellow of St. John's, by which society he was presented to the rectory of Houghton-Conquest, near Amptill, Bedfordshire, in 1722. He died Nov. 25, 1766, aged 78.

of land attached, was built by Robert Reay, Esq., who purchased the *Bank-head* part of the estate from the Pembertons. It was offered for sale on October 4, 1842, and now belongs to George Hudson, Esq., of Grange.

On the 20th November, 1851, the inclosure commissioners for England and Wales gave notice that application had been made by Jemima Maling, of Malvern Little, in the county of Worcester, widow, for the sum of 600*l.* by way of loan, for the drainage of Woodhouse farm, in this township.

Hylton Woodside is the name of a farm containing 217 A. 0 R. 28 P. The *Haugh*, containing 9 A. 3 R. 26 P., is the site of the building yards, &c. Both the estates are freehold and tithe free.

The ancient ferry across the Wear conveys horses and carriages, and is hauled across the river by a rope. Proposals were issued, October 1, 1817, for erecting a bridge; and it was computed that 5,000*l.*, raised in shares of 25*l.* each, would defray the expense of an act of parliament, and purchase the right of ferry. The scheme, however, was not persevered in.

HYLTON CASTLE.

THIS ancient baronial residence is situated three miles west from Wearmouth Bridge, and on the side of a lofty hill, which slopes down to the Wear. Its situation, which Surtees describes as "low and sequestered (according to the exact import of the original name, *Heltun*)," is, on the contrary, open on the east and west, and is only overlooked by the rising ground on the north. It is a remarkable specimen of castellated architecture, both in size and decoration, and appears to have originally consisted of a keep only, as there are no indications of external defences. It is said to have been erected in 1072; but no part warrants a claim to such high antiquity, and Mr. Billings places the date of its erection between 1260 and 1300. The same writer attributes the wings to the last Lord of Hylton, who died in 1746, by whom the castle "underwent an Italianization." In a view by Buck, however, published in 1728, the north wing is given. The keep is an oblong of 66 by 36 feet, having four octagonal turrets surmounting its western front, and two circular ones at the angles of the eastern front, which has also a square tower projecting from the centre of the main building. The external dimensions of the turrets are 10 feet 9 inches, and the clear width of the internal octagon is 9 feet 4 inches. "In the

pendent tracery surmounting the central compartment, in the octagonal turrets terminating the square piers which divide the front into compartments, and in the shields on its walls, there is a strong resemblance to the style of Lumley;" but the turrets are larger and of finer character than those of the latter castle, which have no decoration, nor the corbel between the foundation-stones, which forms a peculiar feature at Hylton. The shields of arms on the west front are disposed so irregularly, as to testify that they have been removed thither from other places. In the highest place are the royal arms, three *fleurs-de-lis* quartering three lions passant; and beneath, in a confused manner, the arms of Graystoke, Lumley, Brabant, Percy, Ogle, Conyers, and others. On the turrets are several shields of arms, amongst which are those of Surtees and Bowes. The projecting tower on the east front is ornamented with the arms of the Hyltons without quarterings, the head of Moses (*glorified* or *horned*) the crest, above which is a large figure in relief of a stag at rest, collared and chained.

The modern wings of the castle are uniform, and make its frontage nearly three times its original length. At the time of their erection, the large windows in the keep were pierced through the walls; but, says Mr. Billings, "all the defacement it has undergone cannot destroy the simple grandeur of its composition. The original rooms of the castle are stated to be the Baron's Hall, four chambers, a chapel, two barns, a kitchen, and the gate-house. When we have reached the lead-covered roof, a scene presents itself of which few castles can now boast. There are the turrets, with their staircases, and the bold broad machicolations; even the guard's room (surmounting the projection of its eastern front) remains perfectly entire; and nothing but a few armed men is wanted to complete the picture of bygone baronial power. Between the central turrets of the west front are the sculptured remains of a knight in combat with a monster of the serpent kind. Of its meaning nothing is known. It would well accord with the legend of the Lambton worm." There are other figures in grotesque attitudes, or as combatants, similar to those at Alnwick castle and the ancient gates of York.

A traditionary belief has long existed of a subterraneous passage connecting this ancient castle with some part of the adjacent bank of the Wear. This belief received an apparent confirmation during the summer of 1852, when a spiral staircase was discovered, extending from the upper portion of the castle to some

depth below the ground floor. No one had previously been cognizant of the existence of any such staircase in any part of the lower story; and it was only by perforating one of the enclosing walls, from the inside, that it was shown to be contiguous to the hall or front entrance to the castle. Owing to an accumulation of stones and rubbish, which stopped the way, the descent was not prosecuted farther than a few feet below the ground floor. Its entire disconnection with other means of ascending or descending the premises, seems to favour the idea that this was a means of secret egress from the building.

Mr. Howitt describes the large old kitchen of the castle as "one of those tall large rooms, with a mighty capacity of cookery, that bore undeniable testimony to the former affluence and jollity of its possessors; but," he adds, "it was now the abode of a poor family, the father of which was a labourer. All about lay the clothes and utensils of such a class of people. It was about twelve o'clock, and they were getting their dinner. The mother and her daughter, a young woman who worked in the fields, and appeared well daubed and coloured with the earth in which she grubbed and delved, and a big boy who sate on a log of wood, and looked at me as if I was come to turn them out of a place that seemed ten times too big for them and their concerns."

"The whole of this large old house," says the same writer, "is now empty, and in the most desolate state, fit haunt of ghosts and brownies. From top to bottom, and from end to end, reign hollowness and decay. The very winds seemed to triumph round it; and a loose pane of glass in one of the windows served them for a harp to play upon, by which they contrived to make a whirring and moaning noise that sounded through the whole building, and which for a time excited my wonder whence could proceed so unearthly a euphony. The inhabitants, however, seemed totally unapprehensive of it."

"On the walls of the rooms hung paper rotting piecemeal, except in two or three large rooms, called the wine and drawing rooms, which had stuccoed ceilings, with figured busts on the walls, and one large scene which seemed to be Venus and Cupid, Apollo fiddling to the gods, Minerva in her helmet, and an old king; all those portraits of the Hylton's, and other objects mentioned by the topographer of the county, had vanished, and left Hylton Castle but a naked memorial of a departed time."

The castle had for a considerable time been gradually

approaching a state of ruin, when it was, about the beginning of the present century, rendered not only habitable, but furnished in the first style of elegance, by the late Simon Temple, Esq. A great proportion of the gardens and pleasure grounds was cultivated and laid out in a beautiful manner, and the chapel ornamented and again opened for public worship. But that gentleman unfortunately failing in his commercial speculations, before he had completed his intended improvements, the whole was left in an unfinished state. The castle was afterwards the residence of Thomas Wade, Esq., but has for some years been unoccupied. A scheme was in contemplation, a few years ago, of laying out about 12 acres of land as public gardens, and converting the large hall of the castle into a ball-room. An accidental fire in some out-houses did considerable damage in December, 1855.

The origin of the Hylton family may doubtless be referred to a very remote antiquity, though its early history is obscured by fable. Tradition relates that a raven flew from the north, and perched on a tower on the banks of the Wear, where it received the embraces of a Saxon lady, whom her father, a powerful abthane, had there confined to protect her from a Danish chieftain; and this wild tale is supposed to symbolize the commencement of the family in a mixture of Danish and Saxon blood. Less fanciful, but scarcely less fabulous, are some other traditions which profess to identify the Hyltons three centuries before the Conquest. In Carter's "*Honer Redivivus*," it is stated that "Adam Hylton, living in the time of King Athelstan (A. D. 924), gave to the monastery of Hartlepool a pix or crucifix, which was in weight 25 ounces in silver, and caused his arms to be engraven on it; arg. two barrs, arg., which are yet seen upon the gate of Hylton Castle."

Another authority states that "upon the coming over of William the Conqueror, Lancelot de Hylton, with his two sons, Henry and Robert, espoused his cause, and joined him. Lancelot being slain in the service of the Conqueror at Faversham, in Kent, he gave to the elder son, Henry, a large tract of land on the banks of the river Wear, as a reward for his own and his father's valour. This Henry built Hylton Castle." A further account adds that the cognizance of the chained stag, which appears on the east part of the castle and in the chapel, was granted to the family for some reason by the Conqueror.

The general tendency of these legends goes to shew that the Hyltons were settled here before the Conquest. The first of the race, however, of whom

there is direct historical evidence, though he is not mentioned by tradition, was Romanus de Helton, who held three knights' fees, *de veteri feoffamento* in the return of Bishop Hugh, 1166, and was witness to the charter of the same bishop to Archetel Bolmer. Alexander de Helton, expressly named as a baron of the bishopric in charters of Bishop Hugh, made a convention with the prior of Durham relative to the chapel of Hylton, 1172, and was witness to several charters.

William de Hylton, baron of the bishopric, married Beneta, daughter of Germanus Tyson, and died before 1298. Alexander, his son, in 1242, gave nine oxgangs of land to the prioress of Swine. Robert, who succeeded him, settled on his youngest son, William de Hylton, on his marriage with Joane, daughter of William Brittain, Essex, in 1288, the estates of Swine and Swinestead. Robert de Hylton, eldest son of the last-named Robert, was summoned to parliament in the 23rd, 24th, and 25th Edw. I.: he married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Marmaduke Thwenge; but dying without male issue, he was succeeded by his next brother, Alexander de Hylton, whose grandson, Alexander, served in the Scotch wars with Ralph Lord Neville, 7 Edw. III., and was summoned to parliament 6 and 9 of the same reign: his second wife was Maude, daughter and co-heiress of Richard de Emilden, and widow of Richard Acton, mayor of Newcastle. Robert de Hylton, his son by his first wife, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Felton, and was succeeded by his son, William Hylton, who married, first Joan, (supposed Jane de Bedik), and, second, Dionysia, daughter of Sir Robert Hylton, of Swyne: he died May 25, 1435. His son, Sir Robert Hylton, Knt., married, first, Maude, daughter of Roger Lord Clifford, and granddaughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; second, Isabel —; and, third, Elizabeth, successively widow of Bartram Monboucher, Esq., of Beamish, and of Thomas Heldon. He died August 11, 1447, aged 62.

* A strange story respecting this William Hylton, is inserted in Kippis's Biography, on the authority of Dr. Bulleyn, a learned physician in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. This gentleman was born in the Isle of Ely, and after travelling in Germany, England, and Scotland, removed to the north, where he acquired a property in the Salt Pann's at *Shiles* by Tynemouth. He also practised with repute in the city of Durham, and gained the favour of Sir Thomas Hylton, in whose family he professes to have performed some notable cures by means of herbs. In 1567, he dedicated his "Government of Health" to Sir Thomas; but during his absence in London in the following year, compiling materials for a second edition of his book, his patron died, and he was charged by Mr. William Hylton with having murdered him. The doctor was actually arraigned before the Duke of Norfolk, "and the most diligent

Sir William Hylton, Knt., son of Sir Robert by his second wife, married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Stapylton, of Westmoreland, and died October 13, 1457. Sir William, his son, aged 6 years at the time of his father's death, married Margery, daughter of Sir William Bowes, Knt., of Streatlam; and was succeeded by her son, Sir William Hylton, who married Sybill, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lumley, son and heir of George Lord Lumley, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter; he entailed his estates December 2, 1526; and died before 1537.

Sir Thomas Hylton, Knt., was sometime governor of Tynemouth Castle, under Philip and Mary, and had livery in the 10th year of Bishop Tunstall. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Clervaux, Esq., of Croft; second, Anne, daughter of Clement Hurlestone, of Wokyndon, Essex, widow of Nicholas Lambert, of Owton; third, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Henry Boynton, of Sedbury, widow of Henry Gascoigne; and, fourth, Agnes, widow of — Baxter, merchant, of Newcastle. His will is dated November 8, 1558, and was proved by his widow Jan. 17, 1561. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, William Hylton, Esq., sometime of Biddick.* He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Metcalfe, Knt. of Nappa Hall, Wensleydale, Yorkshire, by whom he had issue seven sons (of whom one, Robert, was of Butterwick, in the parish of Sedgefield) and six daughters. Sir William Hylton, Knt., his eldest son, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Yorke, of Gowthwayte, Yorkshire, and had by her three sons (from the youngest of whom, Henry, were descended the Hyltons of South Shields) and two daughters. He was one of the few northern gentry who, during the rebellion of 1569, adhered steadily to the queen, into whose service he brought 100 horse. He died in September, 1600.

Thomas Hylton, Esq., eldest son of Sir William,

injustice was used to bring him to a shameful death, that his adversary might, with the covetous Alab, through false witness, obtain by the council of Jezebel a vineyard with the price of blood." Though the doctor was acquitted "yet did not that wicked enemy give over his bloody persecutions, but basely hired some ruffians to assassinate him;" and although "some persons of genteel extraction" (amongst whom was R. Bellis of Jarrow, another ungrateful patient whose life the doctor had saved) became accomplices, yet this plot failed also. Hylton next arrested his victim for debt, and kept him a long time in prison, where he employed himself in compiling medicinal treatises. Bulleyn also accuses Hylton of having persecuted the widow of his brother, Sir Thomas, though she had redeemed much of his lands by great sums of money. The narrator sums up by a pompous tirade against the sin of ingratitude.

married, about 1583, Anne, daughter of Sir George Bowes, Knt., of Streatlam, by whom he had eight sons and two daughters. His will was proved March 2, 1597-8; he having died in the life-time of his father.

Henry Hylton, Esq., Baron of Hylton, son and heir of Thomas, had livery as heir to his grandfather, March 30, 1607-8. In 1618, he alienated the great manor of Aldston Moor, which he had derived from the Viponds and Stapletons, to Sir Francis Radcliffe, ancestor of the Earl of Derwentwater. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Wortley, Knt., of Wortley, Yorkshire. On some disgust, he quitted the north, and lived in obscure retirement, first at the house of a remote kinsman at Billingham in Sussex, and afterwards at Mitchell Grove, where he died. His singular will is dated February 26, 1640-1; and by it he devised the whole of his paternal estate, for 99 years, to the Lord Mayor and four senior Aldermen of the city of London, on trust, to pay, during that term, 24*l.* yearly to each of 38 several parishes or townships in Durham, Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 28*l.* per annum to the mayor of Durham, and 50*l.* per annum to the vicar of Monkwearmouth; to his next brother, Robert, and his heirs, he left an annuity of 100*l.*, and 50*l.* per annum to his brother John, which last sum was to cease if he succeeded to the larger annuity as heir of Robert. All the residue and increase of his rents he gave to the city of London, to bind out yearly five children of his own kindred to some honest trade; and farther he desired that 4,000*l.* should be raised out of the rents, to remain in the city chamber during 99 years, and the interest to be applied in binding out orphan children born in the manors of Ford, Biddick, and Barmston. After the expiration of that term, he devised the whole of the estates, with the increased rents and the same 4,000*l.*, to his heir-at-law, *provided* he were not such a one as should claim to be the issue of the testator's body. This strange proviso, which is several times referred to in the will, was as follows:—

“Yt if anie p'son shall p'tend to be a child of my body begotten, w'ch I hope noe body will be so impudent and shameless: I hereby, calling God and man to witness, y^t I have no child living of my body begotten, and if any such shall p'tend so to be, I hereby declare he or she so doing to be a very imposture, and I hope noe body will undertake to doe such a shameless, dishonest, and impudent act, and he or she soe declaring to be my child, I doe hereby utterly renounce and disclaim y^m.”

The will concludes by giving several legacies to his servants, and to the family of Shelley of Mitchell Grove; declaring that he has 3,000*l.* on good bonds in London; appointing the Lady Jane Shelley to be his executrix, and desiring burial in St. Paul's cathedral, “under a fair tumbe like in fashion to the tumbe of Dr. Dunne,” for which purpose he left 1,000*l.* to his executrix, who never complied with the injunction.

The widow of Henry Hylton (not named in his will) re-married Sir Thomas Smith, an influential man during the Commonwealth. Robert Hylton, next brother to Henry, survived him only a few months, and he also left a widow, whose second husband, Sir Thomas Hallyman, obtained a life-estate in the manor of Ford in compensation of her dower. During the litigations and Chancery suits which the above will naturally produced, the civil war broke out; and John Hylton, the seventh and sole surviving brother of Henry, espoused the royal cause. He was a colonel in the Duke of Newcastle's army, in which his son bore the rank of captain. The Hylton estate, between the hostile armies, suffered severely; and on the downfall of the royal cause, both father and son were included in the list of malignants, and the total ruin of the family seemed imminent.

Colonel Hylton married, first, Thomasine, daughter and co-heiress of John Wasture, of Whitwell, widow of Robert Loraine, Esq., of Kirkharle, Northumberland; and, second, Alice, daughter of Robert Binyon, of Barneston. By his first wife he had issue four sons and seven daughters. He died in December, 1655, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Captain John Hylton. After the Restoration, the city of London, and the husbands of the two dowagers above named, wearied out with litigation, consented to an amicable decree, by which the possession of the estates was restored to the heir, on condition that he should discharge all the particulars of the trust created by the will of Henry Hylton, make regular payment of the several parochial charities, and satisfy the claims of his grand-aunts. Under these incumbrances, Mr. Hylton took the management of his property; but the rents, reduced by twenty years' waste and depredation, were totally inadequate to the charges; and it was found necessary to reduce the whole of the payments one-third, in proportion to the actual state of the rent-roll.

The ancient lords of Hylton, thus crippled in means, retired from an eminence which they could no longer occupy, and, in the walks of private life, retained a considerable portion of that respect which the dignity

of their ancestors had acquired. John Hylton, Esq., son of John just named, was a captain in the king's service, and died unmarried in 1670. Henry Hylton, Esq., his brother, succeeded him; he married Anne, daughter of Henry Procter, Esq., of Worsell, Yorkshire, by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters;* he died in April, 1712. John, his eldest son, married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hayton Castle, Cumberland, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. Richard, the eldest, died unmarried in September, 1722. John, the second son, M.P. for Carlisle in 1727, 1734, 1741, and 1746, also died unmarried, September 25, 1746,† and devised all his estates to his nephew, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., on condition of his assuming the surname of Hylton only. The estates of Grindon, North Biddick, and Barmston, had been previously alienated; and the remaining property of the Hyltons, comprising Hylton, Ford, Great Usworth, and Follonsby, the impropriate rectory of Monkwearmouth, and a leasehold estate there, was sold in various parcels. The castle and manor of Hylton were contracted for, under a private act of parliament, by — Wogan, Esq., for 30,000*l.*; but the sale was never completed. In December, 1762, they were purchased in Chancery by Mrs. Bowes, widow of George Bowes, Esq., of Streatlam and Gibside, for 33,800*l.*; and her great grandson, John Bowes, Esq. (son of the late Earl of Strathmore), is the present proprietor.

Sir Richard Hylton, Bart., of Hayton Castle, devisee of his uncle, John Hylton, Esq., married Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of John Hedworth, Esq.,

* Thomas, of Low Ford, second son, died in 1717, leaving a son, the Rev. Thomas Hylton, A.M., perpetual curate of Monkwearmouth, died May, 1739, aged 29, and was buried in Hylton chapel; and a daughter, Anne, who married Mansfeldt Cardonnell, Esq., Chirton, Northumberland. The death of the Rev. T. Hylton was regarded as a great grief by the baron, who considered him as his heir male and lawful successor.

† Mr. Denham attributes an old song, of which the following is a stanza, to something in the shape of an amour between the last of the Hyltons and a pitman's *wee wife*:—

"Drive Hawky, car' Hawky,
Drive Hawky thro' the watter;
Our Hawky's but a little cow,
She's sometimes flaid to wade the watter;
Tak her up and set her through,
Car' Hawky thro' the watter."

"A pitman on the banks of the Wear, opposite to Hylton Castle," says Mr. D., "had a very handsome wife, and when the river was swollen with rain, her husband, good soul! used to carry her through the *watter* on his back to a summer-house near to Hylton Castle.

M.P., of Chester Deanery; and their daughter, Eleanor, married William Joliffe, Esq., M.P., whose son, Hylton Joliffe, Esq., M.P., became co-heir with Sir Wastell Brisco of the blood of Hylton.

Catherine, fourth daughter of John Hylton, Esq., and Dorothy Musgrave, married John Brisco, D.D., of Crofton; and their son, Sir John Brisco, Bart., married Caroline Alicia, daughter of G. F. Fleming, Esq., whose posterity thus became co-heirs with the Joliffes in the blood of Hylton.

Claims have frequently been made, both by families and individuals, to the honour of relationship with the ancient house of Hylton; and some of their pretensions may probably have been well founded, as the family were widely diffused.‡ (See p. 116.)

THE CAULD LAD O'HYLTON.—Numerous and varied are the traditions relative to this ghostly visitant of the ancient castle of Hylton. The only certain fact which can be supposed to relate to the subject is of too modern a date to have given rise to the tale. It is included in the following document:—

"Before John King, Coroner of Chester Ward, at Hylton, 3d July, 7 James I., 1609.

"An Inquisition on sight of the body of Roger Skelton there lying dead. The witnesses (those sworn) showed that Robert Hylton of Hylton, Gentleman, on the day and year above mentioned, between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m., mowing (literally scything) grass with a certain hook, "*Anglice a syth*," of the value of twenty pence, which he held in his hands, the same Roger standing behind him, by an accident of misfortune (an unfortunate accident) struck with the point of the scythe upon the right thigh of the said Roger a mortal wound one inch long and two inches broad, from which wound the same Roger at the same hour died; and that by accident and not otherwise," &c.

Mr. Hylton, the good and last baron, hearing his fool sing this song, asked who taught him it. "What wad ye?" was the fool's answer; and neither entreaties, threats, nor beatings could gain any further answer."

The Hyltons were the last of the gentry in Durham who kept a domestic fool. On one occasion, the baron, dressed in the fashion of the day, was met by his fool, who, staring at his master's bedizened clothes, exclaimed, "*Wha's fule now?*"

‡ "In the pedigree of the Hyltons," says Hutchinson, "there are several names remarkable for their learning and piety, but almost innumerable those highly renowned for their martial deeds. War seems to have been the pleasure, genius, and recreation of the Hyltons; nor has any family been more lavish of their blood in defence of their country's cause. Since the time of the Conquest, it has been remarked of the Hyltons, that one was slain at Feversham in Kent; one in Normandy; one at Mentz in France; three in the Holy Wars under Richard I.; one in the same under Edward I.; three at the battle of Bourdeaux, under the Black Prince; one at Agincourt; two at Berwick-upon-Tweed, against the Scots; two at the battle of St. Albans; five at Market Bosworth; and four at Flodden Field."

A free pardon for this manslaughter appears on the rolls of Bishop James, dated September 6, 1609. Another story is, that one of the ancient barons had, on an important occasion, ordered his horse, which was not brought out so soon as he expected; he went to the stable, found the boy loitering, and, seizing a hay-fork, struck him, though not intentionally, a mortal blow. It is added, that he covered his victim with straw till night, and then threw him into the pond, where the skeleton of a boy was (in confirmation of the tale) discovered in the last baron's time. The disembodied spirit of the lad was long supposed to have nightly visited the castle, to the terror of its inhabitants, until it was confined by a Roman Catholic priest in one of the apartments, which was ever after carefully shut up.

But a still more wild and romantic idea has been associated with "the cauld lad o' Hylton," by which his attributes have been assimilated either with those of the *Brownie*, or domestic spirit of Scottish superstition, or with those of Milton's "lubber fiend." He was seldom seen, but was heard nightly by the servants who slept in the great hall. If the kitchen had been left in perfect order, they heard him amusing himself by breaking plates and dishes, hurling the pewter in all directions, and throwing every thing into confusion. If, on the contrary, the apartment had been left in disarray (a practice which the servants found it most prudent to adopt), the indefatigable goblin arranged every thing with the greatest precision. The servants, however, at length grew weary of his pranks, and began to devise means for banishing him; but the cauld lad, having caught an inkling of their design, used to amuse himself in the dead of the night with chaunting, in a melancholy strain, the following consolatory lines:—

"Wae's me! wae's me!
The acorn is not yet
Grown upon the tree
That's to grow the wood
That's to make the cradle
That's to rock the bairn
That's to grow a man
That's to lay me!"

But the spirit was mistaken, for the domestics provided the usual means of banishment, viz., a *green cloak and a hood*, which they laid before the kitchen fire. At the hour of midnight, the goblin sprite stood before the smouldering embers and surveyed the garments provided for him very attentively, then tried them on, and appeared delighted with his appearance,

frisking about the room, and cutting summersets and gambadoes, until at length, hearing the first crow of the cock, he twitched his green mantle about him, and disappeared with the appropriate valediction:—

"Here's a cloak, and here's a hood,
The cauld lad o' Hylton will do na' mair good."

But although he never returned to disarrange the pewter vessels or set the house in order, yet his voice was long after this heard at the dead hour of midnight singing the above melancholy melody; and a story is told of a dairymaid who was very fond of helping herself to the richest milk and cream, that, one day, as she had been sipping with a spoon from various pans, the cowed lad suddenly, but invisibly, said over her shoulder, "Ye taste, and ye taste, and ye taste; but ye never gie the cowed lad a taste!" Struck with terror, she dropped the spoon on the floor, rushed out of the house, and never would enter it again. Even up to the commencement of the present century, the belated wayfarer, in passing the castle, would often fancy he heard the unearthly wailings of the cauld lad o' Hylton.

A cupboard is shewn in one of the rooms, in which, one tradition says, a boy, who on some account was treated cruelly, was kept confined, and where, no doubt, in the winter, he acquired the unenviable epithet of "The Cold Lad." But the meaning generally attached in the north to the word *cowed*, is that of the hair being cut close off from the head, or even of the head itself being cut off. This derivation of the epithet, applied to the sprite, seems to countenance the legend of the boy having been killed by his master.*

HYLTON CHAPEL stands about 60 yards distant from the north-east angle of the keep tower, on a rising ground. The records relative to this little domestic establishment, which was dedicated to St. Katherine, commence in 1157, when Romanus, the Knight of Hylton, made a convention relative to it, with the prior and chapter of St. Cuthbert. In 1172, Alexander, the successor of Romanus, procured a right of free burial in this chapel or its cemetery, and successive lords of Hylton granted tithes, wayleaves, and liberty to build a barn, to the prior and monks. The revenues of the chapel were provided by the patrons. In 1322, the chaplain, William de Hylton, received a grant from the baron of the *Passage of Bovisferry* (Oxferry), a toft and croft in Grindon, with one acre of

* "The cauld Lad o' Hylton" was dramatized, and performed at the Sunderland theatre in 1837.

land and a messuage and 24 acres which Hutton Frer held in Hylton, in exchange for one chaldron of wheat, which William used to receive out of the estate of Ford, and of an annual rent of 16s. which he received out of an estate in Grindon, and of 4s. paid for the multure of the said 12 acres; the said chaplain to provide a proper boat for the ferry, and to pray for the good estate of his patron daily and duly. The haughty barons of Hylton, however, did not always scruple to extend this foundation at the expense of the mother church; and the masters of the cell at Monkwearmouth made frequent complaints of their grievances, from which it appears that even personal violence was sometimes resorted to. "Anence William Hylton and others diverz of his s'vants ye Saturday next before Palme Sunday last past came to Monkwearmouth, and yer maid assaute to William Lyham, Maister of Wermouth, and layd on him his hands, in the qwere of ye said kyrk, in violence, and *poulid off his hode, to grete shame and reprove*, and of ye said Priour, with mony other words of manace, for the whilk the said Maister durst not abyde in hys place, for fere of bodily harme."

CHAPLAINS OF HYLTON.—Thomas de Yolton, 1220; William Harpyn, 1249, p. m. Yolton; William de Lovestille, 3 non. April, 1254; Galfrid de Levesham, 1297; Thomas de Hilton, 1321, p. res. Levesham; William de Hilton, 4th kal. August, 1338; John Kellowe occurs 1370; William Byngham, p. m. Kellowe, 5th December, 1414; John Blakewell, 23rd March, 1433, p. m. Byngham; Lawrence Martyn, 10th June, 1439, p. res. Blakewell; Robert Staynton, 1450, p. res. Martyn; Richard Cresswell, admiss. 15th January, 1462; Richard Bowman, 1471, p. res. Cresswell; Robert Spragayne, 22nd January, 1503, p. m. Bowman; William Fabyane, 1506, p. res. Spragayne; Thomas Stevenson, 1531, p. m. Fabyane; John Marischall, 1536, p. res. Stevenson.

Hylton chapel was dedicated to St. Katherine, and contained a chantry, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. At the Dissolution, the chapel was valued at 6l. 13s. 8d. annually. The last Baron of Hylton restored it as a domestic place of worship; and Bourne mentions it as famed for its Irish oak, and complete garnison of plate, books, and vestments. It was fitted up with canopied stalls, in the revived Roman style. Simon Temple, Esq., repaired and opened it for divine worship; but the lead has since been stripped off, the stalls and fittings are dismantled, and the area, after being turned into an agricultural carpenter's workshop, was at one time made a lodging for swine. "Its beauty," says Mr. Howitt, "has given way to destruction. The roof is still on, but the windows are all nearly gone. Looking in, you see some few pews, and the remains of a pulpit; but not a monument of its long line of lords, stretching

down from the Saxon ages to the last century, is left. The whole of its ruinous floor is cleared of its pews, and the sparrows clamour in its wooden ceiling and in the crevices of its walls. On the outside are numbers of stone shields of the Hyltons, and families of their alliance, as the Viponts, Stapletons, etc., and Moses again, with his rays."

The expenditure of the Sunderland Union, (see page 467) during the half-year ended March, 1855, was—

	£	s.	d.
In-maintenance	844	0	4½
Out-relief	1811	15	3
Lunatics	195	6	0
Extra medical fees	32	10	6
Vaccination fees	150	8	0
Registration fees	149	11	6
County-rate	625	19	1
Election of guardians	59	2	1
Other separate charges.....	86	8	5
Do.	258	15	0
Salaries of officers.....	2814	2	2½
	£7127	18	5

The financial statement for the half-year ended 29th September, 1855, was as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in favour of each township at the commencement of the half-year:—Bishopwearmouth, 320l. 8s. 5¾d.; Panns, 28l. 7s. 2¾d.; Ford, 96l. 2s. 10¾d.; Fulwell, 18l. 11s. 7¾d.; Hylton, 29l. 8s. 5¾d.; Monkwearmouth, 65l. 0s. 6¾d.; Monkwearmouth Shore, 99l. 5s. 11½d.; Ryhope, 16l. 10s.; Sunderland, 108l. 14s. 2d.; Southwick, 79l. 16s. 0¾d.; Tunstall, 6l. 19s. 2¾d.	869	4	8
Contributions during the half-year:—Bishopwearmouth, 2,600l.; Panns, 125l.; Ford, 170l.; Fulwell, 10l.; Hylton, 50l.; Monkwearmouth, 250l.; Monkwearmouth Shore, 1,050l.; Ryhope, 60l.; Sunderland, 2,200l.; Southwick, 300l.; Tunstall, 23l.	6838	0	0
Paymaster general	143	2	0
Loan and labour account, &c.	63	16	2
Balance against each township:—Fulwell, 6s. 3¾d.; Sunderland, 51l. 1s.	51	7	3¾
	£7965	10	1¾

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
In-maintenance:—Bishopwearmouth, 272l. 8s. 2½d.; Panns, 12l. 16s. 0¼d.; Ford, 17l. 1s. 6¼d.; Monkwearmouth, 8l. 12s. 1½d.; Monkwearmouth Shore, 95l. 16s. 9d.; Sunderland, 421l. 7s. 8d.; Southwick, 5l. 10s. 10d.	833	13	1½
Out-relief:—Bishopwearmouth, 561l. 12s. 7d.; Panns, 43l. 10s.; Ford, 33l. 17s.; Fulwell, 1l. 19s. 6d.; Hylton, 19l. 10s.; Monkwearmouth, 72l. 10s. 5d.; Monkwearmouth Shore, 376l. 8s. 6d.; Ryhope, 10l. 8s.; Sunderland, 604l. 8s. 2d.; Southwick, 73l. 8s. 6d.; Tunstall, 5l. 17s.	1803	9	8
Carried forward	£2637	2	9½

Brought forward	2637	2	9½	Workhouse loan and interest repaid:—Bishopwearmouth, 129 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; Panns, 6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Ford, 10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; Fulwell, 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Hylton, 2 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Monkwearmouth, 15 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ; Monkwearmouth Shore, 54 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Ryhope, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> ; Sunderland, 123 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> ; Southwick, 10 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Tunstall, 12 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	356	9	10
Lunatics:—Bishopwearmouth, 67 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Monkwearmouth, 15 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Monkwearmouth Shore, 60 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Sunderland, 52 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	196	0	0	Salaries of officers, &c.:—Bishopwearmouth, 1,026 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i> ; Panns, 47 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Ford, 79 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Fulwell, 5 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> ; Hylton, 23 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> ; Monkwearmouth, 124 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> ; Monkwearmouth Shore, 427 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Ryhope, 12 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ; Sunderland, 973 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ; Southwick, 86 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> ; Tunstall, 4 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; repayments, &c., 206 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	3019	1	10½
Extra medical fees:—Bishopwearmouth, 2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> ; Fulwell, 10 <i>s.</i> ; Monkwearmouth, 5 <i>s.</i> ; Monkwearmouth Shore, 10 <i>s.</i> ; Sunderland, 7 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> ; Southwick, 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	12	15	6	Balance in favour of each township at the end of the half-year:—Bishopwearmouth, 313 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> ; Panns, 35 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i> ; Ford, 68 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i> ; Hylton, 5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ; Monkwearmouth, 10 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 0¼ <i>d.</i> ; Monkwearmouth Shore, 28 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 9¼ <i>d.</i> ; Ryhope, 5 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ; Southwick, 117 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 2½ <i>d.</i> ; Tunstall, 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i>	617	15	9¾
Vaccination fees:—Bishopwearmouth, 48 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Panns, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Ford, 3 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Fulwell, 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Hylton, 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Monkwearmouth, 7 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Monkwearmouth Shore, 15 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Ryhope, 7 <i>s.</i> ; Sunderland, 26 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> ; Southwick, 5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	108	19	0	£7965 10 1½			
Registration fees:—Bishopwearmouth, 69 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Panns, 13 <i>s.</i> ; Ford, 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Fulwell, 12 <i>s.</i> ; Hylton, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Monkwearmouth, 5 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ; Monkwearmouth Shore, 23 <i>l.</i> ; Ryhope, 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Sunderland, 37 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Southwick, 6 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Tunstall, 1 <i>s.</i>	118	14	0	The total receipts for the half-year, exclusive of balances, were 7,044 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; and the expenditure, 7,347 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>			
County-rate: Bishopwearmouth, 373 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 1¾ <i>d.</i> ; Panns, 7 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 10¾ <i>d.</i> ; Ford, 50 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ; Fulwell, 19 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ; Hylton, 25 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 7¾ <i>d.</i> ; Monkwearmouth, 23 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 2¾ <i>d.</i> ; Monkwearmouth Shore, 67 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6¾ <i>d.</i> ; Ryhope, 46 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Sunderland, 112 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; Southwick, 72 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 8¼ <i>d.</i> ; Tunstall, 16 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	813	18	7				
Election of guardians:—Bishopwearmouth	54	12	9				

PARISH OF HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

THIS extensive and populous parish is bounded by Bishopwearmouth on the north-east, by the river Wear on the north, by Chester-le-Street on the west, by St. Giles's parish on the south-west, Pitlington and Easington on the south, the latter parish on the south-east, and Dalton-le-Dale and Seaham on the east. Including the chapelries of Hetton-le-Hole, Penshaw, and West Rainton, the entire parish contains eighteen townships, viz.:—1, Houghton-le-Spring; 2, Newbottle; 3, East and Middle Herrington; 4, West Herrington; 5, Offerton; 6, Penshaw; 7, Biddie-Waterville; 8, Burn Moors; 9, Morton-le-Grange; 10, Cocken; 11, East Rainton; 12, West Rainton; 13, Moor Houses; 14, Moorsley; 15, Hetton-le-Hole; 16, Eppleton; 17, Little Eppleton; and, 18, Warden Law. Moorsley and Moor Houses are annexed to Durham Ward.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

THE township of Houghton-le-Spring contains 1,475 acres; and the property was assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, at 7,596*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* There were, in 1841, 696 inhabited houses, 73 uninhabited, and 1 building; and in 1851, 763 inhabited, 16 uninhabited, and 11 building. The population, in 1801, was 996; in 1811, 1,356; in 1821, 2,905; in 1831, in consequence of the progress of the collieries and other causes, the number had increased to 3,917; but in 1841, new collieries in other places having to some extent drawn off the mining population, which also accounts for the number of uninhabited houses, the number had fallen to 3,433. In 1851, it was 4,075, of whom 2,032 were males, and 2,043 females. There were in the Union

workhouse, Houghton-le-Spring, 31 persons in 1841, and 28 in 1851.

The Durham and Sunderland branch of the North-eastern railway has an extent of 1 f. 30 y., and an area of 2 A. 1 R. in this township. In each of the years 1851 and 1852, it contributed 6*l.* 16*s.* 4½*d.* to the local rates; the gross amount collected in 1851 being 792*l.* 2*s.* 10¾*d.*, and in 1852, 793*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.*

Houghton-le-Spring is supposed to have derived its name from the numerous springs in and about the town, which are mostly chalybeate. One of them, in Newbottle Lane, is called Holywell; a name traditionally said to have been given to it by the Venerable Bede in 700, when he, with his attendants, passed through Houghton-le-Spring, and drank of its waters.

TOWN OF HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

THIS town is situated on the turnpike road between Durham and Sunderland, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from each place, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Fence Houses station, on the main line of the North-eastern railway. It is sheltered from the north and east winds by Houghton and Wardenlaw Hills; and a beautiful vale opens towards the west. The township roads extend from Churchyard Corner to New Town; Newbottle Lane, from the inn corner to the end of the street; Sunderland Street is part of the turnpike road. The township roads in New Town are, Lambton Street and William Street. The private roads are, Robinson Street, George Street, William Street, Hopper Street, Union Street, Abbot Street, High Hill Side Row, and Low Hill Side Row. The total extent of streets in the town is 4,008 yards. In 1851, there were, exclusive of Colliery Row, which is about a mile distant, 591 inhabited houses, 15 uninhabited, and 11 building; and the population was 3,224, of whom 1,605 were males, and 1,619 females. Many of the buildings in the Old Town are large and handsome; but the New Town, built about 30 years ago, and chiefly inhabited by colliers, exhibits an irregular, crowded, and unpleasing appearance. *Houghton Terrace* stands to the west of the road to Sunderland, on an elevated situation on Houghton Bank. At a short distance behind the terrace, the road passes through a deep and extensive cutting in the solid limestone rock. Houghton Hill has for many years been quarried for its limestone, the kilns for burning which are erected on the spot. The perpendicular and precipitous faces of the quarries form a peculiar feature in the scenery. The county bridge, at Houghton, having been injured by the working of collieries, was repaired a few years ago.

Houghton Hall House, supposed to have been erected by Robert Hutton, rector of Houghton, between the years 1589 and 1623, is a plain, massive building, in the shape of an oblong square, each front

being uniform in design. Over the entrance is a modern angular cornice; the windows are divided into five or three lights by stone mullions. The leads are surmounted by a plain pediment. Having undergone few alterations or repairs, it presents a curious specimen of the domestic architecture of its time. It was for many years the mansion of the Hutton family (see vol. i., p. 255), one of whom was a captain in the Parliamentary army, and was buried in his own orchard, where a broken altar tomb records his death on the 9th of August, 1680. The house is now the residence of George Elliott, Esq., colliery viewer to the Marchioness of Londonderry.

The *Court* or *Kirk Lee* is the name of a field, part of the glebe, in which it is supposed a church or other religious house formerly stood. Coins and other antiquities have been dug up in it, but nothing to throw a light on the history of the place.

In the year 1825, a weekly market was established at Houghton; but it has now fallen almost into disuse. On Friday, there is a small market, principally for butchers' meat. The town contains twenty-one inns and public houses and two beer shops; and there are other two public houses and two beer shops in the township. A large brewery and malting stands on the road to Durham; and the town contains several shops belonging to drapers, grocers, &c. There is a large foundry and crank axle manufactory, to the west of Houghton, which was established by Mr. George Hopper, between 20 and 30 years ago.* Petty sessions were formerly held at the White Lion inn on alternate Thursdays; but a rural police station, with justice room, cells, and officers' house, were erected in 1853, at which a serjeant and a constable reside.

Houghton Feast is held annually on the Sunday after New Michaelmas day, when the town becomes crowded with strangers at an early hour. The festival is continued for three or four days, during which there are horse-races and various other amusements, not only in the town, but in all the villages of the parish.†

* On Saturday, the 1st of March, 1856, a dinner was given, in a large brick building intended for the reception of machinery, at Chilton Moor, a branch of these works, to the pitmen, harbour men, quarrymen, and railway men, employed by the Marchioness of Londonderry. The building is 200 feet long, by 70 feet broad; but additional accommodation was necessary for the immense assemblage, above 3,000 in number. A raised platform was erected at one end of the room, and a gallery at the other; and 30 large tables, in three divisions, accommodated the workmen. In the centre of the platform stood a splendid baron of beef, weighing 168 pounds. The provision made consisted of 8 fat bullocks and 15 sheep, slaughtered for the occasion; in addition to which there were a ton of plum pudding,

a ton and a half of bread, 100 bushels of potatoes, and 50 barrels of strong beer! The chair was taken by Earl Vane, and on his right and left were his mother, the noble marchioness, and the Countess Vane. After the dinner, the meeting was addressed by the marchioness in an eloquent and impressive manner, which was replied to by Mr. James Cuthbertson, one of the older workmen. Other speeches were delivered, all tending to promote that kindly feeling between the employer and the employed, which it was the object of this unexampled gathering to perpetuate.

† On October 16, 1848, Billy Purvis (see p. 268), with his travelling theatre, made his *thirtieth* annual appearance at Houghton Feast.

THE CHURCH.

THE church is a large cruciform building, in the early English style, situated at the west end of the town. A square central tower is supported by four arches, at the intersection of the nave and transepts; although of good general design, it presents no antiquarian attraction, the upper story being modern, and occupying the place of a thin central leaden spire, the summit of which was about the same height as the present tower. The nave is 87 ft. long, and, including two regular side-aisles, 43 ft. broad. It was rebuilt during the decorated period, about 1350. At that time, the lancets in the ends of the transepts and the chancel were taken away, and other windows of the prevailing style introduced in their stead. Each of the aisles, which open into the transepts under low pointed arches, is formed by four clustered pillars. The chancel which is 51 feet long and 15 broad, is divided from the nave by a lofty pointed arch. The east window is divided into five lights under a pointed arch, ornamented with tracery. The early lancet windows of the east side of the transept have no distinguishing characteristics; but the mullioned and quatrefoil headed windows of the same date, on the west side, are perfectly unique. The great west window is divided into five lights, under an arch ornamented with tracery worked in quatrefoils: its effect, however, is injured by a gallery

In the angle of the south transept and chancel, and communicating with the church by a covered passage, is a square detached building, with castellated walls, containing the priests' apartments, and now used as a vestry. In the east wall of the north transept is a piscina.

On the appointment of the Hon. and Rev. John Grey to the living in 1847, he projected and executed several improvements in the interior of the church. In the north wall of the chancel, a deeply splayed window was brought to view, seemingly of an anterior date to the range of early English windows which adorn the south wall. Some of these windows were previously blocked up for the reception of mural

tablets; but the whole range is now opened, producing an admirable effect. A pile of wood work crowned by the pulpit, which stood beneath the central tower, was removed; and the pulpit erected at the north entrance into the chancel, without any reading desk, the service being now performed in the cathedral style. The side galleries which defaced the nave were removed; and the modern flat ceiling of the chancel was taken away. The intentions of the rector were responded to by some of the parishioners, who voluntarily placed their pews at his disposal, with a view to their being replaced by seats of a more ecclesiastical character.* The organ was removed to a covered passage behind the south windows of the chancel; and a harmonium, on the floor beneath, is used for the daily services.

Some progress has been made, since these alterations, in filling the windows with stained glass. In those on the north side of the chancel are representations of the Good Shepherd, St. Michael (patron saint of the church), and St. Cuthbert. The side windows of the transepts contain the usual emblems of the evangelists. The large window of the north transept, presented by the pupils of Kepier School, contains representations of the Nativity, the Presentation, Christ blessing children, and the escape of the Israelites from Egypt. The upper foliations of the large window in the south transept are adorned with scrolls and inscriptions; but the lower divisions are still filled with plain glass. A beautiful double window, in the south aisle, presented by the Rev. — Morton, contains a representation of Christ disputing with the doctors, and another of Joseph the carpenter assisted by Jesus.

The exterior walls of the tower contain traces of pitched roofs over the transepts, &c.; and it is in contemplation to remove the present comparatively flat roofs, and replace them by others of a character more consistent with the original style of this beautiful church.

In the south transept has long been deposited the mutilated effigy of a knight, traditionally said to represent one of the Le Springs, but which Collier

* The following evidence was given in a pew cause in 1579.—"William Smith, of West Rainton, husbandman, aged 70 years. He saith that article (2) is trewe, for such auncient custome they have that no parishioner in that parish can buyld any stall in the church at Houghton, or take any away, without the licenc and consent of the 24 and the churchwardeons of the said parish. And yf any man goo furth of the said parish, but half a yere, to dwell, the church-

wardons may lett his stall to any man that will take yt. And yf that same man come again into the said parish to dwell, he shall laye his fyne of another stall, yf his owne be latten. And, lykewise, when any parishioner dieth, that haith a stall, the man or woman that maries again shall pay a fyne for the stall that dead man or woman had, or for another stall, yf yt be letten, the proffett wherof gooth to the reparacion of the said church."

attributes to Sir Roland Belasyse, 48 Henry III. The head is in a skull-cap, resting on a cushion, the left arm covered with the shield, and the right crossed towards the hilt of his sword; some drapery below the girdle, and the legs apparently crossed.

During the alterations in 1848, another recumbent effigy of a knight in armour was discovered in the same transept, on removing a modern screen of lath and plaster with which the interior walls had been covered. The figure rests under a spacious canopy, which has

* THE APOSTLE OF THE NORTH.—Bernard Gilpin, the Apostle of the North, was born at Kentmire, in Westmoreland, of an honourable family, and educated in Catholicism, which he afterwards renounced. Some account of his early life is given in vol. i., p. 99. The rectory of Houghton, at the time he accepted it, was worth about 400*l.* per annum, a large sum for that day; but the duty was proportionably laborious, extending over no less than fourteen villages. He was offered a stall in the cathedral church of Durham; but this he refused, saying that he had already more wealth than he was afraid he should give a good account of. Meanwhile he preached and laboured with the zeal and affection of a primitive apostle; the people flocked about him with enthusiasm, and received from him at once temporal and spiritual blessings; and his enemies were as much exasperated, and succeeded so far as to induce his uncle, Bishop Tunstall, to strike Gilpin's name out of his will. At last, he was accused before Bonner, Bishop of London, who gave order to a messenger for his apprehension; and now, "perceiving the relieve which hee had found in Tunstall's clemency would fail him, he prepared his holy soule for martyrdome; commanding William Airy, the steward of his house, to provide him a long garment, that he might go the more comely to the stake." But whilst he was on the way to London, and as he believed to his death, Queen Mary expired, and the accession of Elizabeth released him from all danger. He now received the patronage of the Earl of Bedford, through whose influence he was offered the vacant bishopric of Carlisle; but this honour he steadily but respectfully declined, as well as the provostship of Queen's College in Oxford.

When Gilpin became rector of Houghton, he found the parish miserably cultivated, the people ignorant and vicious, and the parsonage-house decayed and uninhabitable. But the latter soon assumed the appearance of a bishop's palace, where hospitality and economy went hand in hand. He entertained his parishioners, not only at Christmas, but he kept a table for them every Sunday from Michaelmas to Easter, entertaining, according to the custom of the age, the gentry, the yeomen, and the poorer classes at separate tables. "In his own house he boarded and kept foure and twenty scollers, sometimes fewer, but seldome; the greater part poore men's sonnes, upon whom he bestowed meat, drinke, and cloth, and education; and in the building, ordering, and establishing of his school, and in providing yearly stipends for a schoolmaster and an usher, he expended the full sum of five hundred pounds;" a sum, it may be added, exceeding by one-fifth the annual value of his rectory. His hospitable manner of living was the admiration of the whole country; and strangers and travellers met with a cheerful reception. Even their beasts had so much care taken of them, that it was humorously said, if a horse were turned loose in any part of the country, it would immediately make its way to the rectory of Houghton. Lord Burleigh, when Lord Treasurer, unexpectedly visited him on his return from Scotland; but the economy of Mr. Gilpin's house was not easily disconcerted, and he entertained the statesman and his retinue in such a manner as made him acknowledge he could hardly have expected at

a deep early English moulding, beneath the window of the south wall; and adjacent to it is a remarkably fine piscinium, shewing that an altar had been erected in the angle of the wall. The legs of the figure are crossed, and the right hand has sheathed the sword. The device on the shield is obliterated; and there is no sculpture or tradition to identify the person. The figure, however, appears to be older than that above noticed.

The altar-tomb of Bernard Gilpin* is also in the

Lambeth. Lord Burleigh made him great offers of advancement, which he respectfully, but firmly, declined. On looking back from Rainton Hill, after he left Houghton, Burleigh could not help exclaiming, "I doe not blame this man for refusing a bishopricke, for what doth he want that a bishopricke could more enrich him with-all? besides that he is free from the great weight of cares."

During the Northern Rebellion, Mr. Gilpin was at Oxford. Whilst the rebels had possession of Durham, "some of them flew out as farre as Houghton: there they found Master Gilpin's barnes full of corn, young cattell, and many things provided for hospitality; but they make waste of all, selling the corne, &c., and basely making havocke of all things which Master Gilpin had provided for pious and honest uses. There was amongst them one fellow whom Master Gilpin had sometime saved from the gallows; and this knave was the wickedest of all the rest in rioting away Master Gilpin's goods. Now after the rebels were dispersed, and proceedings made against the simple people somewhat more sharply than was fitting, Master Gilpin begged the lives of many by his intercession; for he knew well enough that many men were drawn into the snare, not wilfully, but through ignorance, and the fraudulent practices of others. And now, the whole trouble over, Master Gilpin returned to his accustomed studies and endeavours of charity."

"Mr. Gilpin's labours," says his descendent, the late Rev. William Gilpin, "extended beyond his own parish. He every year visited divers neglected parishes in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; and that his own flock might not suffer, he was at the expense of a constant assistant. His flock, in fact, lay in all these places, for he had obtained a license from government to travel any where throughout the kingdom, to find out where the people were the most neglected, and there to preach and instruct them. In all his journeys, he did not fail to visit the gaols and places of confinement; and by his labour and affectionate manner of behaviour, he is said to have reformed many abandoned persons, in these abodes of human misery. He had set places and times of preaching, in the different parts of the country, which were as regularly attended as the assize time of a circuit. If he came to a place in which there was a church, he made use of it; if not, of barns or any other large buildings, where great crowds were seen to flock,—some, probably, for his bounty [for, at the end of his sermons, he distributed money amongst the poor],—but he had a sort of enthusiastic warmth in his addresses, which turned many to a sense of religion, who had never thought of anything serious before. The dangers and fatigues attending this employment were, in his estimation, abundantly compensated by the advantages accruing from them to his uninstructed fellow creatures." "He would usually," says his protogee and biographer, Carleton, "take the opportunity of Christmas holidays, when, in respect of frost and snow, other men were loath to travell. That time hee liked best, because then there came many holy dayes together, and the people would more usually assemble—whereas, at other times, they would neither come together so easily nor so often.

south transept: it is of freestone, with some ornaments of chain-work on the sides, and on the west end the arms of *Gilpin* in bas-relief, viz., a boar under a tree. On each side of the escutcheon, in raised letters, "BARNERD GILPIN RECTOR HVIVS ECCLOIE — OBIT QUARTO DIE MARTII AN. DOM. 1583."

On a brass plate in the chancel are the portraits of Margery, wife of Richard Belassiss, of Henknoll, and her eleven children; the inscription recording her

Being sometimes benighted before he was well aware, and forced to lodge in the snow all night: in this extremity he commanded Will. Airy, who for the most part attended upon him, to trot the horses up and downe, and neither to permit them nor himsele to stand still; while he himsele in the meanwhile did bestirre himself, sometimes running, sometimes walking, as not able to stand still for cold."

Amongst the rude and barbarous people on the Borders, "he was esteemed a very prophet, and little lesse than adored." Once, on entering a church in those parts, Mr. Gilpin perceived a glove hanging up as a challenge to an enemy; on which he took it down, and sharply rebuked the people for those inhuman challenges, persuading them, at the same time, to live in peace and charity with each other. On another occasion, two hostile parties, happening to come into Rothbury church, where he was preaching, could not there bear each others presence without their blood rising into fury. They clashed their weapons in the very midst of the congregation, and rushed towards each other. Gilpin called on them to respect the sacredness of the place. For a moment the tumult somewhat ceased; but as he proceeded, they again brandished their swords and javelins, and once more sprang forward. Gilpin, seeing the fray at hand, descended hastily from the pulpit, threw himself between them, put an end to the conflict for the time, and then ascending the pulpit once more, so plied them with the arguments of reason and religion that they became ashamed of their conduct, and promised to forbear all acts of hostility while he continued in the country. Such effect had his preaching and advice eventually, that he became a kind of moving sanctuary, and those who were in dread of their enemies gathered about him as a certain protection. Nay, so high rose the opinion of his sanctity amongst even the worst portion of the population, that a thief here, having carried off his horses, little thinking they were Gilpin's, was no sooner informed as to the owner, than he hurried back trembling, and returned them, saying he believed the devil would have seized him directly if he had ridden away with the horses, knowing them to be Mr. Gilpin's.

Bishop Barnes, listening to the malicious suggestions of John Barnes, his spiritual chancellor, and Gilpin's ungrateful scholar, Hugh Broughton, ordered Gilpin to preach at the visitation, just as he was preparing to go amongst the Borderers. As he refused to neglect his perilous duty, the bishop suspended him from all ecclesiastical functions. On his return from his journey, he was summoned by the bishop "to meete him and the rest of the clergy at Chester, whom he found assembled in the church. 'Master Gilpin, (saith the bishop) I must have you preach to-day.' Gilpin pleaded, that he was not provided with a sermon—and his suspension. 'But I can free you (saith the bishop) from that suspension, and doe now free you; and wee know that you are never unprovided, for you have now gotten such an habite of preaching, that you are able to performe it, even upon the sodaine.' Master Gilpin remayned immoveable, answering that God was not so to be tempted; and that it was well with him if he were

death, on the 20th of August, 1587, at the age of 90. A marble tablet bears a Latin inscription to the memory of William Bellasys, Esq., of Morton House, who died December 3, 1641, aged 48. A plain blue slab covers the burial place of Major Thomas Lilburn, "one of the instrumental persons in his majesty's happy restoration," who died March 25, 1665; and another records the death of Margaret his wife, widow of George Scurfield, Gent., who died September 6,

able to performe any thing in this kinde upon mature deliberation. 'Well then, (replied the bishop) I commande you, upon your canonical obedience, to goe up into pulpit. Master Gilpin, delaying the time yet a little while, answered, 'Well, sir, seeing it can be no otherwise, your lordship's will be done;' and after a little pause began his sermon. He observed his enemies taking note of all he spoke, yet he proceeded without fear or hesitation; and when his discourse gradually led him to the reprehension of vice, he boldly and openly reproved the enormities which the bishop permitted in the diocese. A murmur ran through the assembly. Gilpin's enemies trusted that his ruin was sealed: his friends trembled, and, when he descended from the pulpit, crowded about him in tears. 'You have put a sword into your enemies' hands to slay you with! If the bishop were before offended without a cause, what may you expect now?' 'God (answered Gilpin) over-ruleth all: so that the truth may be propagated, and God glorified, God's will be done concerning me.' The clergy dined with the bishop; and Gilpin's friends and enemies silently waited the event. Gilpin came to take his leave of the bishop, and to returne homewards. 'It shall not be so (answered the bishop); for I will bring you to your house.' And when they were now come to Master Gilpin's parsonage, and walked within into the parlour, the bishop upon a sudden caught Mr. Gilpin by the hand, 'Father Gilpin (said he), I do acknowledge you are fitter to be Bishop of Durham than mysele to be parson of this church of yours. I aske forgiveness for errors past; forgive me, father. I knowe you have hatched some chickens that now seeke to pecke out your eyes; but so long as I shall live Bishop of Durham, be secure—no one shall hurt you.' All good men rejoiced, and Gilpin reaped in peace and security the fruit of a pious life in all plentifull manner."

The infirmities of age at length overtook this truly good man. "After his leane body was quite worne out with diversity of paining-taking, at the last ever feeling beforehand the approach of death, he commanded the poore to be called together, unto whom he made a speech, and tooke his leave of them. Afterwards he did the like to others. He fell sicke about the end of February; and after many exhortations used to the schollers, to his servants, and to divers others, at the last he fell asleepe in the Lord in great peace, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1583, and in the 66th year of his age.

"He was tall of stature, slender, and of an aquiline countenance. His clothes were ever such as cost not very deare: he could never away with gay apparell: in things belonging to his own body he was very frugall, and retained the austeritie of the ancient. In things which might tend to the good of others, exceeding bountifull. Hee was careful to avoide not only al evill doing, but even the lightest suspicions therof; and he was accounted a saint in the judgements of his very enemies. Being full of faith unfained and of good workes, he was at last put into his grave as a heap of wheat in due time is swept into the garner."

1685. Other inscriptions relate to Dr. Bagshaw and the Rev. George Davenport,* rectors of Houghton-le-Spring. North of the altar is the burial-place of the Carrs of Cocken; and other tablets commemorate Nicholas Conyers, Esq., high sheriff of the county, who died March 27, 1686; Nicholas Lambton, Esq., of Biddie, died April 17, 1778; and Francis Middleton, Esq., of Offerton, died May 1, 1769. There are also in the church inscriptions to members of the families of Blackett of Wylam, Jackson of West Rainton, Byers of Newbottle, Robinson of Herrington, Rowe, and others. In the south aisle is a mural tablet to the memory of Capt. W. S. Story, who died at Bombay on July 21, 1810.

The cemetery, including the site of the church, contains an area of about two acres, and is skirted by rows of ancient sycamores. It has been used as a place of sepulture from the earliest periods of Christianity, and has become much overcrowded. From 1793 to 1836, there were 6,350 interments; and from October 16, 1836, to the same day in 1853, 2,222, being an average, during the latter 17 years, of 1,307. In 1853, considerable excitement occurred in the town relative to the formation of a new cemetery, an influential portion of the rate-payers having opposed a plan brought forward by the rector, for converting a quarry into a place of sepulture. Public meetings were held on the subject, and several angry publications issued from the press. A service of plate, of the value of 40*l.*, was presented to Mr. E. D. Welford, as a testimony of approval of his conduct during the struggle. The new church-yard was, however, formed, and consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter on the 4th of September, 1854. An order from Lord Palmerston, then Home Secretary, had been received, authorising interments in the new cemetery, and thus terminating the disputes on the subject which had agitated the parish. No chapel has yet been erected on the ground.

There were anciently two guilds instituted in this church; one dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the other to the Blessed Virgin, both granted by Bishop Booth. There was also a chantry, dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Katherine, of the yearly value of 3*l.* 15*s.*

* George Davenport was a native of Wigston, Leicestershire. Previous to his collation to the rectory of Houghton, he was chaplain and librarian to Bishop Cosin. He rebuilt the rectory from the ground, added the chapel, and built and endowed one half of the

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1563 to 1654, very deficient, and interrupted by No. 2, baptisms, burials, and marriages, from 1653 to 1698. Nos. 3 to 6 contain baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1699 to 1812.

Houghton-le-Spring church is dedicated to St. Michael; the Bishop of Durham, patron. King's Books, 124*l.*, being the highest rated living of any in England; Tenths, 12*l.* 8*s.*; Episc. proc., 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Archid., 4*s.*

RECTORS.—Renald, occurs 1131.—Rogerus, Presbyter de Houghton, 1147.—J. Mansel, pr. by King Henry III. anno 45 (1260).—R. de Bekenham, 1294.—Stephen occurs 1315.—M. Marmyon, 1330.—Will. de Dalton, 1347, p. m. Marmyon (made a composition with the Master of Kepyer concerning the tithes of East Rainton, 16th April, 1350).—W. de Burstall, 1365, p. m. Dalton (in 1377, he had an exemption from the General Array of the Clergy, "eo quod pro beneficio suo sufficientur arraiatus et munitis existit").—J. Henlee, 1377, p. res. Burstall (rector of Sedgfield, and treasurer of the household to Bishop Hatfield).—T. de Walkington, LL.D., 1390 (he furnished three lancers and six archers at the General Array of the Clergy in 1400).—J. de Neuton, circ. 1401, p. m. Walkington (Master of Sherburn).—Henry Oculshagh, 1427, p. m. Neuton.—T. Astlegh, 1434, p. m. Oculshagh.—H. Gillowe, Clerk, 30th July, 1470 (Master of Kepier Hospital, and prebendary of Fridaythorpe in the cathedral of York; one of the founders of St. Mary's Guild in Houghton church).—H. Keling, Clerk, 1482, p. m. Gillowe.—A. Ligh, Clerk, 1490, (Master of Sherburn).—Robert Kent, S.T.P., 4th December, 1500, p. res. Ligh (coadjutor to his predecessor, A. Ligh, as Master of Sherburn).—W. Frankelyn, S.T.B., occurs 14th May, 1528 (archdeacon of Durham; temporal and spiritual chancellor to Bishops Ruthall, Tunstall, and Wolsey; Master of Kepyer; dean of Windsor; and rector of Chalfonte, Bucks, where he was buried about 1556: he had a grant of arms for his defence of Norham Castle).—B. Gilpin, S.T.B., circ. Oct. 29, 1558.—E. Barnes, S.T.P., 5th March, 1583, p. m. Gilpin.—R. Bellamy, M.D. and A.M., 25th Jan., 1584, p. res. Barnes (exchanged this rectory and his stall in Durham cathedral with his successor for the Mastership of Sherburn).—Robert Hutton, S.T.P., 1589, p. res. Bellamy.—A. Lyndsell, S.T.P., 7th June, 1626, p. m. Hutton (prebendary of the 10th, and afterwards of the 2nd stall, and successively bishop of Peterborough and of Hereford).—Peter Heylin, S.T.P., the *Cosmographer*, nominated by King Charles, 1632.—H. Marshall, S.T.P., 29th August, 1633.—J. Barwick, S.T.P., 1645, p. m. Marshall (dean of Durham 1660).—N. Pattersby, an intruder, occurs 1659.—W. Sancroft, S.T.P., 7th Dec., 1661, p. res. Barwick (chaplain to Bishop Cosin; prebendary of the 9th stall; dean of York 1664; removed to the deanery of St. Paul's the same year; and, in 1677, *per saltum*, without first passing through a bishoprick, archbishop of Canterbury; deprived for refusing the oaths 1689; and retired to his native village of Fressingfield in Suffolk, where he died 1693).—G. Davenport, A.M., 23rd Dec., 1664, p. res. Sancroft.—R. Clarke, A.M., 1677, p. m. Davenport.—H. Bagshaw, S.T.P., 13th December, 1677, p. res. Clarke (son of E. Bagshaw of Morton-Putney, co. Northampton,

alms-house, but "never mark'd the marble with his name." The bishop was only prevented from conferring upon him additional preferment by his own singular modesty. Mr. Davenport died July 6, 1677.

Esq., prebendary of the 9th stall in Durham cathedral).—Sir George Wheler, Knt., S.T.P. (see vol. i., p. 254) 15th Jan., 1709, p. m. Bagshaw.—Thomas Secker, A.M., 12th Feb., 1723, p. m. Wheler (bishop of Bristol 1734, bishop of Oxford 1737, and in 1758 archbishop of Canterbury).—R. Stonhewer, A.M., 4th June, 1727, p. res. Secker.—John Rotherham, A.M.,* 30th Oct., 1769, p. m. Stonhewer.—Edward South Thurlow, A.M. (prebendary of Norwich, and rector of Stamfordham, Northumberland, sinecure rector of Eastyn, alias Queenhope, Flintshire, and of Llandrillo, Merionethshire), 1789, p. m. Rotherham.—Hon. John Grey, A.M., 1847, p. m. Thurlow.

The rectory stands to the west of the church; it was formerly a venerable embattled building, flanked by Davenport's chapel on the east, by an old tower on the west, and surrounded by a curtain wall. Henry Keling, rector in 1483, obtained leave "to enclose, fortify, and embattle a tower above the lower porch within his manse." Such fortified parsonages were common near the Borders. The rectory house, as it now stands, was built by Davenport, whose arms and date, 1664, still remain over the west window of the dining-room. The late rector removed the tower and chapel, altered and enlarged the house, laid out the pleasure-grounds, and threw down part of the old wall, to open a view over the rich warm grounds to the south. The glebe is extensive and valuable. The rector is generally entitled to great and small tithes throughout the parish. The gross income was stated, in 1835, at 2,553*l.* per annum, subject to permanent payments amounting to 396*l.*, leaving a net sum of 2,157*l.*, from which 400*l.* per annum was paid to four curates.

CHAPELS.

The *Roman Catholic chapel* is situated at a short distance from the town, on the south-east side of the road to Durham. It is an oblong building, from a design by Bonomi, of Durham, and will accommodate about 500 persons. It was opened for public worship

* Mr. Rotherham was born at Haydon Bridge (where his father was master of the free grammar-school), on June 22, 1725; and on entering holy orders in 1749, he became tutor to the two sons of the Hon. Mr. Frere, on the island of Barbadoes. During his stay there, he wrote "The Force of the Argument for the truth of Christianity drawn from a collective View of the Prophecy," and his "Sketch of the one great Argument," which last production procured for him, in his absence, the degree of A.M. from the University of Oxford, in 1753. On his return to England in 1757, he accepted the curacy of Tottenham, and, in 1759, published "An Apology for the Athanasian Creed." His most admired work, "An Essay on Faith," appeared in 1766; soon after which Bishop Trevor appointed him one of his domestic chaplains, and collated him to the living of Ryton, from which he was removed to that of Houghton, where he was distinguished for his kindness, hospitalities, and charities. His other published works are, "An Essay on the Distinction between the Soul and Body

on the 7th of November, 1837. The Rev. A. Dawson, is the present clergyman, who celebrates divine service daily at the usual hours. The chapel is duly licensed for solemnization of marriages, according to act of parliament. Attached to the chapel is a dwelling for the pastor, with a garden, a portion of which is appropriated as a burying-ground.

A *Presbyterian chapel* is situated in Newbottle Lane, the foundation-stone of which was laid December 27, 1824, and it was opened for worship in the following year. It will hold about 200 persons, and is licensed for solemnization of marriages. The *Baptist chapel* is situated near the northern extremity of Sunderland Street. The *Wesleyan Methodists* (whose chapel is licensed for solemnization of marriages), the *Wesleyan Association*, and the *Primitive Methodists*, have places of worship in Houghton.

CHARITIES.

The Free Grammar School and Alms-house of Kepier.—Queen Elizabeth, by letters, dated April 2, in the 16th year of her reign (1574), granted to John Heath, of Kepier,† and Bernard Gilpin, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, that there should be in the parish of Houghton a grammar-school and alms-house or hospital, in honour of the Blessed Trinity, to consist of a master and usher, or under-master, and certain poor, indigent, and infirm persons; and that there should be two discreet men, called governors, to manage the same. Heath and Gilpin were appointed the first governors, with power to the former and his heirs, and the latter and his successors in the rectory of Houghton, to appoint succeeding governors, and to appoint and remove the schoolmaster and usher according to their sound discretion, or, in default of such appointment within

of Man;" a sermon on the death of Bishop Trevor; a sermon on "the Wisdom of Divine Providence;" another preached for the benefit of the Newcastle Infirmary; and one on "the Influence of Religion on Human Laws," an assize sermon, for which he received the thanks of Lord Mansfield. While on a visit at Bambrough Castle, being a trustee of Lord Crewe's charities, he was struck with the dead palsy, and died July 16, 1789.

† John Heath, the friend of Bernard Gilpin, was a native of London, and sometime Warden of the Fleet. He purchased the whole of the dissolved hospital of Kepier, out of which this school was partly endowed, and from which it derived its name. In a letter to Maister John Hethe, Gilpin points out the mode of paying a schoolmaster more than twenty years, and adds, "By y^e time I trust y^e laste daye woulde followe shortlie, ther be so many tokens to declare y^t it is at hand."

six months, the Bishop of Durham for the time being was to exercise the right.

A book of statutes, without date or signature, but supposed to have been drawn up by the first governors, is in the possession of the rector. By these statutes, the governors are desired, when the place of school-master is vacant, to send to the provost of Queen's College, Oxford, requesting him to procure some northern man, a master of arts, who is to be appointed if approved of; and the usher is to be appointed by the governors, unless the master is specially authorised by them to do so. Two rooms in the school-house are to be used by the master, one by the usher, and another for the lodging of poor scholars. The pension of the master is fixed at 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and that of the usher at 10*l.*; and it is stated that the income would yearly find five poor scholars and three poor men or women, allowing them 7*d.* a week, over which there would be 7*s.*, which might be divided amongst them. It was ordered that if the master should take any spiritual living, he should not have the benefit of the school above one year after his induction; and he was forbidden to marry without the express sanction of the governors and two justices of the peace to be named by them. The master might take of every gentleman's son at his entrance, or of any other that should be placed and lodged in the school, 3*s.* 4*d.*, and, at the year's end, 3*s.* 4*d.* more, to be paid to the governors for the repairs of the school; the boys to be afterwards free so long as they should continue. The master and usher were to see that the scholars were taught "the catechism in Greek and Latin appointed for all schools," and that they attended divine service at the church, taking the places appointed for them orderly according to their degree in the school; that their friends should promise, as far as they could, that they should proceed forward in grammar, according to their capacity; that the stipendiary scholars who should have any maintenance of the school should be continual followers of their learning, and in due time, as the master should find them ready, proceed to the university; "the usher shall at leisure hours be with the best scholars, conferring with them of learning, reading of books, and talking of such matters as should be to both their increasing of knowledge, understanding of writers by commentaries and poets' fables, hard places, examining of grammar rules; and, in like manner, with the meaner scholars, he shall be ready, when he conveniently may, to further them in their learning, rules, constitutions, teaching them on playing days,

and after supper the space of an hour, to write, cypher, and understand their figures." After providing that no other holidays should be allowed than certain specified days, the statutes add, "save only certain in the spring, when the master shall think it meet for the scholars to exercise their bows in matching, either with themselves or strangers, in the ox-pasture or Houghton Moor."

The will of the Rev. Bernard Gilpin, dated October 27, 1582, enumerates the means he had taken for endowing the school, viz., that John Heath had given the Gilly tithe of Bishopwearmouth, let for 8*l.*, and three pensions out of the parsonages of Ryton, Whickham, and Gateshead, amounting to 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; that the testator had bought of Mr. Heath the Gilly tithes of Easington, Chester, Whitburn, Cleadon, and Ryhope, producing about 8*l.* to the usher, and 5*l.* to three poor scholars; of Thomas Mallott a whit-rent of 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; of Roger Rawes a fyne in Houghton, called the White House; of James Lisley, a fyne on the east side of the church-yard; and of Sir R. Browne, a fyne in Wolsingham, called Jack Walkerfield, for which he paid 44*l.* The will also states that a rent of five marks had been given by William Carre out of lands at Cocken, whereof 40*s.* was to be bestowed on the school, and the remainder on the poor of Houghton. A rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*, not mentioned in the will, is charged on the rectory of St. Nicholas, Durham; and a rent of 1*l.* 5*s.* on lands in Chilton, in the parish of Houghton. Other additions to the revenue of the school were made by Dr. Bagshaw and Sir George Wheeler, as noticed below. The annual produce of the property was stated by the Charity Commissioners in 1837 as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Yearly rent out of Gateshead rectory.....	2	13	6
Do. Whickham.....	1	6	8
Do. Ryton.....	1	6	8
For the tithes and a garth in Easington	2	3	4
A moiety of the corn tithes on 12 A. 3 R. 22 P. in Bishopwearmouth, average for eight years	2	2	0
In lieu of the Gilly tithes of Whitburn and Cleadon, 6 <i>d.</i> an acre on certain lands	6	18	0
For the Gilly tithes of Chester-le-Street, a moiety of the corn tithes on 420 acres.....	26	0	0
A portion of tithes on 390 acres in Ryhope	30	18	6
For a rent of 2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> from lands in Penshaw and Pelaw ..	1	19	10
Rent charge from Cocken estate	2	0	0
The house called the White House, which had been repaired by the then master at an expense of above 400 <i>l.</i> , let for.....	30	0	0
The Wolsingham estate, consisting of about 60 acres..	33	0	0
In respect of Dr. Bagshaw's benefaction	5	0	0
From property purchased with Sir George Wheeler's legacy	36	0	0
	£181	8	4

From the income a considerable deduction is to be allowed for the collection of the various rents, which is intrusted to the master himself. The clear income is estimated at about 150*l.* a year. In pursuance of the charter, the governors are appointed by the rector of Houghton-le-Spring and the Marchioness of Londonderry, as the heirs of John Heath. The number of free scholars is limited to six, who are taught English grammar, writing, and common arithmetic, merchants' accounts, the elements of mathematics, geography, and the use of the globes; but if instruction in the classics or modern languages is required, they pay the same as any other scholar not on the foundation. No boy is admissible under seven years of age, or until he can read a little; the period of his remaining on the foundation being left to the discretion of the governors. The scholars provide their own books, &c. The master instructs a number of pay scholars, who board with him. He has the entire use of the school-house; and it does not appear that any poor scholars ever lodged there, or received any allowance out of the income, as contemplated by the parties who drew up the statutes. In 1751, an information was filed in the Court of Chancery, complaining, amongst other things, of the breach of these statutes; and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hardwicke, though he dismissed the information on the ground of there being special governors or visitors, expressed an opinion that the statutes could not be considered as binding on the governors. An inscription records some repairs and additions made in 1779 by John Tempest, Esq., of Wynyard. The succession of masters, so far as can be collected, stands as follows:—

Robert Copperthwaite, Clerk, A.M., appointed on the foundation.*—Christopher Rans on occurs in Bernard Gilpin's will, 1582.—Anthony Airey, Clerk, A.M., licensed 1607.—Ralph Howden, A.M., licensed

* Amongst the most distinguished of the scholars appointed by Gilpin himself may be named Henry Ayray, Ralph Ironside, George Carleton, and Hugh Broughton. Carleton, the worthy biographer of his venerable kinsman and patron, was born at Norham Castle, where his father was governor. He became Fellow of Merton in 1580, Bishop of Llandaff in 1617, was one of the four English divines who attended the synod of Dort in 1618, and in the following year was translated to the see of Chichester. He died, aged 69, in 1628, "leaving the character of an excellent divine, as well as a polite scholar, and not ill versed in antiquities; vigilant, and clear from every imputation, in his public offices; and, in private life, modest, friendly, and affectionate." Hugh Broughton, the learned, but ungrateful, was the best Hebrew scholar of his age, and skilled in all the learning and traditions of the Rabbins. He was entirely educated by Gilpin, who met with him a poor boy, running by his horse's side in one of his journeys near the borders of Wales, brought him, with his parents' consent, to Houghton, clothed and maintained him, and

24th September, 1631.—John Sage, Clerk, licensed 8th December, 1632.—George Caunt, A.M., licensed 26th April, 1639.—Paul Levor, A.M., 1682.—William Stobert, Clerk, 1686.—Gilbert Nelson, Clerk.—Thomas Griffith, A.M., of Hertford College, Oxon.—William Cooper, A.M., of Queen's College, Oxon.—William Fleming, A.M., of Queen's College, Oxon.—William Rawes, A.M. (see vol. i, p. 619).—Henry Brown, A.M., 1827.—J. Leycester Balfour, A.B., 1852.—The Rev. G. Moultrie was appointed as successor of Mr. Balfour, who died in December, 1854.†

Alms-Houses.—The Rev. George Lilburn, by will, dated Jan. 17, 1675, gave to three poor people, widowers or widows residing in the hospital of Houghton, and their successors, to be chosen by his executors out of the parish of Bishopwearmouth or Houghton, 10*l.* per annum, by quarterly payments, out of certain houses devised to his son. The Rev. George Davenport, by his will, dated September 17, 1676, directed that his executors should pay 166*l.*, or purchase a rent-charge of 10*l.* for the maintenance of three poor persons, inhabitants of Houghton-le-Spring. The alms-houses thus endowed contain six comfortable habitations, respectively belonging to Lilburn's and Davenport's charities. Lilburn's bequest is collected from the occupiers of property in Sunderland, belonging to the Marchioness of Londonderry. A further endowment is derived from the gift of Miss Dorothy Spearman (Mrs. Fenwick, of Old Acres), niece of the Rev. W. Sharp, vicar of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, a native of Houghton, who purchased 600*l.* consols, the dividends to be paid to the three alms-women of Lilburn's endowment and for the repairs of the hospital. Thirty shillings a year is reserved for the latter purpose; the remaining 16*l.* 10*s.* is equally divided amongst the three alms-women. The other income of the hospital is derived from eight acres of land purchased with Davenport's bequest, and amounting to 15*l.* a year; 2*l.* a year under the will of the Rev. Dr. Bagshaw; and

afterwards provided for his support at Queen's College; yet he afterwards, perhaps rather from a vanity and inconstancy of temper than any peculiar malice or design, lent himself as an instrument to Gilpin's enemies, and joined with Barnes, chancellor of Durham, in accusing his venerable patron of irregularities against the discipline of the Church of England; and he engaged in that plot which ended so notably in Gilpin's triumph, and the discomfiture of his enemies. Broughton was suspected of leaning towards the Church of Rome, but is said to have refused the temptation of a cardinal's hat, and to have died at last (August 4, 1612) in obscurity and distress,

† At Kieper Grammar-school was educated the Rev. George Bee, private tutor to Miss Milbank, of Seaham Hall, afterwards Lady Byron, and also in the families of Lord Barrington and Lady Lyons, of Hetton Hall. He was ordained by the Archbishop of York in 1800, but seceded from the Church of England in 1811, and joined the Baptist denomination. He became minister of the chapel at Houghton-le-Spring, where he died on September 29, 1854.

36*l.* a year, being a moiety of the proceeds from Sir George Wheeler's bequest, which is divided equally amongst the other three alms-people. The latter sum is derived from a leasehold estate in Rainton, purchased with 586*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* derived from the legacy, and the reserved rent of which is 2*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* per annum, besides a fine to the dean and chapter every seven years for renewal.

Bagshaw's Charity.—The Rev. Dr. Bagshaw, rector of Houghton, by will, November 10, 1708, bequeathed the Broadmeadows and Slipperthorn closes to trustees, directing that 3*l.* a year should be paid out of the rents to the principal schoolmaster of Houghton, 40*s.* to the usher, and 40*s.* to Davenport's part of the hospital; the overplus to be distributed to the poor of Houghton at Christmas. The premises are let at a rent of 28*l.* a year; and after the payment of the above sums, and 15*s.* 4½*d.* for the lord's rent and land-tax, the balance, about 18*l.* 10*s.*, is distributed in bread at the church, on four or five Sundays about Christmas.

Sir George Wheeler's Charity.—Sir George Wheeler, D.D. (see vol. i., p. 254), by will, dated May 23, 1719, bequeathed to four trustees 600*l.* to be laid out in land, out of the rents of which 10*l.* was to be paid yearly to the schoolmistress of the charity-school at Houghton, 2*l.* 10*s.* to the usher of the free school, 10*l.* for buying clothes for the 12 female charity children belonging to the township of Houghton only, and 2*l.* 10*s.* for repairing the Gate House, where the school was then kept, or providing another place if necessary; and he directed that the remainder of the rents should be applied in providing books, pens, ink, and paper, and materials for sewing, knitting, &c.; and also that the schoolmistress should teach 20 female children, viz., 12 out of the township of Houghton, 4 out of the township of Newbottle, and 4 out of the township of East Rainton, such schoolmistress and scholars to be chosen by the rector of Houghton and his successors, and the trustees and their respective heirs; and that they should order such rules to be observed in the school as they might think fit, and have power to displace the schoolmistress and scholars as they should see occasion. Certain copyhold premises held of the manor of Houghton, and situated in the township, are presumed to have been purchased with this legacy, and to have been surrendered to the trustees originally appointed, of whom Thomas Robinson was the survivor. No subsequent surrender appears to have been made; and at the time of the Commissioners' Inquiry, the Rev. E. S. Thurlow, rector, acted as sole trustee.

Besides the school-house and dwelling for the mistress, there were two other cottages, with 16 A. 3 R. 27 P. of land, let at a rent of 80*l.* per annum. The schoolmistress received 18*l.* of this sum for educating 20 girls of Houghton, 4 of Newbottle, and 4 of Rainton; about 20*l.* a year was paid for clothing 16 of the girls belonging to Houghton; 4*l.* to a master teaching the children writing and arithmetic; 2*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* for bishop's rent, land-tax, and insurance; and an average of about 17*l.* a year for repairs. The education of 32 scholars, from Houghton, was subsequently provided for

On the appointment of the Hon. and Rev. John Grey to the living in May, 1847, he assumed the management of the charity in the same manner as Mr. Thurlow had done. In September, 1848, he dismissed the schoolmistress, intending to amalgamate the school with the National and Barrington school. The mistress having laid the case before some of the principal inhabitants of the town, they brought the matter before the Lord Chancellor, but invited the rector to join them in an application for new trustees, and for the settlement of a scheme for the future government of the charity. By an order dated January 15, 1849, the case was referred to Master Farrer, who reported that the school-house, built on the Charity property, might be conveniently occupied by the mistress of a combined National and Charity-school, and the school-room advantageously used as a class-room, for separate examinations, or for teaching the younger children. He also reported in favour of the appointment of N. Ellison, of Morton House (the Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the Newcastle District), and T. W. U. Robinson, J. R. Legge, and Mark Elliott, Esqrs., of Houghton, as trustees; and of a scheme embracing the following regulations:—That the first trustees should be the above-named gentlemen; and that they and the rector should enter in a book their names and places of residence, to which all notices should be sent; that the trustees should let the estates, have the general management, and receive and appropriate the income; all questions as to the choice and election of mistress and scholars, and the rules and orders to be observed by them, to be decided by the rector and trustees, at quarterly or special meetings, to be held under prescribed forms; a trustee dying, or declining, or becoming incapable to act, the rector and trustees to elect, as his successor, a person, a member of the Church of England, residing in or within seven miles of the parish; and the number of scholars to be increased (the income permitting) to 30, 22 of whom

shall be chosen out of Houghton, and 4 each from Newbottle and East Rainton—out of the 22, twelve (or more if the funds be sufficient), to be chosen by the rector and trustees, to be supplied with clothes, books, &c., and materials for sewing, &c., to be supplied from the Charity fund—the salary of the mistress to be raised to a sum not exceeding 25*l.* (income permitting)—and every child having been five years at the school, on leaving, to be furnished with a Bible and Prayer Book, and new clothing. In case of deficiency, or of excess of income, the trustees to determine what reduction, or what increase, shall take place in the matters aforesaid; and the rector and trustees to determine which of the children should be the objects of such reduction or of such increase, having regard to the proportions of the different townships. The master also reported his opinion to be in favour of an union between the Charity and the National and Barrington school, on a scheme proposed by the rector; and who recommended that the rector and trustees should be at liberty to appoint the mistress of the National School, as mistress of the Charity School, subject to dismissal by them; that the Charity scholars might be taught in the National and Barrington School, but distinguished from the other scholars by the name of “Sir George Wheeler’s scholars,” and be exempt from any payments, and in every respect enjoy the same exclusive benefits as if taught in a building alone; the Charity-house to be occupied by the mistress of the combined school, and the Charity school-room for separate class teaching in the combined school; and that the rector and trustees should be at liberty, if they think fit, to appoint a separate mistress for the Charity school, and to continue the education of the children in the National and Barrington school, or remove them therefrom, and educate them in a separate room, as may hereafter appear desirable or circumstances may require. On the 9th of February following, the petitioners presented another petition praying that the report of the master might be confirmed, except as to the proposed amalgamation of the schools, and that the costs of the petitioners should be paid out of the rents and profits.

On the 23rd February, the question came before Vice-chancellor Knight Bruce for consequential directions; when his honour confirmed the master’s report, as far as related to the future administration and management, and the appointment of the first and succeeding trustees, except that he directed that the rector should be joined with the trustees in appropriating the income of the charity—that all questions re-

lative to such appropriation, and to the election of such schoolmistress and scholars, &c., should be decided by the rector and trustees, at meetings to be held as aforesaid; and that the rector should have a voice with the trustees in determining whether the salary of the schoolmistress should be raised to 35*l.* per annum. And his honour ordered that the union of the Charity with the National school, as proposed by the rector, and as certified by the master’s report, should take place upon the terms therein set forth.—Upon the question of costs, his honour referred it to the taxing master to tax those of the petitioners, the rector, and the attorney-general, as between solicitor and client, and ordered that the trustees should pay the same, when taxed, rateably, out of one moiety of the rents and profits of the charity estates.

T. W. U. Robinson, Esq., one of the new trustees, who had been very active in conducting the investigation, paid the amount of the costs, about 160*l.*, out of his private purse, in order that the funds of the charity might not be crippled by an effort to procure justice. In acknowledgment of his public spirit, he was presented, December 5, 1850, with a silver candelabrum, value 75 guineas, contributed by 215 subscribers.

Frankeleyn’s Charity.—The mayor of Newcastle, under the will of John Frankeleyn, transmits to the churchwardens of Houghton, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, which is paid to the poor.

William Carr’s Charity.—In the will of the Rev. Bernard Gilpin, it is stated that William Carr gave out of his lands in Cocken, a rent of five marks yearly, whereof 40*s.* was to be bestowed upon Kepier school, and the other four nobles given yearly to the poor of Houghton. These sums are paid by the agent of the Carrs of Cocken; the 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* being given away by the churchwardens, on New Year’s Day, with other charity money.

Charities of Dame Isabella Carr and others.—By will, dated March 7, 1721, Dame Isabella Carr gave 60*l.*, the interest thereof to be distributed yearly at Christmas to the poor of Houghton-le-Spring and Cocken. By a memorandum, dated March 26, 1727, it was agreed by Ralph Carr, Esq., Dr. Secker, then rector, and others, that the interest of 40*l.* of this legacy should be appropriated to Houghton, and that of the remaining 20*l.* to Cocken. The first-named sum, with others the origin of which is unknown, is supposed to be comprised in 200*l.* lent out on security of the tolls of the turnpike-road from Durham to Sunderland. Interest is paid at five per cent., and, with the proceeds

of other charities, is divided at a vestry meeting amongst the overseers of the different townships of the parish, except Cocken, in proportion to the population. Each overseer distributes his share to his respective poor. With respect to the 20*l.* allotted to Cocken, and which was deposited at the time with Ralph Carr, Esq., no specific payment has been made for many years.

Tempest's Charity.—John Tempest, Esq., by his will, bearing date April 1, 1794, gave to Sir John Eden, William Henry Lambton, Esq., and Henry Vane, Esq., their executors, &c., such a sum of money as should be sufficient to purchase in their names 1,200*l.* three per cent. consols, upon trust, to pay the dividends yearly, in such proportions as they should think fit, to the widows of six pitmen, for their lives, whose husbands should have been usually employed as pitmen in the time of the testator's father, or his own time, working the Penshaw and Rainton collieries, such six widows to be nominated by the trustees in writing, to be deposited in the parish chest of Houghton-le-Spring; and he directed that when one widow should die, another such widow as aforesaid should be appointed; and in case the said collieries should cease to be worked, so that there should be no such widows to be nominated, that the trustees should nominate six widows whom they should think fit objects of charity, and pay them the dividends in like manner; and he directed that when one of the trustees should die, or refuse or decline to act, the survivors should nominate, in writing, another trustee to act with them, so that there should be always three trustees. The sum of 1,200*l.* three per cent. consols now stands in the names of the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, and N. Ellison and T. W. U. Robinson, Esqrs; and the dividends, amounting to 36*l.* per annum, are divided amongst six poor widows, appointed by the colliery agents of the Marchioness of Londonderry, great niece of the testator.

West Rainton School.—The yearly sum of 10*l.* for a school at this place is charged upon some estate belonging to the Marchioness of Londonderry, whose agent pays it to a master for instructing ten children in reading, writing, and arithmetic. A school-house was built about 25 years ago by subscription.

* Mr. Stewart accounts for the small numbers of children attending schools in the north by observing, "It is notorious that for some years back children have been able to obtain employment at such an early age as to put aside all chances of their education.—Employment

OTHER SCHOOLS.

Nesham Hall Academy.—This establishment was for some years conducted by Mr. Goodrick, and is now carried on by his widow, assisted by Mr. Finley. Attached is a museum, for which a neat structure has been erected in the garden. It contains a collection of scientific instruments, specimens of natural history, &c., suitable for illustrating the various lectures which are from time to time delivered to the pupils.

There are three ladies' boarding schools in Houghton-le-Spring, besides several private day-schools; and Sunday-schools are attached to the various places of worship.

National and Barrington School.—This school is supported partly by the rector, partly by the parliamentary grant, and partly by a payment of 2*d.* per week from each of the children, the charity scholars excepted. The Girls' Blue Coat School, endowed by Sir George Wheeler, is now incorporated with the national school. At the visit of the Rev. D. J. Stewart, government inspector, on the 13th of June, 1853, there were 104 boys present at examination; 74 had left during the preceding 12 months, and 70 been admitted; the average attendance being 93.* Of girls, there were 89 present at examination, 63 had left and 78 been admitted during the 12 months, and the average attendance was 66. The general observations were—

Boys—"Buildings, books, method, discipline, and instruction, fair; a small class-room. The offices in a very small yard. Desks, three groups of three loose parallel desks of different lengths in school room. Furniture, clock. Playground, none. Apparatus, four black boards, four easels. Organization; standard of classification: reading. Four classes for general work, under master, with certificate of merit, and one apprentice; two divisions for Scripture and geography; two groups in second class for arithmetic. The apprentice takes the general work of the school. The boys are arranged in parallel rows."

Girls—"Buildings, books, methods, discipline, and instruction, fair; a small class-room; offices in a very small yard. Desks, two groups of two parallel, loose, one against the wall. Playground, none. Apparatus, two black boards, large, three small ones, four easels. Organization; standard of classification: reading. Four classes for general work, under mistress, with certificate of merit, and two pupil teachers; one division for Scripture lessons, history, and geography: one group for higher branches of arithmetic. Each pupil teacher is confined to one class for a month."

Roman Catholic School.—This school, for the education of boys and girls, has received a grant from the

is so plentiful and wages so high, that the education of a child is set aside for the sake of the weekly return of his labour.—In the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, it is rather under the mark to say that the average weekly wages of boys from 13 to 18 years old is 12*s.* to 13*s.*"

Committee of Council on Education in augmentation of the teacher's salary, and another for books. On the visit of S. N. Stokes, Esq., government inspector, on the 23rd of August, 1853, there were 73 children present, 41 had left and 42 been admitted during the preceding 12 months, and the average attendance was 50. The following are the general observations:—

"Buildings, room of good dimensions, as described by Mr. Marshall, H.M. Inspector of Schools, in 1849. Nine parallel desks down middle of room. Furniture sufficient. Playground small. Books, fair supply. Apparatus, fair. Organization, ten classes, five boys, and five girls, kept separate, and formed round room. Methods, model school, Dublin. Discipline satisfactory. Instruction, good in geography and history, but deficient in arithmetic. This mixed school is conducted by a certificated master, with the assistance of his wife, who takes charge of the girls' needlework. It does not seem to me that their progress, however, in industrial skill is so satisfactory as it might be. The duties of the master are performed with industry and fair ability. He knows how to turn the reading lesson to good account, and in history and geography has well instructed the first class. These subjects should be more generally taught; dictation more frequently practised; and arithmetic carefully attended to."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A BUILDING for the Houghton-le-Spring Mechanics' Institute was erected in 1852, on ground given for the purpose by T. W. U. and A. Robinson, Esqrs. The funds were raised by subscription; but as the amount fell short by about 180*l.*, a bazaar was held by the ladies of the town on the 31st of May and following day, when 263*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* was raised. The building is in the Italian style, and contains a large public room and a spacious library, with a dwelling-house attached. The roof of the public room is formed with arched ribs, supported on ornamental stone brackets; the spandrels and the apex being filled in with light open work, giving it an elegant appearance. Above the entrance porch is a campanile, intended to contain a clock. The designs were furnished by Mr. J. E. Watson, architect, Newcastle. The library contains about 850 volumes; and there are about 70 ordinary members, the adults of whom pay an annual subscription of 8*s.* each, and apprentices and young men under 18 years of age, 4*s.* Honorary members are those who make a donation of not less than 10*l.*, or pay an annual subscription of not less than 12*s.* 6*d.*

POOR-LAW UNION.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING Union is divided into the sub-districts of Houghton-le-Spring and Hetton-le-Hole.

The first of these comprises the townships of Houghton-le-Spring, East and Middle Herrington, West Herrington, Offerton, Penshaw, Newbottle, Morton-Grange, and Wardon-Law, with that of Silksworth, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth. Hetton-le-Hole sub-district contains the townships of Hetton-le-Hole, Great Eppleton, Little Eppleton, East Rainton, West Rainton, Moorsley, and Moorhouse. The entire Union contains 16,202 acres; and the population, in 1851, was 19,564, of whom 10,007 were males and 9,557 females. The townships of Cocken, Bourn-Moor, and South Biddick, though in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, are attached to Chester-le-Street Union.

In 1851, there were 9,489 persons in the Union under 20 years of age, of whom 8,180 were born in the county of Durham, 96 in Yorkshire, 666 in Northumberland, 34 in Cumberland, 20 in London, 54 in Scotland, 342 in Ireland, 4 in the colonies, 2 in foreign parts, and the remainder in various parts of England. Of 10,075 of 20 years and upwards, 6,744 were born in the county of Durham, 410 in Yorkshire, 1,543 in Northumberland, 154 in Cumberland, 55 in London, 3 in Wales, 170 in Scotland, 710 in Ireland, 13 in the colonies, 19 in foreign parts, 2 at sea, and the remainder in various parts of England.

Of males above 20 years of age, 10 were employed as police, 10 were clergymen, 6 Protestant ministers, 1 priest, 14 schoolmasters, 18 other teachers, 18 innkeepers, 9 domestic servants, 1 coachman, 3 grooms, 2 gardeners, 2 inn servants, 11 house proprietors, 24 employed on railways, 3 land proprietors, 100 farmers, 2 maltsters, 25 brewers, 15 licensed victuallers and beer-shop keepers, 2 wine and spirit merchants, 2,353 coal miners, 30 iron manufacturers, 1 independent gentleman, 10 annuitants, 20 paupers of no stated occupation, and 4 vagrants and others in barns, &c. Of females above 20 years of age, 10 were innkeepers, 8 lodging house keepers, 180 domestic servants, 22 housekeepers, 6 cooks, 8 housemaids, 5 nurses, 8 inn servants, 1 land proprietor, 8 farmers, 22 out-door agricultural labourers, 43 inn-door farm servants, 5 licensed victuallers and beer-shop keepers, 1 coal miner, 36 annuitants, and 10 paupers of no stated occupation. There were 20 blind, 7 deaf and dumb, 26 in the workhouse, and 10 in lunatic asylums.

There were, at the same date, 5,037 males above 20 years of age, of whom 1,300 were bachelors, 3,412 married, and 325 widowers; and 5,038 females, of whom 990 were spinsters, 3,414 married, and 634 widows.

The income and expenditure of Houghton-le-Spring Union, in the year ended Lady-day, 1851, is stated in vol. i., p. 162. In the succeeding years, it was as follows:—

	Income.		Expenditure.		Medical relief.
1852 ...	£4,035 16	...	£4,159 12	...	£128 16
1853 ...	4,332 12	...	4,500 1	...	118 14
1854 ...	4,687 17	...	4,654 2	...	155 19

SUPPLY OF GAS.

THE gas works were established in 1834, and the town was first lighted on June 28, 1835. The company was intended to consist of 120 shareholders of 10*l.* each; but the number was never completed; and, for want of capital, the company became embarrassed. There are nine retorts in constant use. The price is 6*s.* per 1,000 cubic feet to ordinary consumers, and 3*s.* 6*d.* to large consumers. There are 30 street lamps, which, with posts, &c., are the property of the company, who contract with the inspector to light each lamp for 1,250 hours, at 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum. They are generally lighted from the beginning of September to the end of April or beginning of May following, according to the state of the moon and weather.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

THE town of Houghton is supplied with water from numerous springs and pumps, which vary from 20½ to 59 degrees of hardness, and contain lime and magnesia.* The plentiful springs, therefore, from which the place derives its name, and which were formerly supposed to conduce so much to its salubrity, do not meet with the approval of modern science, which requires the use of a softer water for domestic and other purposes.

SANITARY CONDITION.

ON the 28th September, 1853, a petition, signed by 98 rate-payers (the total number being about 433) of the township of Houghton-le-Spring, was received by the General Board of Health, praying that an inspector might "visit the said township, make public inquiry, examine witnesses," &c. Robert Rawlinson, Esq., superintending inspector, accordingly held an inquiry on the 19th of October following, when the following gentlemen were present:—The Hon. and Rev. John

Grey, rector; Rev. Alfred T. Lee, B.A.; J. L. Balfour, M.A., head master of the Kepier grammar-school; Thomas W. U. Robinson, gentleman; Philip James Dunn, gentleman; Edward D. Welford, solicitor; John R. Legg, solicitor; George Hopper, iron manufacturer; George Elliott, colliery viewer; George Tweddell, surgeon; Robert James, brewer; George Hunter, farmer; George Liddell, farmer; Robert Thomas Burn, chemist; Thomas Lynn, agent; Arthur Binks, innkeeper; James Welsh, watchmaker; John Horton, blacksmith; William Ord, yeoman; John Dobson, grocer and draper; William Stokoe, grocer and draper; John Wails, grocer and draper; Thomas Robson, yeoman; Robert Morton, printer; James Young, schoolmaster; William Eaile, draper; George L. Calbreath, teacher; C. J. Vincent, organist; John Hatley, parish clerk; Wilson Laws, assistant overseer, and others. Statements were made from the parliamentary returns, relative to the population of the district; and also particulars respecting the rateable value of property (7,957*l.* 15*s.*), local rating, gas, water, and drainage. On the latter subject, the inspector's report says, "There are no efficient sewers nor drains in the town; such as exist have been made of rubble or broken stone, and are quite useless for house drainage." The report concludes by recommending the application of the Public Health Act.

A memorial, signed for the Earl of Durham by Thomas Morton, and by 232 others, representing a rateable value of 5,584*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, was presented to the General Board of Health, November 17, 1853, urging that it was not necessary to adopt the Public Health Act in the village, "as it is not one of the towns or populous places contemplated by its provisions, and its adoption would entail upon the rated inhabitants a useless expenditure of money for officers, salaries, and other necessary appliances for carrying it into effect, merely to gratify a few individual ratepayers who concocted the petition to your Honourable Board for its adoption, and then obtained the requisite number of signatures, without calling any public meeting, or intimating it in any way to the other portion of the ratepayers." A memorial to the same effect was also presented from the board of guardians of the Houghton-le-Spring Union.

Notwithstanding these remonstrances, an order in council was made, July 3, 1854, naming the 25th of the same month for the first election of a local board of health. Considerable dissatisfaction was excited in consequence of alleged informalities in publishing the

* Holywell, or Bede's well is of 29½ degrees of hardness; a spring at the foot of Wardenlaw Hill, the stream of which runs through Houghton, 25 degrees; a pump in the market-place, 57½ degrees, &c.

requisite notices; and, as a precautionary measure, nine persons were nominated, who were eventually elected. An inspector of nuisances was appointed, and a seal for the use of the board ordered; but further discontent was produced by a bill presented to the board January 1, 1855, containing charges of 35*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* for law expenses, 3*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* for printing, and 5*l.* 10*s.* for delivering voting papers at the election of the board. At a public meeting of ratepayers, it was resolved to form an association for the purpose of procuring the abolition of the local board of health, and to watch its proceedings in the mean time. The board subsequently resolved unanimously, "That this board present a petition to parliament, praying that the order in council which applied the Health of Towns Act to this township may be rescinded, or that such provision may be made in the bill now before parliament as will prevent small localities, similar to Houghton-le-Spring, having to keep up an establishment that is only requisite for large towns." The board, however, still continues its labours.

There is much obscurity and contradiction in the early history of Houghton-le-Spring, which has been blended with that of Houghton-le-Side (see vol. i., p. 537). Mary, said to be daughter and heiress of Henry le Spring, and in her own right lady of Houghton, married Rowland Belasyse; but the greater part of the land forms a portion of the *Bishop's Manor*, which includes Burdon, Tunstall, Ryhope, East and West Herrington, Newbottle, Warden, and Bishopwearmouth (see pp. 411 and 498).

The *Halmote* or *Copyhold Court* is held twice in every year by the Bishop of Durham's seneschal, or his deputy, who tries petty cases of debt or assault under 40*s.* value. According to the ancient court-roll, the rector of the parish held the lands called Court Close, on condition of providing a dinner twice a year for the seneschal, his clerk, and servants. Thomas Asteley, rector, took one close near the rectory, then divided into three, to hold for life, or during his incumbency, paying to the bishop 33*s.* 4*d.*, and to the grievance 3*s.* 4*d.*, to furnish grass and hay for the horses of the seneschal and his retinue. In 1453, the seneschal fined William Carr, and eighteen other laymen, for keeping greyhounds and lurchers, contrary to the statute, they not being owners of 40*s.* a year in land, and having killed six hares in the common field. On the opening of the court, the roll of the copyholders and leaseholders is called over, and the grieves of the above places at-

tend, and pay in the court rent, or fines collected from the copyholders who are not present to do "suit and service." Previous to the close of the business, proclamation is made by the clerk of the court in the following form:—

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! The heirs and next of kin to AB, trustee for CD, come forth and claim the customary lands and tenements which he (or she) had in right whilst he (or she) lived in Houghton, or you lose your right. This is the first (second, or third, as the case may be) proclamation."

The costs for admitting a trustee for a copyholder amount to about 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, including a 20*s.* stamp, upon which the admission is made.

There is no mention of any free land in this township, in Boldon Book. There were thirteen cottagers and three half cottagers, whose tenures, works, and payments were like those of Newbottill. Henry the grievance held two oxgangs of 24 acres for his service; the smith, 12 acres; the carpenter, a toft and four acres; and the punder, 20 acres, and the thraves of Houghton, Warden, and Morton, rendering 60 hens and 300 eggs. The mills of Newbottill and Bedic, with half of Raynton mill, paid 15 marks. The demesne, consisting of four carucates, and the sheep and sheep-pasture, were in the hands of the lord.

Under Hatfield's Survey, the services were being gradually commuted for money payments. A freehold estate descended for some time in the family of Rutter, from whom it passed in marriage to the Ironsides, who had themselves held lands by copy of court roll from the year 1497. The Chiltons held lands from at least the time of Henry VIII., and in Newbottle much earlier. Richard Chilton, Gent., the last male heir, married one of the daughters of Ralph Lambton, of Lambton, Esq.: he was killed in a duel in his own orchard.

The Nesham family also held estates both in Houghton and Newbottle. *Nesham Hall*, a handsome mansion, was the residence of John Douthwaite Nesham, Esq.

In the tables relative to the rebellion of 1569, it is stated that from Houghton, four joined and one was executed; Hayton in the hoyle, four joined and one executed; Newbottle, three joined and one executed; West Eryngton, two joined and one executed; Overton, two joined and one executed; West Raynton, six joined and two executed; and East Raynton, two joined and one executed.

Houghton Colliery, the property of the Earl of Durham, is sunk close upon a fault. The three-quarter seam, 2 feet thick, is found at the depth of 76 fathoms;

the five-quarter, 3 feet 4 inches, 6 fathoms further; the main coal, 6 feet 3 inches, 13 fathoms further; the Maudlin seam, 5 feet, 9 fathoms further; the low main, 4 feet 8 inches, 12 fathoms further; and the Hutton seam, 4 feet 5 inches, 14 fathoms further, making a total depth of 130 fathoms. The coal, in this and the surrounding district, is of the best household quality. An explosion occurred in this colliery on the 1st September, 1828, by which three men and four boys were killed; and another on December 11, 1850, when 26 men and boys lost their lives. About 120 others, who were in the pit at the time, were saved by "an overcast" having been blown down by the blast, which prevented the choke damp from penetrating to where they were. Environed on every side by this deleterious gas, and in total darkness, they were compelled to remain between five and six hours, until assistance could be brought to them.

CHILTON MOOR is a hamlet, one mile west of Houghton town, inhabited by persons employed in the various mining departments. COLLIERY ROW is also a village in this township, containing a Wesleyan chapel, and two public houses. *Dean House, Field House, Moore's Farm, and Houghton Hill Mill*, are all in the township of Houghton.

WARDON, OR WARDON-LAW.

THIS township, two miles east of Houghton-le-Spring, comprises an area of 518 acres, divided into two farms, and containing a corn-mill. There were 11 inhabited houses, and 1 uninhabited, both in 1841 and 1851.

* The workmen employed in the construction of a reservoir on the summit of the hill, in July, 1822, discovered an oak tree, at the depth of 10 feet. It measured 70 feet in length, 3 feet in diameter at one end, and 2 feet at the other. The branches extended 30 feet further, making the whole length 100 feet. The workmen bored down 10 feet further, and found nothing but wood; but it was not dug out. A large quantity of nuts and nut bushes were found; the former very perfect. About the same time, as some quarrymen were laying bare a quarry belonging to the colliery owners, they discovered a human skeleton, about 3 feet below the surface, with an old-fashioned button, and two breeches knee-buckles, which had probably been worn by the deceased.

† In the night of August 28, 1815, the house of Miss Smith (afterwards Lady Peat), at East Herrington, was set on fire, after being robbed. The fire was discovered about two o'clock in the morning, when the body of Isabella Young, a servant, the only person in the house at the time, was found in the passage, quite dead, her head having been severely fractured. At the assizes held on the 13th of August in the following year, John Eden, James Wolf, and George Wolf his son, were put upon their trial for burglary, arson, and murder; and after a trial which lasted nine hours, a verdict of guilty was

The population, at the six successive returns, was 15, 12, 14, 54, 60, and 54; 25 of the latter number being males and 29 females. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 1,309*l*.

Wardon-Law is a lofty hill, forming the highest ground on the eastern coast of Durham. On the formation of the colliery at Hetton, the waggon-way from it to the Wear was carried over the top of this hill, by means of inclines, worked by an engine at the summit.* It is proposed to erect a monument, in memory of the late Marquis of Londonderry, on the summit of Wardon-Law.

Nine farmers, in Wardon, holding 18 oxgangs of 13½ acres each, are mentioned in Boldon Book. The entire township is still held by copy of court-roll under the bishop's manor of Houghton. A moiety of the vill, which descended from the Shadforths, was sold in 1811 to Mr. William Hutchison, of Durham, and is still vested in his representatives; the other moiety belonged to the Hutton family, of Houghton-le-Spring.

EAST AND MIDDLE HERRINGTON.

THIS township is about 2 miles north-east from Houghton, on the road between that place and Sunderland, and contains 1,002 acres and 39 inhabited houses. The number of inhabitants, at the successive returns, was 123, 161, 133, 229, 231, and 250; 126 of the latter number being males and 124 females. In 1853, the property was assessed to the county-rate at 1,949*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*.

East and Middle Herrington, divided by the road, form but one village.† A Methodist chapel, the

given against John Eden and James Wolf, who were left for execution. Some remarkable circumstances appearing to be connected with the case, a few active members of the Society of Friends undertook to investigate the affair, when an *alibi* was established; numerous affidavits proving that James Wolf was *one hundred miles* from Herrington when the crimes were committed. He therefore received a free pardon from the king, and was liberated. On further enquiries, it was discovered that John Eden had also been falsely sworn to by James Lincoln, a seaman of Sunderland, probably to obtain the reward offered. Eden was, of course, pardoned and set free; and at the summer assizes held at Durham on August 4, 1820, James Lincoln was tried, and, upon the clearest evidence, found guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Miss Smith, who was possessed of considerable landed property in the county of Durham, was a person of eccentric habits. She appears to have had what phrenologists call the organ of acquisitiveness strongly developed; and the petty depredations she committed under its overpowering influence sometimes rendered her the victim of designing people, who threw temptations in her way. She married the Rev. Sir Robert Peat, chaplain and companion of George IV., after whose death she resided in Villiers Street, Bishopwearmouth, where she died November 26, 1842, upwards of 90 years of age.

walls of which had become dilapidated, has been taken down; and a new one, with a pitched roof, entrance porch, and arched windows, is now being erected.

The Herrington estates were granted by Bishop Flambard, to William, son of Ranulf, the bishop's nephew, but whom Surtees suspects to have been a descendant of one of the prelate's natural sons. One of his successors, who adopted the local name, granted East Herrington to Roger de Esh. Two parts of Herrington are mentioned in Boldon Book as held by Hugh Hermas, at 20s. for cornage, two parts of a milch cow, two parts of a man for castle-ward, eight chalders each of malt, meal, and oats, ploughing and harrowing four acres of the lord's land at Newbotill, and working with his men for the lord in autumn. The drenges contributed two parts of feeding a horse and dog.

East Herrington continued in the Esh family, and their successors, the Smythes (see vol. i., p. 419), until 1786, when Sir Edward Smythe, Bart., sold it to General John Lambton, of Lambton.

Middle Herrington is supposed to have lain partly waste between the eastern and western manors, not being itself mentioned as an integral manor. In 1328, John de Denum died seised of a messuage and 14 acres in Middle Herrington, held by Roger de Esh in dren-gage. A considerable part of the property is held of the see by copy of court-roll. The Robinsons have held lands from the commencement of the copyhold records, in the time of Edward III. Ralph Robinson, Esq., sold the principal mansion to William Beckwith, Esq., of Thurcroft, Yorkshire, and the Hayning to John and Thomas Cooke, Esqrs., of Streathorpe, in the same county. A considerable portion of the estate now belongs to the Earl of Durham.

WEST HERRINGTON.

THE area of West Herrington is 969 acres. Its population has been successively returned at 209, 253, 329, 381, 343, and 344; the latter number consisting of 169 males and 175 females, inhabiting 69 houses. The property was assessed for the county-rate in 1853 at 2,043*l*.

The *Wodshale*, with a carucate of land, and five acres of Woodland, were held of the bishop by homage and fealty by John Denum above mentioned, who also held of John Darcy, Knt., by homage, fealty, and suit at West Herrington mill, a messuage and six acres in

the manor. The estate fell to the four sisters and co-heirs of Robert Darcy in 1414. Property in the township has since been held by various families, amongst whom may be named the Smiths, Lambs, Cuthberts of Witton Castle, and the Rowses; the portion belonging to the latter was purchased by Ralph Lambton, Esq., ancestor of the Earl of Durham.

A chapel in West Herrington, and one at Herverton (Harraton), are mentioned in 1291 as having been founded for the good estate of Sir Thomas de Herrington, his parents Robert and Matilda, and his wives Amice and Osanna. A dispute in 1414, between the rector of Houghton, and Robert Darcy, Esq., and others his parishioners, in which the latter required the rector to provide a chaplain to celebrate mass three times a week in the chapel of the Blessed Mary of West Herrington, attests the importance attached to the foundation. It is probable that this chapel did not survive the dissolution of the chantries, as no vestiges of it now remain.

The foundation stone of an Episcopal chapel was laid at West Herrington, on the 26th September, 1839; the site for which and a cemetery was given by the late Earl of Durham. The building was erected at the cost of the Rev. E. S. Thurlow, rector of Houghton, who also paid the stipend of the officiating clergyman. The chapel was consecrated by the bishop on the 8th September, 1840.

The township contains several excellent freestone and limestone quarries. *Herrington Burn Mill* stands in a pleasant situation, and was much improved some years ago by its proprietor, Mr Nathaniel Edwards.

Cox Green, 5 miles west of Sunderland, is a busy village on the Wear, containing an iron foundry and five public houses. It is partly in the township of Penshaw.

NEWBOTTLE.

THE township of Newbottle comprises an area of 1,386 acres. In 1801, the population was 970; in 1811, 1,224; in 1821, it had increased to 2,306; but in 1831, in consequence of the opening out of collieries in other places, it had declined to 2,198, and, in 1841, to 1,835. In 1851, it was 2,067, of whom 1,039 were males and 1,028 females. There were, in 1841, 404 inhabited houses and 20 uninhabited; and in 1851, 423 inhabited and 8 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 4,518*l*. 10*s*. 7*d*.

The North-eastern Railway has an extent of 160 *y*.

and an area of 2 R. in the township. In 1851, it contributed 6*l.* 5*s.*, and, in 1852, 6*l.* 15*s.* to the local rates; the gross amounts collected in those years being 488*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* and 495*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

The village of Newbottle, in Saxon *New Dwelling*, is situated above a mile to the north of Houghton. It is a wide, airy, and pleasant place, on a lofty site, and contains many respectable houses. One of these, on the north side of the village, was the residence of the Allan family. Several convenient cottages were erected on the south about 25 years ago. There is an extensive and old-established pottery, at the west end of the village, carried on by Mr. Broderick; and another has recently been established at the other end. There are also a steam corn-mill, six or seven inns and taverns, three day schools, and a national school for boys and girls. The latter is called St. Matthew's school, and is supported by the Earl of Durham. On the visit of the Rev. D. J. Stewart, July 7, 1853, there were 87 children present for examination; 73 had left during the preceding 12 months, 86 had been admitted, and the average attendance was 89. General observations:—

“Buildings; the school-room and class-rooms are far from convenient, and are made out of an old house. The offices are in tolerable order in very small yards. Eight heavy loose desks. Playground, none. Books, each boy has a set. Apparatus, four black boards, three easels. Organization; standard of classification: reading. Five classes for general work, under master with certificate of merit, and two pupil teachers; two divisions for catechism. Each pupil-teacher is confined to one class for one month.”

In 1850, a new church was built at Newbottle, on ground given for the purpose by the Earl of Durham, who was also a liberal contributor to the building fund, in commemoration of his coming into possession of his estates. The church was opened in December, 1850; and divine service is performed by one of the curates of Houghton-le-Spring. It is a neat edifice, in the early English style, and consists of nave and south transept, with lancet lights; a bell turret on the west, and a cross on the eastern gable. An extensive cemetery is attached.

“In Newbotill,” according to Boldon Book, “are 16 cottagers, each of whom holds 12 acres, and performs two days' works in every week (for the lord) throughout the year; and cultivates four portions of land in autumn with all his family except the huswife; and renders one hen and five eggs. And three other cottagers hold each six acres, and work, from Pentecost to the Feast of St. Martin, two days in every week. John the son of Henry holds a toft and 12 acres, for

12*d.* rent, in exchange for the land which he formerly used to hold in Herrington. The headborough holds 12 acres for his service. The smith, 12 acres for his service. The punder, 12 acres, and receives a thrave of corn from every carucate of land in Newbotill, Bedic, and Heryngton; and renders 40 hens, and 300 eggs.—The demesne, consisting of four carucates of land, with the sheep and pasture, are in the hands of the bishop.”

By Hatfield's Survey, “Hugh de Boynton holds 13 acres of land and one rood of demesne-land, and renders 9*d.* for every acre. John Wilkynson and fourteen other tenants hold 312 acres of the same demesne-lands and render as above.” The bond-lands were generally paid for in money. At the present time, the whole township is held under the Bishop of Durham, either by leases for lives or years, or by copy of court-roll under the manor of Houghton. A division of the townfields of Newbottle was made in 1691: the award is dated 29th September. Lands called the Hall Moor and Dobmire Moor were divided. The tenants all claimed as leaseholders or copyholders under the Bishop of Durham, who received 10*l.* for his interest or consent to the division. The families of Wilson, Watson, Chilton, and Byers, were the principal claimants.

The *Newbottle collieries* were carried on for many years by the Nesham family, from whom they were purchased in 1819, by the late Earl of Durham, for 70,000*l.*, since which time they have been carried on with great spirit. The depth to the five-quarter seam is 84 fathoms. Notwithstanding the improvements of modern science, accidents of a serious nature have occasionally occurred in these pits. On June 2, 1811; the Success pit fired, and 57 men and boys were killed. A few weeks afterwards, on the trial of an *iron horse*, or locomotive, intended to draw 20 waggons, it exploded, killing three persons, and wounding or scalding about 50 others, some of whom afterwards died. On the 8th December, in the same year, four men were precipitated down the shaft of Nesham's Main colliery, by the breaking of a stage, and killed. On the 19th October, 1821, six of the men in the pit were suffocated by a current of choke-damp issuing from a perforation. The Dolly pit exploded, November 19, 1824, when eight deputy overmen and wastemen were killed, and three others, who had descended in search of the bodies, were suffocated. On the 25th of June, 1829, a man was killed by an explosion in the same pit, which continued to explode at intervals for 24 hours, when,

to exclude the air, it was thought necessary to close the pit, and to cease working in the Margaret pit, to which there was a communication.

BUNKER HILL is a hamlet near Houghton, and contains some good houses, inhabited by different directors and superintendents of the adjoining coal-works.

PHILADELPHIA ROW, below the brow of the hill, a little to the north of Newbottle, is a village of pitmen's cottages, and contains two public houses and a school. A boiler explosion occurred at the colliery here on June 15, 1832, when the engine house and an adjoining dwelling were blown down, and five persons killed on the spot, besides thirteen others injured, several of whom afterwards died.

MORTON GRANGE.

THIS township is situated about 2 miles to the west of Houghton, and comprises 505 acres. There were, in 1851, 35 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The population has been successively returned at 188, 251, 308, 295, 185, and 185; 94 of the latter number being males and 91 females. The property was assessed for the county-rate in 1853 at 1,310*l*.

The North-eastern Railway has an extent of 1 M., and an area of 6 A. 2 R. in this township. It contributed

to the local rates 60*l*. in 1851, and 51*l*. 5*s*. in 1852; the gross sums collected in those years being 130*l*. 5*s*. 3*d*. and 111*l*. 13*s*. 8*d*.

According to Boldon Book, there were in Morton 16 farmers, each holding 25 oxgangs of 12 acres, rendering 8*d*., and performing various services similar to those of Wardon. Under Hatfield's Survey, these services were commuted for a money payment. In 1525, Cardinal Wolsey granted a lease of the manor and grange, under 6*l*. reserved rent, to Richard Belasyse. Sir William Belasyse, of Morton, was high sheriff of the county, under Bishops Neile, Montaigne, Howson, and Morton, from 1625 till his death in 1640. He received King Charles I. on his Scottish progress in 1633, at the head of the gentry, "all giving the sheriff's livery, ash colour, lined with blue bayes." During the civil wars, the loyalty of Sir William's sons nearly caused the ruin of the family; but though acknowledged, it was unrewarded at the Restoration. Morton, however, continued in their possession until after 1678, when it passed to Thomas Smith, Esq., previously of West Herrington. His grandson, Meaborne Smith, Esq., left three daughters, whose husbands joined in a sale of the estate to Major-general John Lambton. The whole is held by lease for years under the Bishop of Durham. *Morton House* is the seat of Hedworth Lambton, Esq.

PARISH OF PENSHAW.

THE parish of Penshaw was formed by order in council, May 15, 1838. It comprises the north-eastern portion of the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, to which it was formerly a chapelry, and contains the townships of Penshaw, Offerton, South Biddick, and Burn Moor, with part of that of Newbottle. The population of the whole was returned in 1851 at 3,449, of whom 1,764 were males and 1,685 females; and there were, at the same date, 706 inhabited houses and 15 uninhabited.

PENSHAW.

THE township of Penshaw contains an area of 1,066 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 1,399; in 1811, 2,275; in 1821, 2,090; in 1831, in consequence of the progress of the collieries, it had increased to 2,539; but the mining population having been drawn off to new collieries in other places, it had declined, in 1841, to 1,912. In 1851, it was 2,120, of whom 1,097 were males and 1,023 females. The decrease in the population was exemplified in 1841 by the fact of there being

no less than 64 uninhabited houses; the number of inhabited houses being 420. In 1851, there were 439 inhabited houses and 8 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was 4,135*l*. 10*s*. The township abounds in excellent limestone, firestone, and freestone.

The North-eastern Railway has an extent of 6 R. 192 Y., and an area of 10 A. 1 R. 17 P. in this township. In 1851, it contributed 54*l*. 10*s*. to the local rates, and 56*l*. 5*s*. in 1852. The gross amount collected in 1851 was 488*l*. 6*s*. 2½*d*., and in 1852, 503*l*. 0*s*. 9½*d*. Penshaw

station is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Durham, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ from Newcastle. For a notice of the branch from Penshaw to Sunderland, see p. 521.

Victoria Bridge.—This magnificent bridge, which crosses the Wear at Penshaw, was erected for the Durham Junction Railway, and was formally opened with that line on the 24th of August, 1838. It was erected from designs by T. Elliott Harrison, Esq., engineer, and cost about 35,000*l*. It has four main arches, respectively of 160, 144, and 100 feet span. Of these arches, three are viaducted, being thrown over the valley, to obtain the requisite railway level. There are, besides, six smaller arches (three on each side) inserted in the approaches or wing walls, to lighten the masonry, and add unity to the design. The length of the entire bridge is about 270 yards; its width, within the parapet walls, 21 feet; the total height of the masonry from the base of the foundation to the summit of the parapet, 157 feet; and from the level of the river, 130 feet. There is a double line of railway over the bridge, with a flagged causeway on each side for foot passengers. This structure is now included in the main line of the North-eastern railway.

PENSRAW (or, as it is sometimes improperly called *Painshaw* or *Pensher*) derives its name from the British *Pen*, and the Saxon *Shaw*, a wood or thicket. Thus, Penshaw is the wooded hill. Its covering of native oak remained on the Pen so late as the year 1617. The eminence is visible for many miles round; and its summit commands an extensive and noble prospect, comprehending many of the principal objects in the north-eastern part of the county, including the surrounding towns, villages, collieries, &c., with Chester-le-Street and Durham towards the west and south.

Durham Memorial.—Shortly after the death of the late Earl of Durham, on July 28, 1840, a central committee was formed for the purpose of promoting a testimonial to his talents and worth. Public meetings were held on the subject in Sunderland and Newcastle, and subscription lists opened, at which the sum of nearly 3,000*l*. was speedily raised by local efforts, which was considerably augmented by a subscription commenced in London, under the direction of a metropolitan committee. Penshaw Hill was selected for the site of the monument; the designs of a Grecian temple, by Messrs. Green, of Newcastle, were adopted; and the execution of the work was entrusted to Mr. Pratt, of Sunderland. The site was given by the Marquis of Londonderry. The foundation-stone was laid August

28, 1844; on which occasion a procession of about 400 members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Free Masons attended. The ceremony was performed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.; the principal officers of the lodges in the north of England being present. The proceedings were witnessed by not less than 10,000 persons.

The temple is remarkable for its grandeur, simplicity, and imposing effect, nothing in the shape of ornament or meretricious decoration being introduced; for, as it is intended to be viewed principally from a distance, any enrichment would be lost. It is of the Doric order, and the proportions are after the temple of Theseus. The dimensions of the order are, however, exactly double those of that temple, the columns of which are 3 feet 3 inches in diameter, and those of the Durham Memorial are 6 feet 6 inches. The proportions are also thus larger than many others of the temples of antiquity. The temple has four columns at the front or end, is open to the sky at the top, and has columns all round, raised from the ground on a stolybate 6 feet high, in two divisions or steps of 3 feet each. The arrangement of the columns is after that of the temple of Diana at Ephesus, having one less on the flanks than twice the number on the end. The total length is 100 feet; the width, 53 feet; and the height from the ground at one end 70 feet, and the other 62 feet. There are eighteen columns in the whole on the stolybate; four at each end, and seven at the flanks or sides, counting two of the end ones on each flank. They are five diameters and a half (35 feet 9 inches) high. The entablature above the columns is 13 feet 6 inches high, and at each end is surmounted with a pediment. The columns are so large that a staircase is inclosed in one of them, which gives access to the top of the monument, from which an extensive panorama of the surrounding country may be seen. To save expense, the columns and most of the walls are hollow.

Penshaw, or, as it is now sometimes called, *Old Penshaw*, is a village situated at the western base of the lofty hill, 3 miles north-by-west from Houghton. It contains a Methodist chapel, two schools, and three public houses. Annual sales of fat cattle, belonging to the late Marquis and the Marchioness of Londonderry, have for some time been held here. An adjoining hamlet is called *New Penshaw*, and is mostly occupied by persons engaged in the collieries. *Penshaw Cottage* and *Penshaw Lowhouse* are good houses. *Penshaw Foundry*, belonging to Mr. Robert Elliott, is

conveniently situated for the adjoining coal-works. *Low Lambton* is a hamlet on the Wear, where the Earl of Durham has coal staiths. At *Penshaw Staiths*, belonging to the Marchioness of Londonderry, there are four public-houses. The collieries in the township belong to her ladyship.*

THE CHURCH.

THE church of Penshaw was erected and endowed as a chapel of ease about the year 1754. It is a plain building, with nothing ecclesiastical in its character, but capable of containing about 400 persons. The original entrance on the west has been closed up, and another formed on the south; and the interior is warmed by hot-water pipes. The Communion table occupies a semicircular apse, in which the present incumbent has placed a window of stained glass, comprising medallions containing the symbols of the Evangelists. Beneath the Decalogue is the following inscription:—

PERSUADERE PERFECTUM
VULGUS PROPTER

which, being supplied with the repetition of a vowel, forms the following monitory couplet:—

Persevere, ye perfect men,

A cemetery was added in 1756, which contains several memorials of persons connected with the surrounding collieries and neighbourhood.†

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains entries of baptisms from 1754 to 1812, and burials from 1756 to 1812. Nos. 2 and 3, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

IN 1797, S. W. B. died, A.M., and was buried in the church, having been born in 1750. In 1788, C. B. died, A.M., at p. m. Sisson, died October 17, 1797; Thomas Bowlby, A.M., 1798; Thomas B. died, A.M., in 1799; and Thomas B. died, A.M., in 1799. Thompson.

On the endowment, the rector of Houghton-le-Spring became patron of the living. The sum of 600*l.* was subscribed, and 400*l.* was received from Queen Anne's Bounty. In 1835, the income was 119*l.* per annum, with a glebe house; out of the income 50*l.* was paid to

* On W. B. died, A.M., in 1797, his funeral was the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Rutland, and other distinguished visitors at Wynyard, arrived at Penshaw from Rainton Meadows, where a dinner was provided for the pitmen, and an elegant collation for the visitors. The number of persons who attended was 1,551. The Duke of Cambridge, who attended with the Duchess, taking place

a curate. The amount appears to have been afterwards diminished, for, by order in council, October 6, 1841, the ecclesiastical commissioners were enabled to grant 51*l.* per annum to the living of Painshaw, or Pensher, so as to bring the net income to 150*l.*, the parish being in Schedule A1, containing a population of 2,000 or upwards. A grant of 400*l.* was made from the Maltby Fund, during the year preceding November 1, 1851, for rebuilding the parsonage; but this has not yet been accomplished, and the old glebe house is totally unfit for residence. The living is now a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham.

Penshaw was held at an early age by the Daltons, except a portion called Bernewell, which was held immediately under the see of Durham. In 1428, the manor of Bernewell and the vill of Pencher were held by Robert Karlele, whose descendant Joan, daughter and heiress of John Carlele, who died in 1488, carried the manor by marriage into the family of Thirkeld, and from them to the Amcoats. It is now vested in the Marchioness of Londonderry. The Lambtons have held lands in Penshaw since 1370.

SHINEY ROW is a pit village, 2 miles west-by-north of Houghton, and on the road between Sunderland and Chester-le-Street. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, in the Gothic style of architecture; and a large chapel belongs to the Wesleyan Reformers. A school here was endowed with 15*l.* per annum by Sir Henry Vane, for the education of ten boys belonging to the pitmen employed in his colliery. The late Marquis of Londonderry converted his pay-house into a school-house for the children of the village; and the building was afterwards enlarged for the reception of the numbers who applied for admission. It is now attended by about 110 boys and 100 girls, who pay 1*d.* per week each, and are provided with all necessary apparatus. The school is supported by the private bounty of the Marchioness of Londonderry. In the village there is a reading room, established about 20 years ago, and in which the leading periodicals, two daily newspapers, and several local papers are taken in. There is also a library attached, containing

of several of the lads, respecting their age, education, health, work, &c.

† Mr. James Bradley, of Penshaw, died there in December, 1841, aged 92, leaving a widow, to whom he had been married 63 years, at the age of 97; also 14 sons and daughters, 75 grandchildren, and 15 great-grandchildren, or a total of 195 descendants.

between 800 and 900 volumes. The subscriptions are, first class, 21s.; second, 10s.; and workmen, 4s. 6d. per annum. Shiney Row contains several shops, public-houses, &c.; and a large quarry is wrought in the immediate vicinity, from which the stone for the mansion-house of Wynyard was procured.

OFFERTON.

THIS township forms the north-eastern portion of the parish, and contains an area of 809 acres, on which, in both 1841 and 1851, there were 41 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The numbers of inhabitants were returned in the successive enumerations at 77, 175, 198, 190, 200, and 218; 120 of the latter being males and 98 females. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 1,417*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

Offerton, or *Higher Town*, is a small village, commanding an extensive view of the vale of the Wear, and containing three public-houses, one of which is an ancient mansion-house. *Offerton Hall* is now the residence of John Elliott, Esq.; and the estate is cultivated by a tenant-farmer.

There is a mineral spring at Offerton, which has been analyzed, and found to contain three grains and a fraction of carbonate of soda, and one of iron, as the most active ingredients in it. The situation of the spring is beautiful, and, according to Dr. Granville, is "wonderfully adapted by nature for a watering-place."

Offerton was one of the villages which Athelstan gave to the see of Durham, as an appendage to that of South Wearmouth. The Denums and Strothers are named as early proprietors. In the reign of Henry IV., two-thirds of the manor were vested in the Fenwicks and Loreynes. The possessions of the latter are now the property of the Earl of Durham; and Fenwick's share, which passed to the Lilburns, now belongs to the Marchioness of Londonderry. Another portion, after 1569, came into the Middleton family, from whom it descended to Richard Wharton, Esq., who sold it to Simon Temple, Esq., and by whom it was again conveyed to Mrs. Mary Lambton, of Biddick, under whose devise it passed to Mr. John Dawson, who assumed the name of Lambton. It is now, by purchase, the property of the Earl of Durham.

* DRUMMOND, EARL OF PERTH.—The sequestered village of South Biddick was the asylum of the attainted Earl of Perth; and here, in the humblest circumstances, since the disastrous and memorable rebellion of 1745, the descendants of that unfortunate nobleman have remained.

SOUTH BIDDICK.

THIS township adjoins that of Penshaw on the south-west, and borders upon the Wear. It contains 343 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 490; in 1811, it had fallen to 141; in 1821, it had rallied to 167, and, in 1831, to 199; but in 1841, it had dropped to 74; and in 1851, it was only 38, of whom 17 were males and 21 females. In 1841, there were 15 inhabited houses, and 5 uninhabited; but in 1851, there were only 8 houses, all of which were inhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 833*l.*

The North-eastern Railway has an extent of 5*f.* 154*y.*, and an area of 5*a.* 2*p.* in this township. In 1851, it contributed 27*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to the local rates, and 28*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in 1852; the gross amounts collected in the respective years being 69*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* and 73*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

The name of Biddick, anciently *Bedyke*, was probably from the Saxon, being surrounded by a *dyke* or *fosse*. Supposing the present mansion to stand on the site of the ancient Bedyke, the whole spot could have been easily insulated by a trench communicating with the Wear, and from which circumstance it may have received the name of *Biddic-Waterville*, which it bears in some old records. The village lay in a low sequestered situation, and has been graphically described as "formerly inhabited by banditti, who set all authority at defiance; nay, the officers of excise were afraid of surveying the two public-houses, unless protected by some of the most daring of the colliers, who were rewarded for their trouble. There were in the village about ten shops or houses where contraband spirits were publicly sold without any license. The press-gang were at one time beat out of the place with the loss of two men, and never more were known to enter into it; for if they were known to be in the neighbourhood, the 'Biddickers,' used to sound a horn, the signal for them to fly to arms; fires were lighted in various places; the keels in the river were seized, with which they formed a bridge of communication with Fatfield (another place on the opposite side of the river, equally as lawless as their own), and kept watch and ward till the danger was past; in consequence of which it became a receptacle for such as had violated the laws of their country."*

Under the influence of his mother, Lady Jean Gordon, only daughter of the Duke of Gordon, a woman of great spirit and activity, and warmly attached to the house of Stewart, he joined the chieftains. On leaving his castle on that occasion, tradition states that he turned

Boldon Book states that the villains of South Bedie held their vill to farm, paid 5s., and provided 160 men to mow in harvest, and 36 carts to lead the lord's corn

round, and, as if anticipating the result, exclaimed, "Oh! my bonny Drummond Castle, and my bonny lands!" He was first lieutenant general at the battle of Preston Panns, and commanded at the sieges of Carlisle and Stirling. He commanded the left wing of the army at the decisive battle of Culloden, where he was severely wounded, and fled on horseback from the field. The romantic perils and hair-breadth escapes of the earl are too numerous to be mentioned here. He happily effected his escape from Scotland, the more immediate scene of danger, although he could not at the time meet with any ship bound for France. He had previously, with a view to lull suspicion, and to facilitate his projected attempt to escape, caused a report to be circulated that he had embarked for that country about three weeks after the battle of Culloden, and died on the passage, from the combined effects of his wounds and the excessive fatigues he had undergone; and this story, being currently believed at the time, answered the purpose for which it was intended. In pursuance of a preconcerted plan, he made his way to the sea-coast, and fortunately succeeded in getting on board a vessel, which landed him safely at South Shields. Passing on to Sunderland, he proceeded up the river Wear to South Biddick, which place he selected as a temporary sojourn. Being a wild, sequestered spot, inhabited exclusively by colliers and keelmen, who were at that period a very lawless set, and had an especial sympathy for all who were pursued by justice for any crime morally short of murder, Lord Perth thought that he probably might remain here for a considerable time, if necessary, safe from all danger and pursuit. The vicinity of the coal mines added much to the security of any fugitive; as, in the case of sudden alarm, he could be plunged by the friendly colliers into the recesses of a mine several hundred feet deep, where it would be next to impossible to discover him. The particular locality thus selected by Drummond presented to his mind other advantages: it was at a convenient distance from Sunderland, where vessels were generally to be met with, bound for the ports of France and Holland; and in case any event should unexpectedly happen, prior to his final embarkation, at all favourable to the cause of the exiled family, he was in a situation from whence he could speedily co-operate in any renewed effort which might be made. On his arrival at Biddick, the noble fugitive took up his abode under the humble roof of John Armstrong, a pitman, who, without at all suspecting the rank and condition of his guest, received and entertained him with the greatest hospitality and kindness. And here it was that all the plans and prospects of the unfortunate Perth were destined to undergo a total and permanent change; no further attempt was ever made on behalf of the expatriated Stuarts, and a circumstance arose within the little fireside circle at Biddick which fixed the destiny and the abode of Drummond for life. Armstrong had a daughter, Elizabeth, who was a girl of exquisite beauty, and of artless and most engaging manners. She was only about twelve years of age when Drummond first came under her father's roof; and he had taken great delight in instructing her, and aiding the growth and expansion of the superior intellect with which he soon perceived she was naturally endowed. Time rolled on; the stranger still lingered at Biddick, where he had found what proved to be a peaceful and secure retreat; and when Elizabeth Armstrong had entered on her sixteenth year, he conceived a violent attachment for her, and felt that she was necessary to his future happiness. The hopes of the Jacobites had become finally extinguished; he quite despaired of ever recovering his estates, or resuming his former station; and even if he should, the voice of love unhesitatingly assured him that his Elizabeth would adorn it. He

at Houghton. Alianor de Colley died seised of the manor of South Bedyk nigh Newbotell in 1335; and in the following year, her son Gilbert styled himself *Dominus*

obtained the assent of both her parents to their union; and, in the month of November, 1749, she being then in her seventeenth year, he led her to the altar at the parish church of Houghton-le-Spring. Some time after their marriage, they removed to a cottage called the Boat House, the occupation of which was kindly granted to Drummond by Nicholas Lambton, Esq., of Biddick Hall. Even at this time, it appears that Mr. Lambton knew a part, at least, of the history and misfortunes of the stranger who had thus mysteriously appeared and settled in his vicinity; as it was remembered by Mrs. Peters, one of the earl's daughters, recently surviving, that Mr. Lambton, on that occasion, addressed her father in the following words:—"I know you well enough; you are one of the Drummonds, the rebels; but I will give you the house and garden for all that." Attached to the cottage, which was close to the river, was a ferry-boat; and from the profits of this boat the exiled Perth contrived to procure a scanty subsistence for himself and his rising family. While he was employed in the humble occupation of rowing passengers across the river Wear, his wife had the management of a small shop, which added a little to their very limited means of existence. In the course of a few years, the family consisted of six or seven children; and it was the parent's great delight and employment, in the intervals of his occupation on the river, to give them that instruction himself which he could not afford to procure for them at suitable schools. As, however, the boys grew up, he was much perplexed how to dispose of them. He could have wished to put them in some way of life not altogether unbefitting their origin and descent; but he was entirely destitute of the means to accomplish this. William, the youngest, who frequently went down to Sunderland in the keels, conceived a liking for a seafaring life, and was in due time placed under the care of the master of a trading vessel belonging to that port. His elder and only brother, James, was of a more quiet and studious turn, and lingered at home, sometimes taking his father's place in the little ferry-boat, and sometimes accompanying John Armstrong, his grandfather, down the coal-mine where he worked, to gratify his youthful curiosity, by witnessing the operations there. He was extremely partial to his grandfather; and in this way he gradually conceived a liking for the rude occupation which the old man followed. The boy was too young, as yet, to be trusted with the secret of his father's real rank. He longed to be able to carry something home to his beloved mother on a Saturday night, to add to the common stock and common comforts of the family; for, as his sisters grew up, he perceived that the difficulty which his parents had in maintaining their humble household increased. Without his father's knowledge, he got himself placed, through the intervention of Armstrong, on the colliery establishment; and at the end of a week, during which his parents had observed that he was more than usually absent with his grandfather, he brought his little earnings, and with all the pride of independence, and all the warmth of filial and fraternal love, he poured them into his mother's lap, as she sat conversing with his father at the door of their little cottage. This was probably the most severe and painful trial which the unfortunate Perth had ever experienced. It is true that, for some time past, his fate and fortunes appeared to have been quietly merged in those of the unknown Drummond, the humble ferryman. All search and enquiry after him had long ceased; for the story of his death on the passage to France had obtained general credit, and had contributed much to his subsequent security. He had been attainted of high treason by act of parliament, along with others of the Jacobite chiefs. He was not only dead in law, but dead to the world at large; none

de Bedyk Waterville. From the Daldens and Burnyng-hills the estate passed to the Bowes family, and, after

but a few of his friends in France, and one or two of those in his native Scotland, being at all aware that he was still in existence. He had long despaired of any change in his affairs, or in those of his exiled master, and had, as he fancied, resigned himself to his apparent destiny. But though he might have been resigned to it himself, the voice of nature was strong within him, and he now felt acutely that he had not resigned his children. He became extremely desirous that his son, rather than follow the unsuitable occupation in which he had commenced, should adopt the example of his younger brother, and try his fortunes in the merchant service. But the boy himself had no predilection for it; and his mother was strongly opposed to having both her sons entirely removed from her, and engaged in so hazardous a pursuit. Drummond communicated to his devoted wife, and for the first time, the full secret of his former rank and fortune, which, up to this period, she had only partially understood. The gentle Elizabeth felt most deeply for her idolized husband's altered state; and she pondered on the blighted prospects of her children with all a mother's fondness. Still there was no present remedy, and the youthful James continued to accompany Armstrong to the coal-mine. In the latter end of the year 1771, a memorable flood occurred in the waters of the Tyne and Wear, which swept away the bridge between Newcastle and Gateshead, and destroyed many houses and buildings on the banks of both rivers, and, amongst others, the Boat House in which resided Drummond and his family. The cottage was reduced to a complete ruin; the greater part of the furniture was floated down the stream and broken; and but for the opportune aid of the ferry-boat, the lives of some of the inmates would probably have fallen a sacrifice. The ill-fated Perth was reduced, by this wide-spreading calamity, to the greatest distress. This was, however, generously alleviated by his great friend and patron, Mr. Nicholas Lambton, the gentleman already alluded to, who not only rebuilt for him the Boat House, but kindly assisted in replacing his little stock of furniture. Some things, however, it was unfortunately beyond the power of generosity or friendship to replace. Amongst the articles carried away by the flood was a wooden box or chest, in which were contained a favourite diamond ring, with various family papers, letters, and documents, and amongst them the original royal patent granted by James II., at St. Germain's, to Drummond's grandfather, the fourth Earl of Perth, and purporting to advance him to the dignity of Duke. Drummond's daughter, Mrs. Peters, remembered that after the inundation had subsided, her father frequently wandered along the banks of the river, in the vain hope of finding the box or some of its contents, and more particularly the ducal patent, which he considered might possibly be of essential service, at some future period, in assisting his family to regain their honours and estates. But, notwithstanding all the search and all the inquiries he could make, it was never afterwards recovered; and it is therefore probable that the box had floated down the river into the open sea. Towards the close of the earl's life, and nearly thirty years after he had sought an asylum at Biddick, he conceived a longing desire to revisit his native Scotland, for the purpose of taking what he now felt would probably be a last farewell of his long-lost castle and domains. The many objections made by his affectionate wife having been overcome, he set forth, in suitable disguise, on his melancholy journey towards Scotland. A few weeks brought the wanderer safely back to his anxious family at Biddick, in the same uncouth habiliments in which they saw him depart. Great was the joy on both sides at meeting: he related all the incidents of his journey, and of his reception in Scotland by the few friends to whom he ventured to make himself known. He had sojourned for some time under the hospitable roof

of the death of the Knight Marshall, became the seat of his second son, George Bowes, Esq.* His son, Sir

of a Mr. Græme, a gentleman in whom he could place implicit confidence; and having been accommodated with suitable apparel, a lady, who had known him well in happier days, immediately exclaimed, on seeing him in his altered dress, "The duke looks like himself now!" He was also seen and recognised by some of his former tenantry; and the memory of this visit still lingers round his castle of Drummond, and his wide domains of Strathern. The earl survived this adventure a few years, and died in the lowly home of his adoption, at Biddick, in the year 1782, in the seventieth year of his age. He lies interred at the little chapel of Penshaw, and his dust mingles not with the long line of his renowned ancestry. Thus ended the disastrous life of James, sixth Earl of Perth. His younger son, William, had been extremely successful in his maritime pursuits. Very shortly after his father's death, he heard a rumour in London that the forfeited Scotch estates were about to be restored by the crown to the heirs of the former owners. This induced him to institute some inquiry on the subject. But, on a subsequent occasion, his ship was unfortunately run down at sea, on her passage to London, and William Drummond and all hands on board perished; and to complete the disaster, most of the documents and papers which had escaped the inundation of 1771 were supposed to have been with him on board his ship, at the time it was unhappily lost. James Drummond, the eldest son, still continued to follow the humble and ungenial occupation into which his destiny had originally thrown him. Much was occasionally talked of with reference to the recovery of his family estates; but, from the insurmountable barrier which poverty presented, little was attempted, and nothing actually done; and, after a laborious life, he died February 7, 1823, at the age of seventy-one, and now sleeps peacefully in the rural cemetery of Penshaw, beside his once illustrious father. James left a large family, and Thomas, his eldest son, born April 3, 1792, and brought up a pitman, became the heir and representative of the ancient house of Perth. He claimed the earldom; and his petition was, on April 28, 1830, presented to the House of Lords, by virtue of his majesty's order of reference, and was referred by their lordships to a committee of privileges. On the 20th of June, 1831, at the Canongate Court-room, Edinburgh, Thomas Drummond, of Biddick, in the county of Durham, grandson and last heir male of the body of James, sixth Earl of Perth, commonly called the "Duke of Perth," was, by a respectable jury, unanimously served nearest and lawful heir of his deceased great grand-uncle, Lord Edward Drummond, who took upon him the title of Earl of Perth, and who was the youngest and last surviving son, and last heir male of the body of James, the fourth Earl of Perth. Thomas Drummond now resides at New Penshaw. Additional documents, tending to prove his identity, have lately come into his possession, which his legal adviser appears to think will more fully establish his right to the peerage, so long in abeyance.

In 1841, the Duc de Melfort claimed the earldom of Perth, as heir male general of the family, he being the great-great-grandson, by his second marriage, of John Drummond, Earl and Duke of Melfort, second son of James Drummond, third Earl of Perth.

Under the act 24 Geo. III., cap. 57, 1784, the Perth estates were granted by that monarch to the father of Lady Gwydyr, who had been found, by a decree of the Court of Session, to be the nearest heir male of the attainted John Drummond, under the supposition that James Drummond had died without issue.

* Some idea of the colliery operations of that day may be gleaned from the following passage in the papers of Mr. Bowes, who died in 1606:—"There is coles gotten in five severall places (of the Biddick estates), the furthest place thereof is not 3 miles from the house; and

George Bowes, sold Biddick to the Lambtons;* and it descended, in 1723, from Freville Lambton the younger, Esq., of Hardwick and Biddick, to his half-brother, Nicholas Lambton, Esq. Mrs. Mary Lambton, only daughter and heiress of Nicholas, devised the estate and other property to Mr. John Dawson, who assumed the name of Lambton. Biddick was afterwards purchased by the Marquis of Londonderry, who sold the hall, with a part of the lands, to the Lambtons of Lambton; and they were for some time occupied by William Henry Lambton, Esq., a younger branch of the family, who died at Geneva, November 23, 1825.

BOURN MOOR.

THE area of this township is 500 acres. It was formerly called Biddick Fence, and was separated from the township of South Biddick about a century ago, probably on account of the population attached to the collieries. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 889; in 1811, 955; in 1821, 1,139; in 1831, 938; in 1841, 891; and in 1851, 891, of whom 438 were males and 453 females. In 1841, there were 192 inhabited houses and 17 uninhabited; and in 1851, 187 inhabited

I have sunk a shaft within the domain, having only lost one of the coals, and have already gotten some coles, which if the same coles prove to be 3 quarters of a yard thick, the same with 200l. stocke will yeald 200l. per ann. clear profit."

* Joseph Lampton, or Lambton, a member of the South Biddick family, was educated for the Catholic priesthood at Rheims and

and 6 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 1,302l.

The North-eastern Railway has an extent of 7 f. 132 y., and an area of 8 A. 2 R. in the township of Bourn Moor, towards the local rates of which it contributed 204l. 8s. in 1851, and 184l. 5s. in 1852. The gross amounts collected in those years were 309l. 4s. 6d. and 271l. 5s.

NEW LAMBTON is the most considerable village in the township; besides which there are hamlets called *Dee-pit Row*, *Wapping* (where there is a good school, supported by the Earl of Durham), *Elba*, *Bownder House*, and *Board's Nook*. The township contains a few public houses and a Methodist chapel, in which a Sunday-school is held. At *Bowes House* there are some respectable residences. Salt works were established in 1815 by Messrs Rand and Parkinson; the spring having been discovered to contain salt by the water leaving a quantity of that article in the steam boiler at the Dee-pit, near New Lambton, and afterwards in the boiler at the New Lambton pit, where the works are situated. The brine well is 97 fathoms deep. The Earl of Durham's sales of fat cattle are held at Bowes House. The population of the township consists principally of miners.

Rome, from whence he was sent to England. Being apprehended, tried, and condemned, he "suffered at Newcastle in the flower of his age, and in sight of his friends and relatives, on July 27, 1593. Being cut down alive, a felon attempted to rip him up; but his heart failed him, and he choosed rather to die than go on with the operation. A butcher from a neighbouring village (Whickham) was then prevailed upon by the sheriff to execute the cruel sentence."

PARISH OF RANTON.

THE parish of Ranton was established by the same order in council, May 15, 1838, which constituted those of Penshaw and Hetton. It consists of the entire western and south-western portion of the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, and contains the townships of West Ranton, East Ranton, Moorsley, Moor-house, and Cocken.

WEST RANTON.

THE township of West Ranton contains an area of 1,788 acres. The increase or retrogression of its population have accompanied the prosperity or decline of the collieries. In 1801, there were 435 inhabitants;

in 1811, 629; in 1821, 1,160; in 1831, 1,184; in 1841, 1,054; and in 1851, 1,509, of whom 797 were males and 712 females. In 1841, there were 222 inhabited houses and 34 uninhabited; and in 1851, 310 inhabited and 7 uninhabited. The property in the township was assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, at 6,662l.

The North-eastern Railway passes over an extent of 3 m. in this township, and covers 12 a. Its contributions to the local rates in 1851 and 1852 were 64*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* and 59*l.* 17*s.*; the gross amounts collected in those years being 380*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* and 341*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

The village of West Ranton is about 4 miles north-east from Durham, on the road from that city to Houghton and Sunderland.* It contains a handsome mansion-house, built about 1690 by Sir John Duck. There are five public-houses, and several tradesmen and shopkeepers. A Methodist chapel was erected in 1822. Vestiges remain of the foundations of an ancient chapel, in which was a chantry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called Our Lady's Chapel. In the village are a rural police station and a post office. An attempt was made in 1848 to establish a mechanics' institution or reading-room, but without success.

The national school is situated on the south side of the road which passes through the village. The only endowment is 5*l.* per annum from the trustees of Lord Crewe's Charities. The average attendance is from 40 to 50 children of both sexes. The Londonderry school stands to the south-west of the church. It is a neat building fronting the south, with a small plot for flowers and grass, and winding gravel walks. There is a square projecting porch in front, on the upper part of which is the following inscription:—

"THIS CHURCH erected in 1850 by FRANCES ANNE VANE, MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY, as an encouragement to the Colliers to promote the

"This is the usual appearance of an English landscape," says Mr. Howitt, "the road-side was bordered with long rows of colliers' houses. These were not scattered, or detached cottages, but continuous lines of them, of the most plain and bold construction, dingy and grim, and placed close up to the edge of the road, without the ornament of a little garden before them, as our country cottages usually have. Some of these rows were nearly half-a-mile in length. As I looked into them, I observed that their interiors were much superior to their outer aspect. They had unusually good furniture; their chests of drawers, each with a japan tea-tray reared upon it against the wall; their clocks, good chairs, corner cupboards, and shelves of crockery; some of them had even pieces of carpet, and all seemed to pride themselves on a good four-post or camp bedstead, with mahogany posts and chintz hangings. Numbers of young men were also standing about playing at quoits, so clean and well dressed, that I was half disposed to suppose them colliery clerks; but I found, on inquiry, they were merely colliers. These were indications of a much more prosperous class than the colliers of the Midland counties are; and I entered several of their cottages, and conversed with them on their matters. I found that, though they complained, and like most men lamented over the good times that once were, they got much higher wages than the colliers in the south, and had a most contemptuous idea of them, 'Some years ago,' said they, 'we were obliged to make a strike, as the coal masters were pulling down our prices of labour, and they sent into the Midland counties for colliers to take our places. Lord! what poor wretches they were! They

moral and religious education of their children, and a lasting memorial of the interest she takes in their welfare."

The cost of the building was between 600*l.* and 700*l.* It is well supplied with books, maps, stationery, &c., the whole of which are furnished at the cost of the Marchioness of Londonderry, who also pays the salaries of the teachers and all other expenses. Each child pays 1*d.* per week as an acknowledgment. The attendance during the quarter ending May, 1856, was 101 boys and 110 girls. The number on the books at present is 247, upwards of 60 of whom attend the department appropriated as an infant school. There are good enclosed playgrounds on the north side of the building.

THE CHURCH.

THIS church was erected as a chapel of ease to Houghton-le-Spring in 1825, when the Rev. Joseph Tiffin, the present incumbent, was appointed to the curacy by the rector of that parish. By the order of May 15, 1838, the living was constituted a rectory, the patron being the Bishop of Durham. The church is a plain structure, consisting of a nave and small chancel, with a western turret for a bell. The vestry is a very small inconvenient room, without a fire-place, beneath the southern staircase of the gallery. The nave is lighted by three sash windows on each side, and the chancel by one on the east. It has been for some time in

came trooping here, with an old flannel jack a-piece, and a pit-cap without ever a brim. They had no furniture to put in their houses: many of 'em had left their wives and children at home, till they saw how things went; and worn't they finely off! They had in their houses a log of wood to sit on, and a bundle of straw to lie on; they eat fat mutton and drank ale, and looked as black and melancholy as a tame raven with his wings clipped, and three or four children to maul him with their play. They seemed no better than Irish. They didn't understand this sort of coal-field neither; and some of them we helped off pretty hastily with sticks, and stones, and hootings; and all were soon glad to make themselves scarce."

"I was disposed to believe that these northern colliers, as they managed to get more money, so they saved more than the southern ones; or how came they by such mahogany bedsteads, and such houses crammed with furniture altogether? But I soon found that the collier is, in that respect, the same everywhere; he cannot save. He has his club, or friendly society, into which he pays his monthly pittance against illness and old age; and there is a class of furniture dealers who supply a young couple on their marriage with that indispensable article to a northern collier, a mahogany bedstead, and all other requisites, for which he receives every fortnight an instalment, till the whole is worked off. He comes to some public-house in the place, where all those who have been supplied by him come on the Saturday, washed and cleaned, pay him his required sum, and take a pipe and glass with him."

contemplation to enlarge the chancel three or four yards to the east, and to fit it up with appropriate stalls; but the want of funds has hitherto prevented the accomplishment of this desirable object. The building is constructed of the common limestone of the district, which is not of a very durable character. The ceiling is plain and flat. In the spacious western gallery is a good barrel organ; and the church is altogether capable of accommodating about 500 persons. It is warmed by pipes filled with hot water. In the south wall of the nave is a monument belonging to the Dunns of Moorhouse. The font is a neat octagonal basin, with well finished sculptures on all the sides except one. The church-yard is spacious, having been enlarged towards the south a few years ago.

The annual value of the living is 310*l.*, from which 100*l.* per annum is paid by the rector to the Rev. T. E. Lord, curate. There is no glebe house.

Rainton (otherwise *Reinington*, from Reingwaldi, mentioned by Simeon) was an ancient manor and park belonging to the prior and convent of Durham; and in 1508, Prior Thomas had a grant of free warren from Bishop Bainbrigg, after which the convent obtained many successive grants of land, which, after the Dissolution, were bestowed on the new cathedral. Nearly all the property in the Raintons is held by lease under the dean and chapter of Durham.

RAINTON PIT HOUSES is a hamlet about half a mile to the westward of West Rainton. A dispute relative to this place, between the parishes of Houghton and Pittington, was settled at the assizes of 1691; "the houses from Rainton turnpike-gate on both sides of the lane leading to Cocken" being assigned to Cocken, and "a few detached cottages near the Nag's Head, almost surrounded by the township of West Rainton," to Pittington.

Rainton Pits are the property of the Marchioness of Londonderry. The five-quarter seam, 3 feet thick, is here found at the depth of 43 fathoms; the main coal, 6 feet, 10 fathoms further; the Maudlin, 12 fathoms further; the low main, 4 feet thick, 11 fathoms further; brass thill, 7 fathoms further; and the Hutton, 4 feet 2 inches, 6 fathoms further; being a total depth of 89 fathoms. An explosion of inflammable gas took place in the Plain pit on December 18, 1817, when 27 men and boys were killed; and another on November 3, 1823, when 55 lives were lost. The Alexandrina pit, 80 fathoms to the Hutton seam; the Adventure pit,

60 fathoms; the resolution pit, 56 fathoms; and the Hutton House pit, are in West Rainton township. The collieries in operation in East Rainton are, the Dunwell, 100 fathoms to the Hutton seam; and the Hazard, 108 fathoms, belonging to the North Hetton Company, comprising the Earl of Durham and several of the Hetton owners, viz., Messrs. Wood, Philipson, Burrell, and others.

EAST RRAINTON.

THE area of East Rainton is 1,065 acres. Its population, at the successive periods of enumeration, was 294, 455, 671, 1,600, 1,414, and 1,695; 895 of the latter number being males and 802 females. In 1841, there were 300 inhabited houses and 38 uninhabited; and in 1851, 356 inhabited and 2 uninhabited. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 3,849*l.*

The North-eastern Railway extends over 3 F. 17 Y., and covers 3 A. 1 R. in this township; towards the local rates of which it contributed 6*l.* in 1851, and 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1852. The gross amounts collected in these years were 311*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* and 287*l.* 3*s.*

The village of East Rainton is about a mile from West Rainton, on the road to Houghton. It contains a Wesleyan chapel, a day-school, four public houses, and a brewery, malting, and corn-mill.

MIDDLE RRAINTON is a hamlet, erected about 1820, in a freehold field belonging to R. Heaviside, Esq., who sold it off in small building sites; it is occupied principally by persons engaged in the collieries.

COCKEN.

THIS township lies on the eastern bank of the Wear, 5 miles north-north-east from Durham, where the river forms a most beautiful curve, and almost encloses Cocken Hall. It contains 437 acres, on which, in 1851, there were 17 inhabited houses. The successive returns of its population are, 17, 59, 59, 71, 65, and 96; the latter consisting of an equal number of males and females. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 571*l.*

Cocken Colliery, worked for landsale by Mr. Crawford, is 52 fathoms deep to the Hutton seam. At the Durham assizes in 1851, a case, Smart *v.* Morton, was tried before a special jury, in which Mr. John Smart and Mr. J. H. Spearman sued as trustees of W. S. Standish, Esq., of Cocken Hall, to recover compensa-

tion for injury alleged to have been committed on the Grange estate, which consists of two farms; the High Grange, of 212 acres, and the Grange Blue House, of 142 acres. The defendants had, it was alleged, so worked the mines as to cause a subsidence in the farm-houses and other buildings on the Grange Blue House farm, insomuch that it would be necessary to pull down and rebuild the farm-house and some of the buildings, and other buildings would require substantial repairs. The mines were conveyed by Sir Ralph Cole, of Brancepeth Castle, to Ralph Carr, Esq., on the 29th of December, 1671, in consideration of the sum of 3,375*l.* Up to a recent period, they had been worked in the ancient manner; but during the last few years, Mr. Morton had worked out the pillars of coal, causing the ground to subside. It was, after some discussion, agreed that a verdict should be entered for the plaintiffs, subject to a motion; and that the question of damage should be left to John Dobson, Esq., architect, Newcastle.

Cocken Hall occupies a fine elevated situation, which has been much admired by the lovers of the picturesque. The lofty banks of the river, covered with wood, and partly laid out as pleasure grounds, overlook the beautiful ruins of Finchale Priory on the opposite side. The natural beauties of the place have been improved by successive proprietors; and the walks, retreats, and sylvan views are much admired by all who visit these grounds. In 1804, the convent of Teresian nuns, noticed in vol. i., pp. 497, 600, took up their residence at Cocken Hall, where they continued till the opening of the adjoining colliery induced their removal to Cockerton in 1830. The hall is now occupied by W. S. Standish, Esq.

An important cause was decided at the Durham assizes, 28th July, 1815, before Baron Richards and a special jury: Sir Henry Lawson, Bart., and John Wetherell, Esq., (tenants of Cocken estate), plaintiffs, and the Rev. L. S. Thurlow, rector of Houghton, defendant, on a feigned issue directed out of the Court of Exchequer to try the validity of a *modus* of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, set up in lieu of all tithes of the Cocken estate. After a trial which lasted nine hours, and the production of a large mass of evidence, a verdict was returned for the defendant, and the validity of the *modus* was consequently established.

* The daughter, Catherine Carr, became "the young and beautiful wife" of William Mompeson, rector of Eyam, who, when the plague of 1665 had reached his little village, refused to desert his post; and recommending his children to his patron, Sir George Savile continued in the fearless performance of his duty, visiting the sick, and burying

In the time of Bishop Galfrid, Ællafus, a priest, gave Cocken to the prior and monks of Durham, who, in process of time, exchanged it for lands in Wolviston with Roger de Kibblesworth. Petronilla, heiress of the latter, with the consent of her husband, Reginald, gave her land, mansion, woods, and fisheries, except 80 acres, to the prior of Finchale, under whom the Kibblesworths, Birtleys, and Lumleys held a portion of the vill. After the Dissolution, the site of Finchale Priory was restored to the church of Durham; but on November 1, 35 Henry VIII., the king, by letters patent, granted the capital messuage or grange of Cocken to John Hilton of Newcastle and Isabel his wife, their heirs and assigns, to hold by the twentieth part of a knight's fee and 16*s.* 4*d.* reserved rent. Mrs. Hilton had been previously married to Ralph Carr, mayor of Newcastle in 1532, and, after the death of Hilton, became the wife of John Frankleyn, also of Newcastle. On her decease, Cocken passed to William Carr, her son by her first husband. He married Joan, daughter of John Trollop, Esq., of Thornley, and died before 1579. His son, Ralph Carr, Esq., married — Marley, and was succeeded by his son, William Carr, Esq., of Cocken, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Constable, Esq., of Biddick, by whom he had eight sons and a daughter.* Raphe, the eldest son, married —, daughter of Sir William Blakiston, Bart., of Gibside, and died in 1642. His eldest son, Francis, married Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Robert Hodgson, Knt., of Hebburn, by whom he had a son, Robert Carr, Esq., of North Biddick, and two daughters; he died in 1687.

John Carr, of Newcastle, merchant, supposed to have been son of William, and brother of Ralph Carr, just mentioned, wedded Catherine, daughter of — Ellison, Esq., and was succeeded by his son, Ralph Carr, who married Isabel, daughter of Ralph Jennison, Esq., and was the father of William Carr, Esq., of Coxlodge, Northumberland. He married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Cock, merchant, of Newcastle, by whom he had, with other issue, a daughter, Jane, married to Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn, and a son, Sir Ralph Carr, Knt., mayor of Newcastle in 1676, 1693, and 1705, and M.P. in 1679, 1680, and 1688. This gentleman, who, on the 18th December, 1665, purchased Cocken from his kinsman, Francis Carr,

the dead; and when the fear of contagion prevented the people assembling in church, preaching to them in the open air from one of the crags behind the village. Mr. Mompeson escaped; but his wife, who refused to quit her husband, unfortunately caught the infection and died.

Esq., married, first, Jane, only daughter of Sir Francis Anderson, Knt., of Bradley Hall, and had by her, who died August 20, 1667, an only surviving child, Jane, born 1663, married, in 1681, Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., of Halnaby. He married, secondly, Isabella, eldest daughter of the Hon. James de Arcy, of Sedbury Park, Yorkshire, brother of Conyers, Earl of Holderness, and had an only son, Ralph, born June 19, 1669, who married Anne, daughter of Henry, Lord Fairfax, and by her left at his death two sons and three daughters. Sir Ralph Carr died March 5, 1709, aged 76, and was buried at Houghton. He was succeeded by his grandson, Ralph Carr, Esq., who married, in 1721, Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Paxton, Esq., of Durham, and had issue one son and two daughters. Ralph, the son, born May 31, 1728, married, October 17, 1753, the Lady Mary Vane, daughter of Henry, first Earl of Darlington, but dying without issue, September 11, 1788, devised his estates to his nephew, Carr Ibbetson, Esq., third son of his eldest sister, who had married, October 6, 1741, Sir Henry Ibbetson, Bart., of Denton, Yorkshire.

Carr Ibbetson, Esq., of Cocken, married Elizabeth, daughter of — Fletcher, Esq., and niece of Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart., but dying issueless, the estates devolved, according to the settlement of his uncle, upon the heir male, Ralph Carr, Esq., descended from the second son of Sir Ralph Carr, and son of the Rev. Ralph Carr, rector of Alderley, by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Anthony Hall, Esq., of Flass. He was born December 16, 1767; married, June 26, 1802, Mary, daughter of Samuel Andrews, Esq.; and died in 1837, leaving (with a daughter, Isabella Georgina, married in 1842 to Charles Sandes, Esq., eldest son of Capt. Sandes, royal foot-guards, of India Ville, Queen's County) a son and successor, William Standish Carr, born in

* This lady, after the decease of her first husband, Mr. Hall, married Sir William Purvis Home Campbell, Bart.

† In classical and modern literature, the attainments of Mr. Standish were of a superior order. As an author, he was highly accomplished; and in the fine arts his taste and liberality were most eminent. His extensive and valuable gallery of pictures, together with his unique and costly library of the rarest books, selected with consummate judgment, were bequeathed by him, in April, 1840, to Louis Philippe, the king of the French. His Majesty duly appreciated the objects of this bequest, and deposited them in a suite of cabinets in the Louvre, which he designated the *Musée Standish*. Though the king could not refuse to accept the legacy, he signified his intention to replace all the pictures with others of equal value. A fine *Ecce Homo*, by Murillo, valued at 800*l.*, for which Mrs. Standish had manifested a partiality, was restored to her. The French works were not taken, and the others were replaced. Mr. Standish valued his

1807; married, in 1829, Susan, eldest surviving daughter of Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Beachley Lodge, Gloucestershire, and had issue a son and three daughters. In 1841, this gentleman succeeded his kinsman, Frank-Hall Standish, Esq., of Duxbury Park, whereupon he took the surname and arms of Standish, in lieu of those of Carr.

ARMS OF CARR—Or, on a bend, between three Cornish choughs, sa., three pards' heads, erased of the field.

CREST—A pard's head, erased (not, as erroneously stated by Burke, a lion's head, erased).

MOTTO—L'esperance me console.

The Standishes of Duxbury are a family of antiquity and note, derived from a common ancestor with the Standishes of Standish. The following inscription on a tablet in Chorley church, describes the connection of the family with that of Carr:—

"Frank Hall Standish, of Duxbury Park, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., who died at Cadiz, on the 21st Dec., 1840, and was interred in the chancel of this church, Jan. 21, 1841.

"Mr. Hall Standish was born at Blackwell, in the parish of Darlington, in the county of Durham, on the 2nd October, 1799. He was the only child of Anthony Hall, of Flass, in the County of Durham, Esq., by Charlotte his wife, daughter of Scipio Key, Esq.,* and great-grandson of Margaret, daughter of the first Sir Thomas Standish, Bart. She married, first, William Wombwell of Wombwell, in the County of York, Esq., of which marriage there is no surviving issue; and, secondly, Anthony Hall, Esq., by whom she had issue Anthony Hall, Esq., her eldest surviving son, and several other sons and daughters. On the death of Sir Frank Standish, the last baronet, in the year 1812, intestate and unmarried, his extensive estates in the counties of Lancaster and York devolved upon Mr. Hall Standish, as his heir at law, who thereupon, by the royal license, assumed the name of Standish, in addition to that of Hall, and took the arms of Standish of Duxbury quarterly with those of Hall. Mr. Hall Standish was never married, and by virtue of a devise contained in his will, his estates became vested in his heir at law, William Standish Carr, of Cocken Hall, in the county of Durham, Esq., since by her majesty's license, called William Standish Standish, Esq., who is the great grandson of the above-mentioned Margaret Standish, through her daughter Ann, who married the Reverend Ralph Carr then rector of Alderley in the county of Chester.†

paintings at 32,000*l.*, and his books at 11,000*l.* After the revolution of 1848, the Standish Collection of Pictures and Library were removed to England, and this Gallery of Pictures, with that by Spanish artists, were sold by public auction, at Messrs. Christie's & Co., London, in May, 1853. Amongst the most remarkable lots in the Standish collection were,—a landscape, with a composition of eight figures, representing actors of the *Comédie Italienne*, by Watteau, bought by the Marquis of Hertford for 700 guineas; *Morales* "The Virgin supporting the Head of Christ," bought by Messrs. Graves for 52 guineas; "The Infant Jesus sleeping on the Knees of St. Thomas," by Murillo, bought by Mr. Hoskins for 380 guineas; "Christ, after the Flagellation, kneeling on the Ground," by Murillo, bought by Mr. Hickson for 205 guineas; a portrait of Murillo, by himself, bought by Messrs. Graves for 380 guineas; a set of four pieces by Van Loo, representing "Painting," "Sculpture," "Architecture," and "Music," bought in one lot by Mr. Wheeler for 230 guineas; "The Angels appearing to the Shepherds," by Velasquez, bought by Mr. Bromley for

Mr. Standish is a magistrate for the counties of Durham and Lancaster, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter, for which shire he was high-sheriff in 1845-6. He has issue, William-Standish, born February 28, 1825, Mary-Deborah, Susan-Amelia-Georgina, and Emma-Isabella-Harriette. The elder Miss Standish was married at Rainton church, Nov. 22, 1853, to John George Tollemache Sinclair, Esq., only son of Sir Geo. Sinclair, of Ullsha and Thurso Castle, Caithness.

ARMS OF STANDISH—Az., three standishes, arg.

CREST—A cock, arg.

MOTTO—Constant en tout.

SEATS—Cocken Hall, Durham; and Duxbury Park, Lancashire.

Including the above, Mr. Standish has 42 quarterings, proved in the college of arms a few years ago.

Cocken was separated from West Rainton, and made a distinct constabulary, by order of sessions, Oct. 5, 1726, on the application of Ralph Carr, Esq.

MOOR HOUSE

Is situated on the south-western verge of the parish, and is annexed to Durham Ward. It contains 272 acres, on which, in 1851, there were 10 inhabited houses. Its population has been successively returned at 23, 28, 29, 30, 45, and 49; 20 of the latter number being males and 29 females. The property was assessed to the county-rate in 1853 at 532*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

The North-eastern Railway has an extent of 3 F. 99 Y., and an area of 3 A. 2 R. in the township, to the local rates of which it contributed 7*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.* in 1851, and 7*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* in 1852; the gross amounts collected in those years being 20*l.* 0*s.* 6½*d.* and 17*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

In 1664, this place was the seat of William Ingleby, Esq., and afterwards of George Roper, Gent.

380 guineas; and a whole-length portrait of the Infant Don Balthasar Carlos, son of Philip IV. (born 1629, died 1646), by the same artist, was bought by Mr. Mawson for the National Gallery. Amongst the works of English artists may be mentioned a small full-length portrait of a gentleman, in a red coat, in a garden, by Gainsborough, sold for 44 guineas; a sea-shore view in England, by Morland, 94*l.* 10*s.*; and "The Shipwreck," by the same, 32 guineas. Four pictures, by D. Roberts, were sold respectively as follows:—"Interior of the Temple of Efen," with figures, 360 guineas; the "Church of St. Helena, at Bethlehem," 483 guineas; the "Interior of the Mosque at Cordova," 315 guineas; and the "High Altar of the Cathedral of Seville," 300 guineas. Amongst the cheaper lots was one described as by Zurbaran, the subject the "Holy Handkerchief," founded on a

MOORSLEY.

THIS township adjoins Moor House on the east, and also forms a part of Durham Ward. It contains 588 acres, on which, in 1851, there were 181 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The extension of the collieries has increased the population, at the successive enumerations, as follows:—36, 43, 48, 748, 821, and 942; of which latter number 498 were males and 444 females. The property was assessed to the county-rate in 1853 at 2,158*l.*

The extent of the North-eastern Railway in this township is 7 F., and its area 56 A. In each of the years 1851 and 1852, it contributed 15*l.* to the local rates of the township; the gross amounts collected in those years being 116*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* and 116*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

The village of Moorsley is situated on the brow of an eminence, overlooking the vale of Houghton. *Low Moorsley* is a hamlet, where there are three public-houses, two shops, and a few cottages. *Moorsley Colliery*, 100 fathoms deep to the Hutton seam, is worked by the North Hetton Company.

Moorsley, anciently *Mooreslawe* (the Moor-hill), was given by Adam de Moreslaw to the prior of Durham; and his son Helyas confirmed his father's donation, abjured all right in his inheritance, and was admitted into the prior's household as a lay domestic, to serve either as porter of the malt-house, or in any other menial office which the prior might appoint. His wife, whose sex excluded her from the monastery, had a toft and two acres assigned to her rent-free for life. Several other grants of lands were subsequently made to the convent. Moorsley is still held by the dean and chapter of Durham.

legend of the Romish church—that the Virgin Mary, when following Christ to the place of Crucifixion, held a white napkin in her hand, upon which the features of our Lord in his agony were impressed, the faint outline of them remaining to this day. The picture is admirably produced; the pure white colour and deep folds of the napkin are wonderfully executed; and the pale reflex, in undecided colour, of the Saviour's features, form a fine realization of the sublime sorrow of the occasion. This interesting little picture was purchased by the Messrs. Graves for 30*s.*! The total amount of the sale of the Orleans collection was 38,000*l.*

In 1848, W. Standish Standish, Esq., offered the use of his residence at Duxbury Park to the ex-royal family of France; but the offer was declined.

PARISH OF HETTON-LE-HOLE.

THE parish of Hetton-le-Hole was constituted by order in council, May 15, 1838. It comprises the townships of Hetton-le-Hole, Great Eppleton, and Little Eppleton, (which formed the south-eastern portion of the parish of Houghton-le-Spring,) and is bounded on the south and east by the parishes of Pittington, Dalton-le-Dale, and Seaham.

HETTON-LE-HOLE.

THE township of Hetton-le-Hole contains an area of 1,739 acres. In 1801, the population was 212; in 1811, 264; in 1821, 919; in 1831, 5,887; in 1841, 4,158; and in 1851, 5,664, of whom 2,907 were males and 2,757 females. In 1841, there were 917 inhabited houses, and 228 uninhabited; but in 1851, this gloomy aspect of affairs was mitigated, there being 1,129 inhabited houses and 18 uninhabited; the total number of houses remaining the same. In 1853, the property was assessed for the county-rate at 7,459*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

The Sunderland and Durham branch of the North-eastern Railway has an extent of 1 m. 2 f., and an area of 16 a. in this township. It contributed 80*l.* in 1851, and 88*l.* in 1852 to the local rates, the gross amount of which was 891*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* in 1851, and 1,016*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.* in 1852.

The village of Hetton lies in the vale of Houghton, to the north-east of Moorsley, and 5½ miles east-north-east of Durham. It is the station of a superintendent and a subordinate of the rural police. Besides the church of the Establishment, it contains chapels belonging to the Baptists, and the Wesleyan, Primitive, and Kilhamite Methodists. There is a good inn and several public houses, with the usual shops requisite for the supply of a large mining population. Petty sessions are held here, but not regularly. Hetton-le-Hole, though not a polling place at elections, is the centre of a revising barrister's district, which includes the following townships:—

Castle Eden, Cold-Hesleden, Dalton-le-Dale, Easington (including Thorp), Great Eppleton, Little Eppleton, Haswell, Hawthorn, Hetton-le-Hole, Houghton-le-Spring, Hutton-Henry, Monk-Hesledon, Moorsley, East Morton, Nesbitt, Newbottle, Penshaw, East Rainton, West Rainton, Sheraton (including Hulam), Shotton, Thorp-Bulmer, Warden-Law, and Wingate.

There is a national school for boys, and another for girls at Hetton, which were visited by the Rev. D. J.

Stewart, inspector, on April 25, 1853, when there were 29 boys and 51 girls present at examination. General observations:—

Boys.—“Buildings somewhat out of repair; no class-room; three loose desks. Furniture, clock. Playground, small yard. Books deficient; apparatus, three black boards and easels.”

Girls.—“Buildings, playground, and books same as boys. Desks fixed to the wall. Furniture, clock, work-table.”

The Hetton Literary and Scientific Reading Room is open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 in the evening, and is supplied with several newspapers and periodicals. It is supported by donations from the neighbouring gentry, and a subscription of 6*d.* per month from each member, of whom there are about 80. The library contains about 400 volumes.

Hetton Hall occupies a low situation to the west of the village. It is finely embosomed by soft wooded grounds, and stands near the margin of a beautiful sheet of water, formed by the *Hetton Burn*. This stream, which here flows through a picturesque and sequestered dean, rises a little to the east of the village, passes Rainton bridge, and, running westward, receives Houghton and West Herrington Burns; after which, assuming the name of the *Moors Burn*, it passes near Lambton, and falls into the Wear in Lumley Park. Hetton Hall, after being long unoccupied, is now the residence of Nicholas Wood, Esq.

THE CHURCH.

THIS church was erected as a chapel of ease to Houghton between 20 and 30 years ago. The living is now a rectory, in the gift of the Bishop of Durham; and the Rev. J. S. Nichol, surrogate, is the incumbent. The income is 280*l.* per annum. The church consists of nave and chancel, separated by a low pointed arch. The nave is lighted by three arched windows on each side; and the east window of the chancel is a triple light under a pointed arch. The pews are plain, and will accommodate nearly 600 persons. The interior

of the roof is ceiled. On the western gable is a turret with two bells. The cemetery adjoins the church on the south and east.

Hetton-le-hole and Hetton-on-the-Hill (see vol. i., p. 405) were anciently one integral manor, of which each vill was afterwards considered a moiety; Hetton-on-the-Hill being the manorial residence. Most of the manor was held, in early times, by Finchale Priory; but the names of Layton, Tylliol, and Musgrave appear as proprietors of other portions. The estate of Hetton-le-Hole became afterwards the property of the family of James, of whom William James, Bishop of Durham, was a member. In 1615, he devised all his lands in Hetton to his youngest son, Francis James. A moiety of the manor was conveyed by Bryan James, Esq., to George French, haberdasher, of London, for 1,402*l.* 10*s.* This property was purchased, in 1686, by John Spearman, Esq., of Thornley (see p. 384). John, his fourth son, baptized March 28, 1672, was of Hetton, and a justice of the peace for the county. He married, July 10, 1694, Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Richard Bromley, Gent., of Nesbitt, and left at his decease, in March, 1724-5, with four daughters, who died without issue, a son, John Spearman, Esq., who died in 1746. He sold the Hetton estate to the Countess Dowager of Strathmore, who gave or devised it to her youngest son, the Hon. Thomas Lyon, whose son, John Lyon, Esq., succeeded to the property. On July 22, 1847, an act of parliament was obtained, "for authorizing the granting of a new lease of certain coal mines and hereditaments in the county of Durham, late the estate of John Lyon, Esq., deceased."

Hetton Colliery.—Previous to the winning of this colliery, it was a controverted point with geologists, whether coal existed beneath the magnesian limestone, or, if it did, whether it might not be so deteriorated, both in quality and thickness, as to be worthless. The result of this undertaking, the colliery having been sunk through a bed of the limestone, 58 yards in thickness, set the matter at rest, and has been the cause of opening out all that tract of valuable coal to the east and south-east which has conduced so essentially to the prosperity of the county. Before the commencement of Hetton colliery, there was not a

house within a mile of the spot, which now teems with a numerous mining population. The pits are worked by the Hetton Coal Company, consisting of the Hon. A. Cochrane and Partners, whose collieries consist of the Hetton Lyon's pits, the Eppleton Hetton pits, and the Elemore Hetton pits.

At these collieries, there are three seams of coal wrought; the high main, 6 feet thick, at a depth of 110 fathoms, producing second-class household coal, or Lyon's Wallsend; the low main, 4 feet thick, at a depth of 130 fathoms, producing first-class steam coal; and the Hutton seam, 4½ feet thick, at a depth of 150 fathoms, producing best Wallsend coals. The aggregate power of the engines for raising coals is 330 horse power, capable of raising about 3,500 tons per day. The ventilation is produced by three furnaces at the Hetton, and two at the Elemore pits, which consume 285 cwt. of small coals in the 24 hours. The temperature of the upcast at Hetton, which is 14 feet diameter, is 140 deg.; and that in the downcast pits at Hetton and Eppleton, each 12 feet diameter, is 60 deg.; the total quantity of air passing through these collieries being 190,000 cubic feet per minute.

The railway from Hetton to the company's staith on the Wear, near Sunderland, was opened on November 18, 1822. It is about 8 miles long; and there are three locomotives, five fixed engines, and five self-acting inclined planes, to convey the coals to the staiths, where there are seven drops for shipping the coals. The number of men and boys employed is about 1,500;* and there are also 100 horses and 120 ponies employed on the works.

The *Cawline pit*, Hetton, was commenced in 1824; but, after sinking a short distance, so much sand and water were met with, that the project was condemned by the leading viewers of the day. Another effort has, however, been made; and, after overcoming 22 fathoms of sand, and a feeder of water which made 1,200 gallons a minute, the main coal, 7 feet 1 inch thick, was reached, at the depth of 139 fathoms, on the 1st of August, 1855. The sinking is now being continued towards the low main and Hutton seams.

EASINGTON LANE is a considerable village on the road between Hetton and Easington. It is nearly a mile

body. Four men charged with the murder, who were committed to Durham gaol under an escort of cavalry, were loudly cheered by their comrades; and so strong was the feeling on the occasion, that when the funeral of Errington was passing the doors of the pitmen, they assailed it with yells and execrations.

* During the great strike of the pitmen which occurred in the spring of 1832, a strong party of police and special constables proceeded to Hetton, to eject the combined workmen from their dwellings, when a scene of great excitement occurred; and on the following morning, John Errington, one of the men who had gone to work, was found murdered, two marbles having been fired into his

in length, and contains a population of about 3,000 persons. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There are three day-schools in the village, attended by from 60 to 100 children; and a schoolmistress is engaged by a committee of four of the inhabitants, at a salary of 40*l.* a year, with a house and firing, and the privilege of teaching music to private pupils. A reading room, supported by the working classes, is tolerably prosperous: the subscription is 6*d.* per month, or 1½*d.* per week. Easington Lane contains several cabinet makers, who supply furniture to the neighbouring colliery villages. There are also six shopkeepers, four butchers, and twelve public-houses; with numerous dress-makers, tailors, and other tradesmen. Brick-making is also carried on to some extent.

During the year 1852, great numbers of the mining population residing in Easington Lane were seized with the mania for emigration, then so prevalent. Many of these were induced to do so by the representations of friends who had preceded them, and some of whom forwarded money to assist them in their outfit. On Sunday, the 21st of August, nine families left the village at once; and on the following Tuesday, they were followed by other nineteen families; their destination being chiefly America. One family had had 70*l.* forwarded to it by relatives in the United States. The exodus of so great a number of emigrants from one place created a sensation, and large numbers of persons assembled to witness their departure. During the following week, several parties left for Australia. The disposition to emigrate still prevails to a remarkable degree at Easington Lane.

Downs is a hamlet in Hetton township, constituted almost entirely of pitmen's cottages.

The Fairies' Cradle is the name given to a small oblong hollow, on the summit of an artificial grassy tumulus, consisting entirely of field-stones gathered together. It is situated between Hetton and Eppleton; and its character as a haunt of fairies has preserved it from destruction.

GREAT EPPLETON.

THE township of Great Eppleton contains 695 acres, and, in 1851, 10 inhabited houses. The number of inhabitants, at the successive periods of enumeration, was 35, 28, 43, 47, 74, and 63; 36 of the latter number

being males and 27 females. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 1,711*l.*

The extent of the Durham branch of the North-eastern Railway in this township is 3 F., and its area 4 A. The township being extra-parochial, the railway is not returned as contributing to the rates, the gross amount of which was 53*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* in 1851, and 58*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* in 1852.

Eppleton stands on a high, regular swell of country. The principal mansion, a plain square building of the time of Charles II., fronts the south, and commands a prospect as far as Huntcliff Nab, on the Yorkshire coast.

For nearly three centuries, Eppleton gave name to a race of local proprietors, from whom it passed, in 1391, to the warlike family of Heron. William Heron, of Ford, captain of Berwick, governor of Norham, and twice Warden of the East March, sold the estate to a tenant named Todd, from whom six-sevenths of it passed, in 1592, to Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, Knt., of Dalden. One half of the manor afterwards belonged to the Shadforths, of whom Thomas Shadforth, brother-in-law to John Blakiston, one of the regicides, was a zealous supporter of the parliament during the civil wars, sat on all their commissions within the county, and served the office of sheriff in 1651. In 1692, the estate was purchased by Francis Mascall, Gent., of Durham, by whose descendant, of the same name, it is still held. *Eppleton Field House*, in 1700, passed from the Shadforths to the Gowlands, and afterwards became the property of James Jackson, Esq.

LITTLE EPPLETON.

THIS township contains 335 acres, on which, in 1851, there were 5 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The population has been successively returned at 6, 30, 32, 17, 38, and 24; 13 of the latter being males and 11 females. In 1853, the property was assessed to the county-rate at 979*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The Sunderland and Durham branch of railway has an extent of 4 F. 204 Y., and an area of 5 A. 3 R. 10 P. in this township, towards the local rates of which it contributed 8*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* in 1851 and 9*l.* 10*s.* in 1852; the gross amounts collected in those years being 25*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* and 29*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Little Eppleton is the property of J. S. Fox, Esq.

PARISH OF SEAHAM.

THE parish of Seaham is bounded by the townships of Ryhope and Burdon, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, on the north; by the township of Wardon-Law, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, on the west; by Eppleton, in the chapelry of Hetton-le-Hole, on the south-west; by the chapelry of Seaham Harbour on the south; and by the sea on the east. The parish includes two townships:—1, Seaham; and, 2, Seaton and Slingley.

SEAHAM.

THE township of Seaham contains 1,706 acres, of which 208 acres are covered by tidal water. Its population in 1801, was 115; in 1811, 121; in 1821, 103; in 1831, 130; in 1841, 153; and in 1851, 729, of whom 498 were males and 231 females. In 1841, there were 29 inhabited houses; and in 1851, 81 inhabited, 2 uninhabited, and 20 building. In 1853, the property was assessed to the county-rate at 2,003*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

The North-eastern Railway extends along 5 *f.* 88 *x.*, and covers an area of 8 *a.* 0 *r.* 16 *p.* in the township. It contributed 2*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* in 1851, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* in 1852, towards the local rates; the gross sums collected in those years being 62*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 75*l.* 1*s.*

The account of the parish of Seaham with Easington Union, for the year ended Lady-day, 1855, was as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.
Receipts from poor-rates:—Seaham, 128 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> ; Seaton, 70 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	199	6
In aid of poor-rates:—Seaham, 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> ; Seaton, 9 <i>s.</i>	1	11
	£200	17

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.
In-maintenance:—Seaham, 1 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Seaton, 12 <i>s.</i>	2	4
Out-relief:—Seaham, 30 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> ; Seaton, 17 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	48	10
Workhouse loans repaid, &c.:—Seaham, 3 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> ; Seaton, 1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	5	14
Salaries and rations of officers:—Seaham, 4 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> ; Seaton, 2 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	7	2
Other expenses:—Seaham, 5 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> ; Seaton, 1 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	6	13

Total connected with relief.....	70	3
Constables' expenses before justices:—Seaham, 5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> ; Seaton, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	6	16
Vaccination:—Seaham, 2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; Seaton, 4 <i>s.</i>	2	10
Registration fees to clergymen:—Seaham, 6 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Seaton, 5 <i>s.</i>	6	17
County-rates, &c.:—Seaham, 33 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> ; Seaton, 35 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>	69	14
Parliamentary registration:—Seaham, 18 <i>s.</i> ; Seaton, 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	2	0
For all other purposes:—Seaham, 9 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; Seaton, 3 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	12	10
	£170	19

The village of Seaham is situated close to the sea banks, and is bounded on the south by a deep dene, which divides it from the chapelry of Seaham Harbour. The principal mansion, called *Seaham Hall*, has been

adorned with plantations and pleasure-grounds by successive proprietors, laid out, as Surtees observes, "with the most elegant simplicity, uniting with a noble sea view the softest pastoral scenery on the eastern coast." The mansion-house and offices occupy 1 *a.* 2 *r.*; the plantations, 33 *a.* 2 *r.* 20 *p.*; the garden and orchard, 3 *a.* 1 *r.* 3 *p.*; and the town green, 5 *a.* 2 *r.* 32 *p.*

Seaham was included in King Athelstan's donation to the shrine of St. Cuthbert; but, three centuries afterwards, it had, with Seaton and Slinglawe, become a freehold manor, the property of two heiresses, Matilda and Hawysia. Their descendants, the Yelands and Hadhams, terminated their disputes relative to the division of the property by a solemn deed, executed in the church in 1295. John, son of Jordan *Aydrunken*, of Seaham, as the son of such a father would naturally have to do, released considerable lands to John de Hadham. Before 1408, Yeland's moiety of Seaham had become vested in the family of Dalden, from whom it descended through Joan Bromflete to her son, Sir William Bowes, Knt. On the division of the estates of Sir George Bowes, of Dalden, who died without male issue in 1557, his moieties of Seaham and Seaton fell to the share of his eldest daughter, Dorothy, wife of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, Knt., whose descendant sold them to Sir Mark Milbanke, Bart.

The first person mentioned in the pedigree of the Milbanke family, according to tradition, was cup-bearer to Mary, Queen of Scots, and, in consequence of fighting a duel, was obliged to fly to England for safety, where he purchased an estate at Chirton, near North Shields. His great-grandson, Mark, was mayor of Newcastle in 1658 and 1672, and married one of the wealthy daughters and co-heiresses (familiarily called "Cock's canny hinnies") of Ralph Cock, alderman of that town. His eldest son, Mark Milbanke, was nominated for a Knight of the Royal Oak on the Restoration, and created a baronet August 7, 1661: he

died in 1680. His son, Sir Mark, married Jane, daughter of Sir Ralph Carr, Knt., of Cocken. Sir Ralph Milbanke, son of Sir Mark, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Conyers, of Hornby; and, second, Anne, daughter of Edward Delaval, Esq., of South Dissington, Northumberland. Mark, his third son, was an Admiral of the White, ambassador to the court of Morocco in 1766, and died in 1805. The second Sir Ralph Milbanke married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Hedworth, Esq., of Chester Deanery; and was succeeded, in 1798, by his son, Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., of Halnaby and Seaham. He represented the county of Durham in five successive parliaments, and, on declining the seat in 1812, received a unanimous vote of thanks for his services. He married Judith, eldest daughter of Thomas Viscount Wentworth, on whose death he was permitted, by royal license, 29th May, 1815, to use the surname of Noel only. His death occurred at Hampstead, March 19, 1825. Anne-Isabella, his only child, born May 17, 1792, was married in the drawing room of Seaham Hall, by special license, January 2, 1815, to George Gordon, Lord Byron.*

The moieties of Seaham and Seaton held by the Hadhams, after passing through several intermediate

* Lord Byron first saw Miss Milbanke at her aunts, then Viscountess Melbourne. He was at once stricken with the lady's attainments and beauty, and proffered his hand, which was rejected, but with so much kindness that a subsequent correspondence was kept up. Two years afterwards, he again proposed, and was this time accepted; although, as he himself admitted, he had not seen the lady for ten months previously. He left London to be married at Seaham, at the end of December, 1814, accompanied by his intimate friend, Mr. Hobhouse, afterwards Lord Broughton. His own feelings on the occasion were thus written down at the period:—He describes himself as waking on the morning of his marriage with the most melancholy reflections, on seeing his wedding-suit spread out before him. In the same mood, he wandered about the grounds alone till he was summoned for the ceremony, and joined for the first time on that day his bride and her family. He knelt down—he repeated the words after the clergyman; but a mist was before his eyes, his thoughts were elsewhere; and he was but awakened by the congratulations of the bystanders to find that he was—married. The same morning, the wedded pair left Seaham for Halnaby, another seat of Sir Ralph Milbanke. When about to depart, Lord Byron said to his bride, "Miss Milbanke, are you ready?" a mistake which the lady's confidential attendant pronounced to be a "bad omen."

The unfortunate result of this ill-fated union made a deep impression on the public mind at the time; and its remembrance will be perpetuated in the impassioned appeal ("Fare thee well") addressed by the poet to his lady, as well as in the burst of acrimonious invective in which he indulged against other parties connected with the circumstances. In a letter addressed to a friend, after his final separation from Lady Byron, is the following touching passage referring to her ladyship:—"I must say it, in the very dregs of all this littleness, I do not believe there ever was a better, or even a brighter,

proprietors, were eventually united to Bowes's portion of the manor. The whole was offered for sale by auction on October 13, 1821, when that part of the Milbankes' property in the parish of Seaham, besides the mansion, the plantations, and some property in the village, consisted of the Grange farm, 479 A. 2 R. 10 P., let at 400*l.* per annum; Seaham Field House farm, 188 A. 3 R. 11 P., let at 120*l.* a year; and Seaham Domain farm, 141 A. 2 R. 30 P., let at 160*l.* a year. This property, with that part of the estates in the parish of Dalton-le-Dale, noticed hereafter, were purchased by the late Marquis of Londonderry.

THE CHURCH.

THE church is a small building, consisting of a nave and chancel, a low square western tower, and a south entrance-porch. It exhibits traces of high antiquity; and the segment of a lofty circular arch, which divides the nave and chancel, seems to indicate that the building was originally of greater extent towards the north than at present. The east window consists of two round-headed lights, under an ornament of Saxon zigzag or nailhead; and the lights in the nave are narrow and round-headed. The font is a plain stone

a kinder, or a more amiable and agreeable being than Lady B—. I never had, nor can have, any reproach to make her while with me. Where there is blame, it belongs to me; and if I cannot redeem, I must bear it." As the first impressions of grief wore away, however, we find him, with unpardonable levity, introducing in his "Don Juan," as Miss Millpond, one who had been "more sinned against than sinning," and whose many estimable qualities had rendered her deservedly admired and respected by the few whom her unostentatious course of life permitted to appreciate them. An only daughter was the fruit of the marriage, "Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart." She was born in 1816, and is frequently mentioned in the correspondence of her father. Writing to Mr. Murray from Venice, February 2, 1818, Byron says, "I have a great love for little Ada, and I look forward to her as the pillar of my old age, should I ever reach that desolate period, which I hope not." Pisa, November 17, 1821, "I have to acknowledge the receipt of a lock of Ada's hair, which is soft and pretty, and nearly as dark as mine was at twelve." On the 8th of July, 1835, the poet's daughter was united to Lord King, subsequently (in 1838) created Earl of Lovelace; a connection by which the lineage of John Locke was identified with that of Byron. Three children were the issue of the marriage, viz., Byron-Noel, Viscount Ockham, born May 12, 1836; Ralph-Gordon-Noel, born July 2, 1839; and Anne-Isabella-Noel. After an illness of twelve months' duration, Lady Lovelace expired at the town residence of her husband, on the 29th November, 1852, and, like her illustrious father, before completing her 37th year. Much of the interest which attaches to the daughters of Milton and Shakspeare was felt in this distinguished lady, who, highly gifted, and endowed with a large share of her father's vivid temperament, delighted in intellectual as well as benevolent and kindly pursuits. Lady Byron, who still survives, has been a warm patroness of education.

basin, the rim ornamented with tracery. Over the south porch is a sun-dial, dated 1773, with the following quaint inscription:—

"The natural clock-work by the mighty ONE
Wound up at first and ever since has gone.
No pin drops out, its wheels and springs hold good.
It speaks its maker's praise, tho' once it stood;
But that was by the order of the workman's power,
And when it stands again it goes no more."

There was a chantry in Seaham church, dedicated to the Virgin; Richard Atkinson, chaplain in 1501. In the church-yard, near the south wall of the chancel, is a stone coffin of the usual form, with a ridged cover, on the ledge of which is inscribed, in Saxon characters, "*Hic jacet Richardus... .. Seaham*," supposed to refer to Richard de Overton, rector in 1293.*

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 3 contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1646 to 1812, and marriages from 1646 to 1753; No. 4, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Seaham vicarage; the Marchioness of Londonderry, patroness. King's Books, 5*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; Tenth, 10*s.* 0½*d.*; Archid. proc., 3*s.* 8*d.*; Episc. proc., 3*s.* 4*d.* Dedication to St. Mary.

RECTORS (the families of Hadham and Yeland, or Bowes, alternate patrons).—John de Yeland occurs 1279; Richard de Overton, 1293; Hugh de Karliolo occ. 7th April, 1334; Thomas de Hadham; Thomas de Hadham, 1364, p. m. Hadham; John de Hadham, 1381, p. m. Hadham; Thomas Stones, 1415; John Whitham, 1436, p. m. Stones; Richard Ledyerde occ. 3rd Jan., 1451; Thomas Langton, the last rector, resigned 1475.

VICARS.—Robert Chawmer, March 15, 1499; John Sedel, capellan, occ. 1501; Thomas Wright, 1545; † Thomas Esterbie, cl., Dec., 1575, p. m. Wright; John Esterbie, 1622, p. m. Esterbie; ‡ Henry Dobbins,

* In this cemetery was interred Joseph Blackett, shoemaker, an unfortunate votary of the muses. He was born in 1786, at Tunstall, in the north of Yorkshire, where his father was a day-labourer, burdened with a large family. He was apprenticed to his brother in London, who kept him at home on Sundays, to instruct him in reading and writing. For some years, his reading was confined to such works as Josephus, Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, Fox's Martyrs, and a few others; but having been prevailed upon to accompany an acquaintance to see Kemble play Richard the Third at Drury Lane, he was induced to turn his attention to Shakspeare and the poets, from the perusal of whose works his mind, naturally of an imaginative cast, became irresistibly attracted to poetical composition. His young wife dying of consumption, and his circumstances becoming embarrassed, he retired to Seaham, where Sir Ralph and Lady Milbanke, interested by his uncommon talents and engaging manners, kindly and liberally supplied him with every comfort and convenience in their power; and their amiable daughter also paid him much attention. Feeling, however, that the malady with which he was afflicted was mortal, he was visited by the Rev. Richard Wallis, vicar of Seaham, to whom, on the day before his death, he said with difficulty, "Miss Milbanke and you will fix upon a spot, a romantic one, for me to lie in; and the management of the rest I leave to Lady

A.M., Oct. 15, 1661; Arthur Noel, A.B., March 17, 1668; Alexander Clarke, 1692, p. m. Noel; Henry Ireland, A.M., 1697, p. m. Clarke; John Robinson, A.M., Sept. 14, 1741, p. m. Ireland; John Rotheram, A.M. (rector of Houghton-le-Spring), 1778, p. m. Robinson; Richard Wallis, A.M. (curate of South Shields), 1783, p. m. Rotheram; Oswald John Craswell, Sept., 1827, p. m. Wallis; Joseph Lambert, A.M., p. m. Craswell; R. H. Baxter, 1850, p. m. Lambert.

At the general array of the clergy on Gilesgate Moor, the rector of Seaham furnished one hobelar and one archer. The families of Hadham and Yeland held the presentation to the living till 1475, when the rectory was annexed to the abbey of Coverham, Yorkshire. Richard Chawmer was appointed chaplain by Bishop Sherwood. Queen Elizabeth presented in 1575. The patronage was afterwards successively vested in the families of Hickes, Noel, and Robinson, and subsequently in A. J. C. Baker, Esq. It was held by the late Marquis of Londonderry till his death in 1854. The glebe consists of 172 A. 10 P. The parsonage house stands to the east of the church, on the northern bank of the dene. The vicarage is endowed with the rectorial tithes. The value of the living is 686*l.* per annum, subject to permanent payments amounting to 22*l.*

CHARITIES.

Charities of Martin and Brice.—In 1696, William Martin bequeathed 5*l.* to the poor; and Thomas Brice, in 1762, bequeathed a like sum for the same purpose, both of which were vested in the overseers. The sum of 10*l.* has been for some time in the hands of successive vicars, who distribute 10*s.* annually as interest amongst the labouring poor.

Milbanke and you." He died August 23, 1810. About a year and a half before, he was assisted by Mr. Pratt, author of "Sympathy," in putting forth a volume of poems, the whole edition of which was circulated by private patronage. After his decease, a second edition was published for the benefit of his orphan child. Many of these productions are characterised by native and vigorous talent.

† "The personal answer of Thomas Wright, clerk, to articles against him.

"Thomas Wright, vicar of the parish church of Seaham, aged 79 years.

"He saith that at the tyme articulate he, this examine, being in the Consistory of Durham, swore once by God, and another tyme by Sanct John.

"He saith that yt ys trewe that this examine is cauld to the function and office of preist, and he trustith gyvith good example to all his parishioners, denying that he is any common swerer or blasphemour.—THOMAS WRIGHT."

‡ In 1675, Anne, widow of Mr. John Esterbie, had a certificate of her husband's loyalty and sufferings, viz., "that he was imprisoned, sequestered, and deprived of all he had by the late rebellion;" and that she said "Anne and her children are become poore and fitt objects of publick or private charity."

Seaton Colliery, near the turnpike road between Sunderland and Stockton, was sunk a few years ago, and is now worked by the Earl of Durham and the Hetton Coal Company. *Seaham Colliery*, in close proximity, was commenced by the late Marquis of Londonderry. In May, 1846, the sinkers succeeded in getting through the sand, at a depth of 76 fathoms from the surface, and reached a thin seam of coal. On January 22, 1854, a seam of coal was cut, intersecting a band of excellent fire-clay. The depth is above 240 fathoms; and the seams worked are the main and five-quarter. The pit will work the whole of the coal under the manors of Seaham and Dawdon, together with some adjoining royalties, supposed to contain 3,000 acres, and calculated to return 14,520,000 tons of coal. Electric wires are extended to this, as well as to all the other collieries belonging to the Marchioness of Londonderry. Extensive rows of pit houses, with kitchen gardens attached, have been erected in various directions around the two collieries, and near the junction of the Seaham Harbour road with the main turnpike.

NEW CHURCH.—A church, principally for the accommodation of the population at Seaham colliery, is now being erected at the sole cost of the Marchioness of Londonderry, who will also provide the endowment. The foundation stone was laid by her ladyship on the 13th of August, 1855; and the building is designed to be a memorial to the late marquis. It is situated on the north side of the Seaham Harbour road. The designs are by Mr. P. C. Hardwick, of London; and the church will consist of nave, north aisle, and chancel, in the early English style. The aisle is formed by four pointed arches, supported by octagonal pillars. A lofty pointed arch is over the chancel. The nave is lighted on the south by three narrow pointed windows, and the aisle by low double lights on the north, and an arched window on the west, in two compartments. The east window of the chancel, and that at the west end of the nave, consist each of five lights,

beautifully decorated. The roof will be of lofty pitch. The entrance is on the south; and the church will contain accommodation for between 400 and 500 persons.

SEATON AND SLINGLEY.

THIS township, which forms the western portion of the parish, contains 1,373 acres, on which are 38 inhabited houses. Its population, at the six decennial returns, was stated at 96, 126, 95, 134, 175, and 200; 105 of the latter number being males and 95 females. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 2,154*l.* 5*s.*

The Durham and Sunderland branch of the North-eastern Railway has an extent of 1 M. 6 F., and an area of 21 A. in this township. Its contributions to the local rates in 1851 and 1852 were 16*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* and 19*l.* 8*s.* 9½*d.*; the gross amounts collected in those years being 68*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* and 79*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

Seaton is a pleasant little village, situated on an eminence, about 1½ miles west of Seaham, and 6 miles south-by-west of Sunderland. It contains a public house. The old mansion of the Middletons is of the date of the 17th century, with projecting gables and mullioned windows: it stands on the summit of the hill, surrounded by a few lofty fir trees.

The moiety of the Hadhams' estate in Seaton passed, in 1501, to the Blakistons, in which family it continued till 1635. A younger branch of the Middletons of Newton Hall held lands about the same time. An estate here descended from the Wilsons to the Rev. Wilson Bewick, D.D., of Cassop. The present proprietors are, John Gregson, Esq., Mrs. Bond, Mrs. W. Brough, and others.

Slingley, anciently *Slinglawe*, is a hill or law to the south-west of Seaton, and was successively in possession of the Swinburnes, Widdringtons, Collingwoods, and Dales. Some property here now belongs to Miss M. Carr, representative of the Dales of Ryhope and Slingley.

PARISH OF DALTON-LE-DALE.

THE parish of Dalton-le-Dale originally consisted of the townships of Dalton-le-Dale, East Murton or Murton-in-the-Whins, Cold-Hesleden, and Dalden or Dawdon. Its boundaries were, Seaham on the north, Houghton-le-Spring on the west, Easington on the south, and the sea on the east. On August 23, 1843, the township of Dalden, being the north-east portion of the parish, was formed into a separate chapelry, under the name of Seaham Harbour.

DALTON-LE-DALE.

THIS township contains an area of 797 acres, and 18 inhabited houses. In 1801, its population was 40; in 1811, 52; in 1821, 49; in 1831, 73; in 1841, 88; and in 1851, 83, of whom 43 were males and 40 females. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 532*l.* 10*s.*

The account of Dalton-le-Dale parish with Easington Union, for the year ended Lady-day, 1855, was as follows:—

RECEIPTS.		£.	s.
Poor-rates:—Dalton, 41 <i>l.</i> ; Cold-Hesleden, 43 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Murton, 174 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> .*		259	8
In aid of poor-rate:—Dalton, 13 <i>s.</i> ; Cold-Hesleden, 9 <i>s.</i> ; Murton, 2 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>		3	15
		£263	3
EXPENDITURE.			
In-maintenance:—Dalton, 18 <i>s.</i> ; Cold-Hesleden, 12 <i>s.</i> ; Murton, 9 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>		11	6
Out-relief:—Dalton, 20 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> ; Cold-Hesleden, 7 <i>l.</i> ; Murton, 58 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>		85	10
Workhouse loans repaid, &c.:—Dalton, 2 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> ; Cold-Hesleden, 1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> ; Murton, 6 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>		10	15
Salaries and rations of officers:—Dalton, 3 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> ; Cold-Hesleden, 2 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ; Murton, 8 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>		13	9
Other expenses:—Dalton, 2 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; Cold-Hesleden, 1 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> ; Murton, 6 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>		10	2
Total expenses connected with relief		131	2
Costs of law proceedings:—Murton		1	13
Constables' expenses before justices:—Dalton, 1 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; Cold-Hesleden, 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> ; Murton, 6 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>		9	6
Vaccination:—Dalton, 5 <i>s.</i> ; Cold-Hesleden, 4 <i>s.</i> ; Murton, 3 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>		3	18
Registration fees to clergymen:—Dalton, 17 <i>s.</i> ; Cold-Hesleden, 8 <i>s.</i> ; Murton, 4 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>		5	14
County-rates, &c.:—Dalton, 8 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; Cold-Hesleden, 21 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> ; Murton, 52 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>		81	19
Parliamentary registration:—Dalton, 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> ; Cold-Hesleden, 1 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> ; Murton, 13 <i>s.</i>		3	4
For other purposes:—Dalton, 3 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> ; Cold-Hesleden, 8 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; Murton, 8 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>		20	11
		£257	7

The extent of the North-eastern Railway in this township is 1 F. 143 Y., and its area 1 A. 2 R. 24 P. It

* In 1831, the poor-rates collected in East Murton amounted to 12*l.* 8*s.*

contributed 7*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* to the local rates in 1851, and 15*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* in 1852; the gross amounts collected in those years being 35*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* and 61*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

The little village of Dalton is about a mile from the sea, and 6½ miles from Sunderland, on the road between that place and Stockton. The houses are scattered along the side of a small brook, which runs through a very deep, narrow, and romantic valley. It contains a public house and the shops of a blacksmith and a cartwright.

King Athelstan included Dalton in his grant to the shrine of St. Cuthbert; and Bishop Richard de Marisco afterwards gave the church to the convent at Durham. The boundaries between the possessions of the convent and those of the lords of Dalden and Seham were fixed, by a solemn composition, in 1155. The lands of the convent, after the Dissolution, were restored to the cathedral; and the whole of the township is still held by lease under the dean and chapter.

THE CHURCH.

DALTON-LE-DALE church consists of nave and chancel, without aisles or tower, and contains accommodation for 217 persons. "It is," says Billings, "of late Norman origin; but, in the very earliest stage of its construction, the style of architecture changed, and, excepting an ornamented circular-headed doorway on its north side (now walled up), and the circular chancel arch (without ornament), the whole building is of the succeeding style, with single lancet windows, shewing a trefoil head on their broad internal splays, the same as at Lanchester. Like that church, Dalton has three lancets at the east end.

"Breast high, on the north wall of the nave, near the west end, is a series of raised stone numbers, those indicating VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. being distinctly visible. They formed part of an internal sun-dial, the time having been marked by the rays of the sun passing through particular windows or apertures.

"Covering the doorway on the south side is a porch of late decorated construction (about 1450). It is simply and effectively ornamented by shields enclosed in octofoils, and between these are the remains of a niche."

A beautiful recumbent effigy, in complete armour, rests on an altar-tomb within a recess in the north wall of the chancel: the surbase of the tomb is ornamented with blank shields within quatrefoils, and the surcoat of the figure is worked with the arms of Bowes. Adjoining to this, on the east, is a plain altar-tomb of black marble, without effigy or inscription; and still nearer to the altar, on a slab a little elevated above the floor, a mutilated female figure, above which a brass plate has been removed from the wall. The burial-place of the Boweses and Collingwoods is in a vault at the foot of the tombs.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 3 contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1653 to 1812, and marriages from 1653 to 1753; No. 4, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Dalton-le-Dale is a discharged living in the deanery of Easington; the prior and convent patrons till the Dissolution; since, the dean and chapter. Tenths, 12s. 0 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.; Episc. proc., 4s. Dedication to St. Andrew.

VICARS.—Gilbert de Bellingham occurs 1180; Ingelram occ. 1273; Robert de Herrington occ. 1337; Wm. de Norton, 1347, p. m. Herrington; Rich. de Wolveston occ. 1373; Thos. Crokey, 1405; Rich. Knapton, occ. 1421; Roger Moresby, 1425, p. m. Knapton; Thomas March, 1438, p. res. Moresby; Richard Rasch, 1445, p. res. March; Wm. Acliff, 1464, p. res. Rasch; Wm. Nicholl occ. 1477; John Ledell occ. 1485; Thos. Fell, 1486; Robt. Forrest, 1526, p. m. Fell; Anth. Fawell, 1530, p. res. Forrest; Edw. Bailes, 1560, p. m. Fawell; Fran. Trollop, 1562, p. res. Bailes (after rector of Sockburn); Rich. Forster, chaplain, 1564, p. res. Trollop; Samp. King, cl., p. m. Forster; Rich. Clement, 1605; Matt. Cowper, A.M., 1621, p. m. Clement; Samuel Bolton, A.M., 1662, p. res. Cowper; Thos. Sharp, cl., 1665, p. res. Bolton (he rebuilt the vicarage); Peter Wilson, A.M., 1715, p. m. Sharpe; Edw. Hearne, A.B., 1732, p. m. Wilson; Wm. Dunne, A.M., 1740, p. m. Hearne (curate of Easington); Thos. Drake, A.M., 1761, p. m. Dunne (rector of St. Mary-le-Bow); Nich. Hornsby, A.M., 1774, p. res. Drake; Jos. Watkins, A.M., 1775, p. res. Hornsby (vicar of Merrington, and afterwards of Norham); John Prynne Parkes Pexell, p. res. Watkins; James Fothergill, A.M., 1783; William Smoult Temple, A.M.; J. H. Brown, 1832, p. res. Temple.

In 1273, the prior and convent endowed the vicarage with the small tithes and offerings of the parish. In 1337, the vicar, in consequence of the ravages of the Scots, received an augmentation from the prior and convent. Dalton church, in 1363, paid 3s. 4d. for *smoke-pennies*, towards the support of the structure of Durham cathedral. The corn-tithes of the parish belong to the dean and chapter, who have endowed

the living with the tithes of Cold-Hesleden, 40l.; those of North Sherburn, 100l.; and with land in Dalton-le-Dale, 1l. 10s.; annual value, 141l. 10s.; fee-simple, 4,245l. The glebe-house was described in 1835 as unfit for residence; but a good parsonage has since been erected. At the period just named, the gross annual income of the living was returned at 215l., subject to permanent payments amounting to 14l. The net sum, 201l., is still the value of the living.

CHARITIES.

THE township of Cold-Hesleden is entitled to 10-159th parts, and East Murton to 5-159th parts of the rent of Longstock farm, Hampshire, under the will of Henry Smith (see p. 161). The sums received amount to above 33l. and 16l. 10s. respectively, and are disposed of by the parish officers and principal inhabitants amongst their respective poor, chiefly in provisions and clothing.

COLD-HESLEDEN, OR HESLETON.

THIS township, which is to the south of Dalton, comprises an area of 1,031 acres, of which 38 acres are covered with tidal water. Its population, at the decennial periods of return, was 48, 31, 55, 112, 83, and 117; 62 of the latter number being males and 55 females. There were 19 inhabited houses in 1851. In 1853, the property was assessed to the county-rate at 1,204l. 14s. 2d.

The township contains five farms. The estate pays a modus to the vicar of Dalton, in lieu of small tithes, viz., 2l. 17s. 4d. on May 30, and 1l. 8s. 8d. on October 10; and the tenants lead the vicar eight cart-loads of coals one summer, and nine the next, alternately, the vicar paying for them at the pit. The corn-tithes belong to the second stall of Durham cathedral.

Cold-Hesleden, after being for some time the property of the Lumleys, was sold in 1780, by Richard, Earl of Scarborough, together with a free rent of 21l. 6s. 8d., and 8s., or eight fat hens, issuing out of eight farms in Murton-in-the-Whins, to William Gibson, of Newcastle, for 10,750l. On January 13, 1803, the representatives under the will of Mr. Gibson conveyed the manor and estate, for 12,000l., to Richard Pemberton, Esq., of Barnes.

MURTON-IN-THE-WHINS, OR EAST MURTON.

THE township of Murton-in-the-Whins, which is situated to the south-west of Dalton, contains 1,466

acres. Its population, in 1801, was 75; in 1811, 71; in 1821, 72; in 1831, 96; in 1841, in consequence of the sinking of the colliery, it had increased to 521; and in 1851, it was 1,387, of whom 745 were males and 633 females. In 1841, there were 89 inhabited houses; and in 1851, 235 inhabited and 1 uninhabited. The annual value of property, which in 1829 was 753*l.*, was assessed for the county-rate in 1853 at 3,123*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The Durham and Sunderland branch of the North-eastern Railway passes over an extent of 1 M. 6 F. in this township, and covers an area of 21 A. It contributed 37*l.* 10*s.* to the local rates in 1851, and 29*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* in 1852. The gross amounts collected in those years were 215*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* and 171*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

There are five farmsteads in the township: it pays a modus to the vicar of Dalton of 4*l.* 17*s.* on May 30, and 2*l.* 13*s.* on October 10, in lieu of small tithes. The village is chiefly occupied by persons employed at the colliery, and contains chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

From an early period, this manor was held by the family of Lumley. About 1566, John Lord Lumley, in consideration of 341*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, alienated the whole to his tenants, in eight portions, reserving the free rent, &c., noticed above. Two of those portions were united, in 1645, in Edward Shipperdson, and have descended lineally to Edward Shipperdson, Esq., of Pitlington Hallgarth. John Gregson, Esq., also holds lands in the township. About 3 acres, belonging to the church of Durham, are supposed to have originated in the gift of one acre in *Birflatt*, by Cendune, the son of Walter de Morton, to the monks.

Murton Colliery.—The winning of this colliery was one of the most arduous and expensive undertakings of the kind upon record. The South Hetton Company, having added considerably to their tract of coal under lease, determined on increasing their powers of working; and the ground was broken for the first shaft at Murton on the 19th February, 1838. Two months afterwards, another shaft was begun, and the two were carried on simultaneously; each pit being 14 feet in diameter. Little water was met with till a depth of 32 fathoms was reached, when the sand-

feeders were encountered, which were successively tubbed off, thus freeing the shafts from water. On the 26th June, 1839, however, the sand-feeders burst away from the bottom of the shaft, throwing up, with gigantic force, four feet of strong limestone which intervened between the bottom of the shaft and the top of the sand. With such violence did this eruption take place, that before the capstans could heave up the pumps from the bottom, they were all choked, and upwards of 10 feet of sand deposited in the pit. Additional engine-power was now applied at both shafts, and 4,678 gallons per minute were drawn to bank for some time, without making any sensible impression upon the feeders. A third shaft was therefore commenced, and in six months reached the depth of 73 fathoms, when two pumping-engines, and two winding-engines, constructed also to pump, were placed upon it. The total amount of engine-power employed was, three pumping-engines of 350 horse power each, the two winding-engines of 130 horse power each, one of 100 horse power, two winding-engines of 25 horse power each for drawing stones, and another of 18 horse power, being 1,478 horse power in all. To maintain these, 34 boilers were requisite, and 27 columns of pipes, 18 of which were of 19½ inches, and 9 of 16 inches diameter. Notwithstanding the obstruction caused by the sand mixing with the water, which frequently wore out the buckets in two or three hours time,* 10,000 gallons were drawn per minute; and the shafts were at length all completed through this formidable quicksand. The whole of the feeders were stopped back by metal tubbing, the shafts rendered dry, and the two original shafts sunk to the several seams of coal usually found in the district, 23 in number, five of which are of workable thickness. The main coal is 6 feet 2 inches; the low main, 4 feet 7 inches; and the Hutton seam, 5 feet. The last mentioned bed, at the depth of 248 fathoms, was sunk to on the 5th of April, 1843.

On August 15, 1848, an explosion occurred at this colliery, by which, and the after-damp, ten men and four boys were killed. The remainder of the persons in the pit, 62 in number, escaped the after-damp by following a circuitous route to the shaft.

* It was stated in the local papers of the day, that the leather buckets alone cost 11*l.* 5*s.* hour by hour, and three tan-yards had to supply the requisite quantity of leather; 100 tons of coal were re-

quired day by day to feed the furnaces; and the water which flowed from the ceaseless working of the pumps and buckets formed a stream and created a channel where water had never run before.

CHAPELRY DISTRICT OF SEAHAM HARBOUR.

THE chapelry district of Seaham Harbour was formed by order in council, August 23, 1843, and gazetted on the 7th of November following, wherein it is thus described:—"Boundaries—The chapelry district of Seaham Harbour is to consist of the township of Dawdon, and is bounded on the north and north-west by the parish of Seaham, on the west and south by the townships of Dalton-le-Dale and Hasleton, in the parish of Dalton-le-Dale, and on the east by the German Sea."

THE township of Dalden, or Dawdon, contains 987 acres, of which 157 acres are covered by tidal water. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 22: in 1811, 27; in 1821, 35; in 1831, in consequence of the formation of Seaham Harbour, 1,022; in 1841, 2,017; and in 1851, 3,538, of whom 1,750 were males and 1,788 females. On the night of March 30, 1851, when the enumeration was made, 317 persons were on board vessels in the harbour. In 1821, there were only 3 houses in the township; in 1841, there were 402 inhabited, 30 uninhabited, and 10 building; and in 1851, 586 inhabited, 8 uninhabited, and 6 building. In 1823, the annual value of property in the township was estimated at 668*l.*: in 1853, it was assessed to the county-rate at 7,825*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

In 1831, the amount collected for poor-rates in Dawdon township was 33*l.* 13*s.* In the year ended Lady-day, 1855, the account of the township with Easington Union was as follows:—The income from poor-rate was 520*l.* 18*s.*; in aid of poor-rate, 6*l.* 18*s.*; total, 527*l.* 16*s.* Expenditure for in-maintenance, 27*l.* 9*s.*; out-relief, 208*l.* 18*s.*; workhouse loans repaid, 17*l.* 1*s.*; salaries and rations of officers, 21*l.* 7*s.*; other expenses, 17*l.* 10*s.*; total connected with relief, 292*l.* 5*s.* Law expenses, 10*s.*; constables' expenses before justices, 3*l.* 5*s.*; vaccination, 16*l.* 9*s.*; registration fees to clergymen, 16*l.*; county-rate, 130*l.* 8*s.*; parliamentary registration, 3*l.* 3*s.*; for all other purposes, 41*l.*; total expenditure, 503*l.*

The parochial register states that "Dalden was separated from Dalton-le-Dale, by the appointment of a constable, in 1744; against which separation Richard Mascall and other inhabitants of Dalton entered a protest." The remains of *Dalden Tower* and its adjoining manor-house stand near the sea, in the depth of the dale. The former was a small Border fortress, merely consisting of a square keep-tower and walled court for the protection of cattle. It formerly had a

chapel or oratory, which, in 1325, Sir Jordan de Dalden was licensed to establish; one condition of the grant being that no injury should be caused thereby to the parish church of St. Andrew. The adjoining manor-house, now in ruins, is a building of the reign of James I.

The baronial family of Escolland held Dalden Tower soon after the Conquest, and appear to have assumed the local name. By the marriage of Matilda, daughter of Robert de Dalden, with Sir William Bowes, Knt., this manor, with other property, passed to the Bowes family, with whom Dalden Tower continued a favourite seat for centuries. It passed, on the death of Sir George Bowes, in 1556, to two of his daughters, of whom Elizabeth married John Blakiston of Blakiston, and Dorothy married Sir Cuthbert Collingwood of Eslington. In 1618, the estate was united, by purchase, in the family of Collingwood, who sold it, about 60 years afterwards, to Sir Mark Milbanke, Bart., of Halnaby, in whose family it descended to the late Sir Ralph Noel, Bart., of Seaham. It was purchased, with the other Seaham estates, by the late Marquis of Londonderry. The property was described at the time as consisting of the Mill House farm, 155 A. 1 R. 30 P., let for 60*l.* per annum; Carr House farm, 198 A. 3 R. 5 P., and Dalden Hall farm, 261 A. 0 R. 39 P., let together at 255*l.*; Dalden Field Houses, 670 A. 1 R. 31 P., let at 525*l.*; and a public house, with 9 A. 0 R. 23 P., let at 15*l.* The whole of the lands are exempt from tithes on payment of two yearly moduses of 2*l.* and 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* to the vicar of Dalton-le-Dale, and of 2*l.* a year (prescript rent) to the prebendary of the seventh stall of Durham cathedral.

SEAHAM HARBOUR.

THE subject of constructing a port for the shipment of coals on the coast of Dalden presented itself to the mind of the late Sir Ralph Noel, who, in 1820,

instructed William Chapman, Esq., C.E., to prepare a plan for that purpose, in which certain of the inlets on the coast might be extended, and piers erected on the rocks without for their shelter. This plan attracted the attention of the Marquis of Londonderry, after his purchase of the estates; and he directed Mr. Chapman to prepare a more extensive one. The formation of such a harbour was essential to the development of the collieries belonging to the marquis, because, at that period, the port of Sunderland was too small to afford accommodation for the shipment of their produce. The design was also warmly forwarded by the late John Buddle, Esq., manager of the collieries.

The site selected for the works was a range of bleak and barren rocks, facing the sea, and with a most unattractive landscape on their summit. Huge fragments of isolated rock projected into the sea. Operations, however, were speedily commenced, and were carried on with remarkable spirit and industry. The coves or inlets having been sheltered, their enlargement was proceeded with in September, 1828. The limestone rock dug out from them was converted into lime, and used for the filling of the piers, and the formation of a foreshore on the north, which is defended by a sloping pavement and a parapet. The south quay and jetties were also formed, leaving a passage, 32 feet wide, into what was afterwards called the *Inner Harbour*, closed by a falling gate, which retained the water within a few feet of the level of neap tides, and secured from the force of easterly seas by a line of booms.

The foundation stone of the north pier, forming the *Outer Harbour*, was laid November 28, 1828. The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, accompanied by Lord Ravensworth and family, the Brandling family, Sir H. Browne, Sir C. Sharp, and other friends, having arrived on the spot, were let down in a splendid railway carriage to that part of the harbour where the stone was suspended, ready for its final position. The marquis then alighted; and Mr. Buddle, holding in his hand a superb silver trowel, addressed the noble marquis on the magnitude and importance of the undertaking, and the benefits which would result to humanity from the opening of a place of refuge to vessels in distress upon this hitherto inhospitable coast. Mr. Buddle having presented the trowel to his lordship, Sir C. Sharp presented a flag to the Marchioness of Londonderry, inscribed with the armorial bearings of the family, encircled with the motto of "Success to Seaham Harbour." W. Chap-

man, Esq., the engineer, on handing to the Marquis of Londonderry the plan of the harbour, took occasion to deliver a few observations on the forwardness of the work so recently commenced, and on the future extent of its utility.

The marquis and marchioness, with their friends, now proceeded to the spot where the foundation stone of the first house of Seaham town was to be laid by Viscount Seaham, who had not then attained his eighth year. The marquis and marchioness, and the young viscount, here descended from the carriage, and were received by John Dobson, Esq., of Newcastle, architect, who presented a plan of the intended town to Lord Seaham, and in briefly addressing the young nobleman, said he had the honour of presenting the trowel for the purpose of his lordship laying the foundation stone of the intended town, the magnitude and prosperity of which would, in a great degree, depend on the success of the harbour; but the liberality and enterprise of his illustrious father would not be wanting in giving every possible encouragement in promoting its prosperity; and when the great wealth and influence possessed in the county by his talented and accomplished mother, the marchioness, should be taken into consideration, there could be no doubt but that every means would be adopted to give importance to the town, whilst the social condition and comfort of its inhabitants would be duly and carefully attended to. The trowel was of silver, with a handle of limestone of a very fine description, with which the Seaham estate abounds. The inscription on the plate placed in the foundation stone was as follows:—

"George Henry Robert Charles Vane, Viscount Seaham, laid the foundation stone of the first house of Seaham town, Nov. 28, 1828.—John Dobson, Esq., architect."

Mr. Mackreth, artist, was requested by the Marquis of Londonderry to make the proceedings of the day the subject of one of a series of pictures, then painting for his lordship as an illustration of this great undertaking. The painting is now at Seaham Hall, and consists of admirable portraits of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Lord Seaham, Sir Cuthbert Sharp, W. Chapman, Esq., C.E., and John Dobson, Esq., architect, arranged and grouped with admirable artistic effect.

The Inner Harbour having been sufficiently advanced, the railway made passable, and gears constructed for two loading berths, the "Lord Seaham," a new ship of 14 keels burthen, received her loading on the 25th of July, 1831, and was towed to sea by

two steamers. Further excavations of limestone on the north and west were continued with rapidity, until the whole designed extent of this part of the work, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was cleared out, and brought down to a level with the bottom of the harbour. The depth of water is never less than 7 feet at low water, so that loaded vessels are so far water-borne; and the bottom is either a hard clay or strong marle, on which the general run of coal-vessels may lie in safety. The drops extend along the north and south sides of the harbour, with a narrow quay beneath them to afford access to the shipping. The coal-waggons descend from the banks above to the drops by means of inclined planes. The western extremity of the harbour is a perpendicular cliff, the summit of which is on a level with the ships' topgallant-masts, and from which the view into the abyss beneath is very striking.

The Outer Harbour is formed by piers. The north pier extends as far into the sea, in a south-south-east direction, as consistent with safety; after which, forming a right angle, it runs south-south-west, thus inclosing a square area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This pier is sheltered, on the north and north-east, in which direction the most heavy swells occur, by large rocks. The foundation of the east pier, which runs parallel to the coast, is principally upon a rock of considerable height. These erections were designed, not only to protect the coves and their enlargements, but also all the future extent of harbour, as its construction might become necessary. The height of the breakwaters is 6 feet above ordinary spring tides; and each of their transverse lines has two cross walls, or facings, at 40 feet asunder, to admit of an opening being made through it, whenever an additional harbour to the south may be formed, which may extend as far as the ridge of rocks runs parallel to the shore, or further if expedient. The first division of the South Harbour was designed to contain 7 acres, the second $4\frac{1}{2}$, and the third 7; the whole being calculated to contain from 200 to 300 vessels.

The extension of the harbour to the south was originally considered the principal object; and this has been, to a considerable extent, accomplished. In the north and the middle docks there are ten drops for loading vessels. The south, or dry dock, contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and there is a ship-building yard at its southern extremity. The cliffs above the docks, to the south of the Inner Harbour, are occupied by the machinery used in transmitting the coal-waggons down to the drops and drawing up the empty ones;

besides numerous offices, workshops, timber-yards, and other edifices, most of which are of wood. Several intersecting railways pass amongst these buildings, for the conveyance of lime, timber, and other merchandise. A wooden erection, used as a coast-guard station, overlooks the harbour.

Two projects for enlarging the harbour are now under discussion. It has been suggested that this can be more economically effected towards the north than the south; and it will depend on the opinions and advice of practical engineers as to which course shall be adopted.

The harbour regulations provide against casting ballast at sea, except to the southward, and in more than 10 fathoms water. Precautions are laid down for the prevention of accidents by fire amongst the shipping in the harbour; and rules are given for the regulation of turns. The light and harbour dues, for vessels of 50 tons and under, are 3*s.* 6*d.*, with $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* additional for every ton above 50. For mooring vessels of eight keels and under in the docks, 5*s.*; with 4*d.* for each additional keel above eight. Ballast is taken out at 1*s.* per ton. Night watch, for ships of eight keels and under, 6*d.*; above eight keels, 1*s.* Cooking, six keels and under, 1*s.*; above six keels, 1*s.* 6*d.* Fresh water, eight keels and under, 6*d.*; above eight keels, 1*s.* Pier rope, six keels and under, 9*d.*; above six keels, 1*s.* Steam-boat towage, seven keels and under, 7*s.*, and 1*s.* extra for each additional keel. Weighing anchors in Seaham Roads (within the limits of old Seaham vicarage and Noses Point), 2*l.* 10*s.* Trimming, except in cases of extra labour, 3*s.* 6*d.* per keel.

A light-house stands on the promontory on the north side of the harbour. A black tide flag is hoisted by day at the time for vessels taking the harbour: at night, a bright red light is shewn on the south pier as tide signal. A blue pennant above the black flag shews that vessels drawing six feet water or under may enter the harbour. A blue pennant above a black ball:—"Keep to windward until tide time. Pilots and steam-boats will go off if practicable." A blue pennant below a black ball:—"Use your own discretion to lay off or go to another port. You must not attempt the harbour." Black ball:—"The harbour cannot be attempted. You had better make a port before dark." Blue lights are burnt in the night time, when the harbour cannot be attempted.

Seaham Harbour having been constructed by the late Marquis of Londonderry, and being the private

property of his representatives, dues are leviable only on those using the property. The Tyne Harbour Light dues, levied in this Harbour by the Trinity House, Newcastle, amounted in 1852 to 256*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The Holy Island buoys, &c., levied in the same year, amounted to 25*l.* 8*s.*

So readily were the facilities afforded by Seaham Harbour appreciated, that between its opening on July 25, 1831, and the 10th of March following, 501 vessels, with a tonnage of 84,659, and employing 3,192 seamen, were loaded with coals to the amount of 40,119 chaldrons; and 118 ships received 4,275 chaldrons of lime, of 36 Winchester bushels. Since that period, the coal trade, though occasionally fluctuating as at other places, has generally continued to increase. The following is a statement of the shipments of coal from Seaham Harbour during the year 1854:—

	OVER-SEA.			COASTWISE.		
	British ships.	Foreign.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	
January ..	1 ..	3 ..	395 ..	— ..	29,623 ..	
February ..	8 ..	11 ..	1,489 ..	— ..	28,152 ..	
March ..	26 ..	23 ..	8,302 ..	— ..	55,056 ..	
April ..	19 ..	27 ..	6,934 ..	239 ..	49,927 ..	
May ..	30 ..	48 ..	10,721 ..	414 ..	72,000 ..	
June ..	23 ..	35 ..	8,685 ..	328 ..	58,019 ..	
July ..	10 ..	17 ..	6,482 ..	415 ..	69,528 ..	
August ..	17 ..	39 ..	6,662 ..	411 ..	73,356 ..	
Sept. ..	12 ..	28 ..	4,897 ..	461 ..	76,887 ..	
October ..	6 ..	14 ..	2,372 ..	355 ..	63,170 ..	
November ..	9 ..	5 ..	2,162 ..	287 ..	51,944 ..	
December ..	6 ..	3 ..	1,246 ..	228 ..	43,948 ..	

During the year 1855, there were shipped coastwise 598,884 tons of coals in 3,497 vessels. The over-sea trade employed 420 vessels, carrying 70,269 tons of coal; value, 18,494*l.* The duties received on imports during the year amounted to 900*l.*

THE TOWN.

THE plan of the town, furnished by John Dobson, Esq., of Newcastle, comprised a crescent immediately in front of the harbour, with a terrace at each extremity; the whole extending nearly a mile along the heights of the coast, from *Liddell's Houses* on the south, to Dalton Dene on the north, thus forming a striking and picturesque object when viewed from the sea. The ground for building sites was let on leases for 99 years, at an annual rent of 3*l.* 3*s.* for each site of 21 feet front. The houses were to be three stories high, and built uniformly according to a prescribed plan, with a flagged footpath and a Macadamized road in front. Streets of cottages were to diverge to the north-west, west, and south-west, by

which direct communication would be afforded, by railway, from the collieries in the interior of the county with the harbour.

The *North Terrace* was speedily completed according to the plan. It consists of a range of good houses and shops; and the space between it and the sea is enclosed with a light railing, for the preservation of the herbage. Another row of neat dwellings, in the Elizabethan style, has been erected on the north side of this enclosure, and fronts the south. *Tempest Place* diverges to the west from the northern extremity of the North Terrace, and contains several handsome public buildings and private houses. It is continued by a road connecting the town of Seaham Harbour with the Sunderland and Stockton turnpike, and which was formed by the late Marquis of Londonderry, and opened November 9, 1829. The railway from the collieries enters the town from the north-west, and passes to the harbour by the southern extremity of the North Terrace. It is bordered on each side by houses and shops. Instead of the proposed central crescent, a straight line of houses has been erected, from the south end of which *Church Street* passes to the west; and other rows of houses occupy the site of the proposed South Terrace. Behind those front lines of building there are several parallel and cross streets and lanes, wholly or partially completed.

THE CHURCH.

THE church was opened on the 7th of June, 1840, and is dedicated to St. John. It is situated to the west of the town, and is a neat Gothic structure, consisting of nave and chancel, without side aisles. The western tower is square, embattled at the top, with corner spirets, and containing a clock, with dials towards the east and north. The exterior walls of the church are supported by buttresses, and the windows are surmounted by square labels. There are three windows on each side of the nave, and a double light towards the east: they are filled with stained glass, containing medallions of the arms of various families connected with the Tempests, Vanes, and Stewarts. The east window of the chancel is a triple light, filled with stained glass, the upper part of which contains three figures of the Saviour, and the lower compartment bears the royal arms in the centre, and those of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry on the right and left. The interior walls and ceiling of the building are plain. The entrance to the chancel is beneath a plain circular arch, without pilasters. The pews in the nave and the benches in the chancel are nearly without ornament. A

western gallery extends across the width of the church, and contains a barrel organ; but a subscription for the purchase of a finger organ is now nearly completed. The font is an unadorned circular basin. All the books required for Divine service were presented by the Marchioness of Londonderry. Above the chancel arch is a tablet with the following inscription:—

"This church was erected in the year 1840. It contains 400 sittings, and in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of Churches and Chapels, 200 of that number are hereby declared free and unappropriated for ever.—J. H. Brown, vicar."

The cemetery is extensive, and is enclosed by a low stone wall.* By the order constituting the district, it is directed "that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized and performed in the said chapel; and that the fees arising therefrom should, from and after the first avoidance of the parish church, be received by and belong to the minister of the chapel." A bazaar, under the patronage of the late dowager Queen Adelaide, and conducted by the Marchioness of Londonderry and other distinguished ladies, was held at Sunderland on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, 1841, for the purpose of liquidating the debt on Seaham Harbour church, when the sum of 1,200*l.* was realized.

The patronage of the living was originally vested in the late Marquis of Londonderry; and the Rev. Angus Bethune, A.M., is the incumbent. The living was endowed by the marquis with a rent-charge of 96*l.* per annum. In the second general report of the ecclesiastical commissioners, it is stated that by order in council, August 8, 1845, they were empowered to make an annual grant of 64*l.*, to meet other benefactions making up the net income to 200*l.* In their third report, a tithe rent-charge of 90*l.* is mentioned as having been granted in augmentation, under an order in council dated September 3, 1844. The total income is now stated at 340*l.* per annum. A conditional grant of 200*l.* was made from the Maltby Fund in 1851, in aid of the erection of a parsonage-house; but this desirable object has not yet been accomplished.

CHAPELS.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS have a chapel in Tempest place, the foundation-stone of which was laid March 26, 1833. It contains a gallery, and will seat about 400

* It is related that a married woman at Seaham Harbour, while in the act of making bread some years ago, fell down dead. Her husband, who was greatly attached to her, preserved a piece of the cake she had

persons. The PRIMITIVE METHODISTS opened a place of public worship at Seaham Harbour on the 4th of October, 1846. A piece of ground in Tempest Place was presented to the body, in 1850, by the Marquis of Londonderry, on which they erected a chapel, capable of accommodating about 300 persons. The WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION TABERNACLE forms the upper story of a house in Church Street, the foundation-stone of which was laid February 3, 1837, and the stones for which were led gratuitously by the farmers in the neighbourhood.

The CONGREGATIONALISTS having held religious services at Seaham Harbour for many years, it was at length thought expedient that they should be formed into a church, the constituting of which, and designating the minister, took place on November 7, 1854. A "call" was presented to the Rev. J. Harland, formerly a member of the Wesleyan Reformers, but who had adopted Congregationalist views. The foundation-stone of a chapel was laid on May 29, 1855, in Tempest Place, by Robert Wight, Esq., of Seaham Harbour. It is a handsome structure of stone, in the Gothic style, from designs by Mr. Thomas Oliver, jun., of Sunderland. The exterior walls are supported by buttresses. The entrance is beneath a pointed arch, supported by clustered pillars, surmounted by carvings of human heads. Above is a recess, containing a double light under a pointed arch. On each side of the nave are four lancet lights. The interior of the roof is of handsome workmanship. The chapel will contain accommodation for about 500 persons. The place of a chancel is occupied by a vestry.

A SAILORS' BETHEL was opened at the docks on September 20, 1846, through the exertions of Mr. Milne, of Sunderland. The ground and lime for the building were given by the Marquis of Londonderry.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

THERE are two boarding schools for young ladies at Seaham Harbour, besides several day-schools kept by masters and mistresses. The national schools for boys and girls are in Church Street, and are under government inspection. At the visit of the Rev. D. J. Stewart, June 6, 1853, there were present at examination 139 boys; 38 had left, and 59 been admitted, during the preceding twelve months; and the average attendance was 126. Of girls, 186 were present at examination; 34 had left, and 84 been admitted, during the year;

in her hand as a memorial. At his death, in January, 1851, he left strict injunctions that his friends should bury him in his wedding suit, with the piece of the cake in his pocket, which was accordingly done.

and 136 was the average attendance. General observations:—

Boys—"Buildings, good-sized room; no class-room. Desks, three groups of parallel desks. Furniture, gas. Books, discipline, and instruction, fair. Apparatus, four black boards, four easels, two card-stands. Organization; standard of classification: reading and arithmetic. Five classes for all subjects, under master, with certificate of merit, and two pupil-teachers; two divisions for Scripture, geography, and grammar. The pupil-teachers are not confined to any class."

GIRLS—"Buildings, good-sized room; small class-room. Desks, two groups of three parallel desks, on platform. Playground and books, same as boys. Apparatus, one black-board, one easel."

A public news and reading room was opened in the North Terrace, in October, 1846, towards which the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry each subscribed one guinea annually, and Mr. H. W. Smith gave the gas to light the room. The establishment is now carried on under the title of the **MECHANICS' INSTITUTE**.

THE LONDONDERRY LITERARY INSTITUTE.—On the 13th of January, 1853, a meeting was held in the news room, in order to take measures for the formation of a mechanics' institution and literary society, when a provisional committee was appointed to draw up rules, and prepare a prospectus for a future meeting. The subject having been laid before the late Marquis of Londonderry, he offered a plot of ground, with a sufficient quantity of lime, for the erection of an appropriate building, and also made a liberal contribution in money. The marchioness contributed largely; and the foundation-stone of the building was laid in Tempest Place, on the 8th of July, 1853, by Robert Wight, Esq. In August following, a bazaar was held by the marchioness and her family, in Seaham Hall, in aid of the building fund, and which produced a considerable sum. The building was completed in the following year, from designs prepared by Mr. Thomas Oliver, jun. The front presents a façade of about 80 feet: from the centre projects a portico, supported by four massive columns, and terminated by an ornamental cornice and pediment. This part of the building is of Grecian Doric, the proportions and details being derived from the Parthenon at Athens. The internal architecture of the hall is in the Ionic order. The portico leads to a large lecture hall, capable of holding from 500 to 600 persons, on either side of which is a library and news room of ample dimensions. The building was opened on January 3, 1855, when Sir Archibald Alison, the historian of Europe, delivered an address. The society is called "The Londonderry Literary Institute," and is under the patronage of the marchioness. Subscribers of one guinea per annum are considered full members, and entitled to the use of the

library, news room, and free admission to ordinary lectures. Subscribers of 10s. per annum are entitled to the use of either the library or news room, but not both, and admission to lectures. Labourers and mechanics are admitted to the use of the library or reading room on payment of 6s. per annum, and to full membership, embracing both, together with free admission to ordinary lectures, on payment of 10s. The establishment of classes and delivery of lectures are parts of the system. The library contains about 350 volumes, and there are at present 45 members.

The town of Seaham Harbour, soon after its erection, began to exhibit some of that spirit and enterprise which have since been more extensively displayed. As the trade of the port has increased, various branches of manufactures and trade have been commenced or extended. Amongst these may be named the works of Messrs. R. Wight and Sons, anchor manufacturers, brass-founders and finishers, iron-founders, engineers, &c. Seaham Harbour Bottle Works were commenced upon the co-operative system, and were opened in April, 1852: so successful were the company that it was found necessary to extend the works in the same year. They are now carried on by R. Fenwick and Co., of Sunderland. The Londonderry Bottle Works belong to John Candlish and Co. Seaham Harbour Pottery belongs to Mr. John Hedley Walker. There are three ship-building yards; with sail-makers, ship-chandlers, ship-smiths, block and mast makers, &c. Four ship and insurance brokers and eight coal-fitters attend to the business of the port. Two fire and life insurance companies have offices at Seaham Harbour. There are fourteen inns and public houses, three breweries, an ale and porter merchant, two printing offices, and most of those trades and professions necessary in a rising town. A large steam flour-mill is situated in the dene to the north; and public baths have been erected near the coast. The gas-works, belonging to Mr. Henry Wall Smith, are in Dawdon Dene: the price is 3s. 4d. per 1,000 cubic feet. A joint stock water company, with a capital of 2,500*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, was established in the early part of 1851: and after some difficulties, the capital was paid up, and the works for the supply of the town and harbour were completed in the summer of 1853. A branch of the Union Bank was opened, about a year ago, in the North Terrace; and a savings bank has recently been commenced in connection with it. The custom-house is situated in the same row. The rural police have a station in John Street.

Seaham Harbour is about to participate in the advantages derived from the iron trade. It has been stated that the Marchioness of Londonderry intends investing a capital of 100,000*l.* in the establishment of iron works at this place, which now possesses remarkable facilities for such a purpose.

Seaham Harbour Infirmary was built in 1844 by the Marchioness of Londonderry; her ladyship dedicating to this object the proceeds derived from the sale of a volume published by her in 1843, entitled, "A three Months' Tour in Portugal, Spain, and Africa." It is a handsome Gothic building of stone, in an enclosed space of ground at the end of North Terrace. It contains, at present, a dispensary or surgery, five wards with twelve beds, and matron's apartments; but the building is about to be considerably extended. The Infirmary is under the care of a house surgeon, and a visiting staff, consisting of a physician and three surgeons. It is managed by a committee of twelve, elected annually by the subscribers; the Marchioness of Londonderry being patroness. Up to the year 1855, the Infirmary was entirely supported by subscriptions and the payments of boarder patients; but in that year, in consequence of a memorial presented to the marchioness by the masters and owners of the shipping visiting the port, a charge of one shilling (or sixpence if the vessel be under 50 tons) is laid upon every ship entering the harbour, under the name of *Hospital Money*, in consideration of which every seaman visiting the port is entitled to free admission. This change has been nearly a year in operation, and has doubled the number of patients usually admitted in the same period, which has averaged about 50 per annum since the commencement. The treasurer's account, for the year ended December 31, 1855:—

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
Balance from preceding year	2	12	3
Received on account of patients	43	9	9
Donations, 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> ; subscriptions, 65 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	84	11	10
Discounts	1	2	4½
Two quarters of ships' payments to the institution	98	8	0
Bank interest, 8 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> ; old chimney pots sold, 1 <i>s.</i>	1	3	11
	£231	8	1½
EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
Surgeon's salary, 26 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; do. for boarders, 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	31	15	0
Matron's salary, 25 <i>l.</i> ; assistant, 5 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> ; soap, 1 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i>	32	8	6½
Wine, ale, and porter	16	16	6
Board of patients	91	6	8
Medicines	6	12	6
Incidentals	29	12	2
Balance in bank	22	16	9
	£231	8	1½

The amenities and amusements of social life are beginning to develope themselves in this flourishing little town. The first subscription ball took place in the Londonderry Institute on the 16th of January, 1855, and was well attended. A horticultural society has been in existence some years, and holds its exhibitions annually. Races are held yearly on Easter Monday and Tuesday. A public garden is situated in the neighbouring dene, along the banks of which its walks are extended. A temperance society was established in the town a few years ago.

On the 10th of October, 1842, the Archduke Frederick of Austria and suite visited Seaham Harbour, and inspected the various interesting objects in the neighbourhood. He was accompanied from Wynyard by the Marquis of Londonderry and a numerous party of distinguished visitors.

Seaham Harbour was visited by the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., on the 3rd September, 1847; that distinguished statesman being then on a visit at Wynyard, to attend the nuptials of Lady Alexandrina Vane with the Earl of Portarlington.

It is natural that the inhabitants of Seaham Harbour, which was erected by the enterprise of the late Marquis of Londonderry and has been warmly patronized by the marchioness, should reciprocate those kindly feelings to which they owe so much; and they have omitted few opportunities of testifying their respect and gratitude. On the death of his lordship, an address of condolence and sympathy with his widow was drawn up, March 28, 1854, to which the following reply was returned:—

"I have received, with feelings of deep emotion and gratitude, an address from the inhabitants of the town and port of Seaham, on the irreparable and sad loss of my beloved husband, the friend and partner of 35 years!

"All sympathy, under such cruel and crushing sorrow, is soothing, and none more than that emanating from 'the place of his creation and love,' as he touchingly designated it in commending it to my care.

"Be assured that, whether it may please God to lengthen or shorten my days, whatever remains of life will be devoted to the accomplishment of all his plans and objects.

"Deeply do I feel my responsibility in succeeding to the management of these great concerns, and bitterly do I deplore my great inferiority to the master mind that preceded me; but with God's help I will do my best, and I promise the inhabitants of Seaham that my humble efforts shall never be wanting to advance and promote the prosperity of the town and harbour.

"I remain, yours obediently,

"FRANCES ANNE VANE LONDONDERRY."

THE LONDONDERRY SUNDERLAND AND SEAHAM RAILWAY.—In order to connect the town of Seaham Harbour with the port of Sunderland, as well as with Durham,

Hartlepool, and the intermediate places, the late Marquis of Londonderry, in 1853, projected a railway to proceed from a junction with the South Hetton colliery railway at Seaham Harbour, a little to the west of the gardens at Seaham Hall, crossing the park, and forming a junction with the Durham and Sunderland line at Ryhope; the only bridges necessary being those over Seaham and Ryhope Denes. The estimated cost of the line was 50,000*l*.

The first sod was cut by the marquis on the 8th of February, 1853.* Owing to differences which arose between his lordship and the North-eastern Railway Company, the entire completion of the line, though only six miles in length, was not effected until July, 1855.

* On this occasion, the marquis, after alluding to his motives for the formation of Seaham Harbour, added, " Urged on by the same principle, namely, that I should not have to seek a trade, for that if I made the harbour, the trade would come to me, I conceived the project of constructing the railway we are about to commence this day. I knew that the trade of many of the collieries to the southward of us in this great county must pass, sooner or later, our little half-way house of Seaham on their way to Sunderland; and I thought if we could get them to stop on the road, we should be safe to obtain a large addition to our present trade. Communicating these views to my able manager and engineer, the latter set about the matter in real earnest, and has

Besides the Londonderry collieries, it affords access to the Sunderland Docks from South Hetton and Murton collieries. The Sunderland station for passengers is at Hendon Burn; and the railway passes, for a considerable distance, along the banks of the sea. There are intermediate stations at Ryhope and Seaham colliery; and the entire distance is performed in about a quarter of an hour. The advantages derived from this ready means of communication between Seaham Harbour and Sunderland are sufficiently evident. Being entirely the property of the late Marquis of Londonderry, the line now belongs to his widow, who has evinced an earnest desire to carry out every social and commercial improvement commenced or suggested by his lordship.

already formed engagements with the South Hetton and Haswell Colliery Companies to carry their coals over the line as soon as completed, either to ship in the first instance at Seaham, or, if not, to send them on to Sunderland. The trade is, therefore, secured before the railway is commenced. There is my project, and that is the simple history of it." In conclusion, his lordship said, " If I live to see this last project successfully accomplished, I shall cheerfully lay my head upon my pillow and resign life, conscious that, so far as concerns those whose interests Providence has committed to my care, I have, to the fullest extent of my means, discharged the duty which has devolved upon me."

THE AREA, NUMBER OF HOUSES, AND POPULATION OF EASINGTON WARD.

	ACRES.	HOUSES.						POPULATION.			
		1841.			1851.			1841.		1851.	
		Inh.	Uninh.	Bdg.	Inh.	Uninh.	Bdg.			Males.	Females.
Parish of Easington	13,750	1,126	59	3	1,345	16	29	5,573	7,062	3,709	3,353
Parish of Castle Eden	1,935	104	2	..	96	13	..	598	491	247	244
Parish of Monk Hesleden	7,180	178	6	5	554	60	..	935	2,709	1,431	1,278
Parish of Kelloe	5,858	1,124	67	6	1,355	74	..	5,868	7,082	3,867	3,215
Chapelry of Thornley	1,107	519	8	..	531	2	..	2,750	2,740	1,423	1,317
Chapelry of Wingate	4,154	489	4	..	485	44	..	2,675	2,456	1,304	1,152
Chapelry of Trimdon	2,280	84	5	1	324	108	..	582	1,598	836	762
Borough of Sunderland	15,041	7,512	209	151	9,061	158	142	26,607	71,004	33,999	37,005
Parishes of Houghton-le-Spring and Penshaw	9,575	1,921	186	1	2,015	41	11	9,164	10,242	5,157	5,085
Parish of Rainton	3,150	704	93	..	874	10	..	3,399	4,291	2,256	2,035
Parish of Hetton-le-Hole	2,769	936	228	..	1,144	19	..	4,270	5,751	2,956	2,795
Parish of Seaham	3,079	61	..	..	119	2	20	328	929	603	326
Parish of Dalton-le-Dale	3,294	120	1	1	272	1	..	692	1,587	859	728
Chapelry of Seaham Harbour	987	402	30	10	586	8	6	2,017	2,538	1,750	1,788
	74,159	15,280	958	178	20,751	556	208	95,148	121,480	60,397	61,083

The population of the Ward in 1831 was 65,171; and the above table shews an increase of 29,977 in the next ten years, or about 46 per cent. A further increase of 26,332 had taken place in 1851, shewing an advance in the ten years of 27·674 per cent., and of 86·4 per cent. since 1831. The birth-places and principal professions of the population in Easington Union are given at p. 355, and those in the borough of Sunderland at p. 394. The annual value of property in the Ward, assessed for the county-rate in 1853, was 272,723*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

CHESTER WARD.

This extensive and interesting district forms the northern portion of the county of Durham, and stretches nearly along its entire length from east to west. The German Ocean forms the eastern boundary. On the north, it is separated from the county of Northumberland by the river Tyne, which forms its boundary from the sea up to Wylam. From thence it is bounded on the north-west by the Stanley Burn, the Milkwell Burn, the river Derwent, Beldon Burn, Norham Burn, and an imaginary line. On the south, it is bounded by the parishes of Stanhope and Wolsingham, in Darlington Ward; and by the chapelries of Esh, Witton-Gilbert, and Kimblesworth, and the estate of Finchale, in Durham Ward. On the south-east, it is divided by the river Wear from the parishes of Penshaw and Houghton-le-Spring, in Easington Ward, and is joined by the parish of Monkwearmouth, now also attached to that Ward, but formerly included in Chester Ward.

Previous to the formation of Durham Ward, the chapelries of Esh, Witton-Gilbert, and Kimblesworth were portions of Chester Ward. The township of Plawsworth, in the parish of Chester-le-Street, has also been attached to Durham Ward; whilst the townships of Lambton and Great and Little Lumley, in the same parish, are annexed to Easington Ward, being on the south side of the river Wear.

The length of Chester Ward, from east to west, is 35 miles; and its greatest width, from north to south, 12 miles. It has 6 miles of sea-coast on the east, and runs up to a narrow point at its western extremity. The face

the country is various. On the sea coast, the surface exhibits the uneven appearance caused by the magnesian limestone; whilst on the Tyne, between South Shields and Gateshead, it is nearly level. From the lofty eminence of Gateshead Fell, however, towards the west, the country exhibits a succession of bold rounded hills, amongst which the Team, the Darwent, and other tributary streams, find their way to the Tyne or the Wear. Some of the valleys traversed by those waters are very beautiful; whilst, further to the west, the landscapes approximate in character to those of Weardale, to which they are contiguous.

The principal towns in the east part of the Ward are South Shields and Gateshead. The rising villages of Blaydon and Conside owe their progress to their manufactures. Chester-le-Street, Ryton, Lanchester, and several of the rural villages, still retain many of their primeval features. The principal residences in the Ward are Lambton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Durham; Ravensworth Castle, the seat of Lord Ravensworth; the ancient baronial Castle of Lumley; and several elegant family mansions, which will be noticed in their respective places.

According to Bailey, there were, in 1810, 27,520 acres of unenclosed heathy moors, mostly situated in the western and mountainous parts of the Ward; but a large proportion of these has since been enclosed and improved. Indeed, the greater part of the Ward is highly cultivated, productive, and populous. It abounds in lead, coal, lime, and excellent stone; and the banks

of the Tyne, Wear, Darwent, Team, Derness, Browney, &c., are crowded with extensive and important manufacturing establishments.

Chester Ward is subdivided into three districts, called the Middle, West, and East Divisions. The following is the distribution of the several parishes and chapelries.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Parish of Chester-le-Street
(part of).

Chapelry of Pelton.
Chapelry of Birtley.

Chapelry of Tanfield.
Chapelry of Lamesley.

WEST DIVISION.

Parish of Lanchester.
Chapelry of Satley.
Chapelry of Collierley.
Parish of Ryton.
Chapelry of Winlaton.

Chapelry of Stella.
Parish of Whickham.
Parish of Muggleswick.
Parish of Edmondbyers.

Parish of Hunstonworth.
Chapelry of Medomsley.
Chapelry of Benfieldside.
Chapelry of Ebchester.

EAST DIVISION.

Chapelry of South Shields.
Chapelry of St. Stephen.
Chapelry of Trinity.
Parish of Whitburn.

Parish of Boldon.
Parish of Washington.
Parish of Jarrow.
Chapelry of Heworth.

Chapelry of St. Alban's.
Parish of Gateshead.
Parish of Gateshead Fell.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

PARISH OF CHESTER-LE-STREET.

IT may be said that the parish of Chester-le-Street comprises the whole of the Middle Division of the Ward; for, besides the recently formed chapelry districts of Pelton and Birtley, the more ancient chapelries of Lamesley and Tanfield also belong to it. The parish is 9 miles in length from Eighton Banks on the north to Plawsworth on the south, and its greatest breadth from east to west is about 7 miles. It is bounded by Houghton-le-Spring on the south-east; by the chapelry of St. Margaret's, in the suburbs of Durham, Witton-Gilbert, and Kimblesworth on the south; by Tanfield on the north-west; by Lamesley on the north; by Gateshead on the north-east; and by Washington on the east. Exclusive of Tanfield and Lamesley, it is divided into twelve townships, viz.:—1, Chester-le-Street; 2, Great Lumley; 3, Little Lumley; 4, Lambton; 5, Plawsworth, with Nettlesworth, Holemyers, and Brodmyers; 6, Edmondsley, including Broomyholme, the Hagg, Twizell, Tribley, and Whitehall; 7, Walldridge; 8, Pelton; 9, Urpeth, including Pokerley; 10, Ouston; 11, Birtley; and, 12, Harraton, including Picktree, Pelaw, and Ricleden.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

THE township of Chester-le-Street contains an area of 2,666 acres. In 1801, its population was 1,662; in 1811, 1,726; in 1821, 1,892; in 1831, 1,910; in 1841, 2,599; and in 1851, 2,580, of whom 1,286 were males and 1,294 females. The returns include 54 persons

in the Union workhouse in 1841, and 51 in 1851. In 1841, there were 477 inhabited houses, 12 uninhabited, and 2 building; and in 1851, 446 inhabited, 11 uninhabited, and 7 building. The value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was 9,340*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

The North-eastern Railway has an extent of 1 m. 7 f., and an area of 22 a. 4 r. in this township. In each of

the years 1851 and 1852, it contributed 45*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* to the local rates; the gross amounts collected in those years being 946*l.* 8*s.* 3½*d.* and 935*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.**

HISTORY.—Camden supposed that Chester was the *Condercum* of the Romans; and it was the opinion of Stukeley that the first wing of the *Astures* lay there. Whatever the ancient name of the station may have been, there can be little doubt, from the discovery of coins and other antiquities, that Chester was on the military road between Binchester and Gateshead. Indeed, the Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh, in a tract presented to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle, advances an opinion that Chester-le-Street was an important post of the Romans from a very early period.

From discoveries made within the last few years, and from personal inspection conducted on the spot, Mr. Featherstonhaugh argues that the church and present town occupy the real site. In an open space to the west of the church, in the centre of the area, the foundations of a house were recently discovered, with the remains of its contrivances for warming, namely, three hypocaust pillars of rough freestone, a stone trench, two yards long by one foot broad, some slabs of tufa, part of a pipe tile, stamped with letters, and several small circular hearths, containing cinders. In the same place was found a large altar.

Further discoveries were made in 1856, in a field south of the Roman station, in the occupation of Mr. Murray. One large chamber and portions of two others were opened out. The floors of the rooms were supported upon pillars, for the purpose of having hot air introduced below. Some roofing tiles, of the kind seen at Pompeii, were obtained in a perfect state. A stone, inscribed with the name of the second legion, styled the "*August*," and a large piece of iron, weighing 2½ cwt., were also found.

Coins have been met with in the garden of the Deanery; and Roman stones, with diamond broaching, lie in its grounds. A sepulchral votive altar stands where it was found, in a field south of the church; and a gold coin of Galba was found in 1816, in a field west of the town. "The position of Chester-le-Street," continues Mr. Featherstonhaugh, "on a great road, midway between two great towns; its size, of no mean degree;

its luxuries and arts, as instanced in its relics of altars, bronzes, and pottery; and, finally, its having been selected as the site of an extensive church establishment from the earliest times, with the Roman feature apparent in both its Saxon and modern names; all these would lead us to the conclusion, that, though swept from our eyes, the antiquary at least may call up the truthful image of a stirring military town, established here at an early period of the imperial rule, and, as we see from its coins, one of the last to be deserted in the empire's fall."

The Saxons added the name of the rivulet to the title of the town, calling it *Concecastre*, or *Cuneceastre*, under which name it became the episcopal city of Bishop Eardulph in 883 (see vol. i., p. 23). On the removal of the see to Durham, the manor, which includes Boldon, Whitburn, the Cleadons, and the copyholds in the parish of Chester, remained vested in the bishop.

By Boldon Book, Cestre, with the villain-service and the demesne, the mill, and fisheries, was on lease for 24 marks. In Hatfield's Survey, the lands were divided in the usual manner; free tenants, demesne lands, bond tenants, cottagers, and exchequer lands. The manor-mill and fishery in the Wear were objects of considerable consequence, and were leased, in 1528, by Cardinal Wolsey, under 4*l.* rent, with license to cut sufficient wood for repairs.

In 1569, three persons from Chester, one from Plawsworth, three from Pelton, two from Byrtlye, and one from Wallrege, joined the Northern Rebellion, all of whom were subsequently executed, except two of those from Pelton and one from Byrtlye.

The following ghost story appears in Glanvill's "*Saducismus triumphatus*," and has also been quoted in other forms in various works:—

"About the year of our Lord 1632, near unto Chester in the Street, there lived one Walker, a yeoman of good estate, and a widower; who had a young woman to his kinswoman, that kept his house; who was by the neighbours suspected to be with child; and was towards the dark of the evening one night sent away with one Mark Sharp, who was a collier, or one that digg'd coals under ground; and one that had been born in Blackburn hundred in Lancashire. And so she was not heard of a long time; and no noise, or little, was made about it. In the winter time after, one James Grime, being a miller, and living about two miles from the place where Walker lived, was one night alone very late in the mill, grinding corn. And as about twelve or one a clock at night, he came down the stairs, from having been putting corn in the hopper, the mill doors being shut, there stood a woman upon the midst

found that they had paid 12,000*l.* in rates, during the last half-year, for 250 miles of railway, which was about 8*l.* per acre; while he believed it would be found that agricultural parishes only paid an average of from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per acre throughout the kingdom; which he thought must strike the house as a monstrous injustice.

* In reference to the rating of railways to the relief of the poor, Mr. Hudson, M.P. for Cumberland, in the session of 1848, called the attention of the House of Commons to the hardship of which railway proprietors complained. He said that in looking over the accounts of one railway with which he was connected, the Eastern Counties, he

of the floor, with the hair of her head hanging down, and all bloody, with five large wounds on her head. He being much frightened, and amazed, began to bless him; and at last ask'd her who she was; and what she wanted. To which she said, I am the spirit of such a woman, who liv'd with Walker: and being got with child by him, he promised to send me to a private place, where I should be well look'd to, until I was brought in bed, and well again; and then I should come again, and keep his house. And accordingly, said the apparition, I was one night late sent away with one Mark Sharp; who, upon a moor (naming a place that the miller knew) slew me with a pick, (such as men dig coals with) and gave me these five wounds; and after threw my body into a coal-pit hard by; and laid the pick under a bank; and his shoes and stockings being bloody, he endeavour'd to wash them; but seeing the blood would not wash forth, he hid them there. And the apparition further told the miller, that he must be the man to reveal it, or else that she must still appear, and haunt him. The miller return'd home very sad and heavy, but spoke not one word of what he had seen; but eschew'd, as much as he could, to stay in the mill within night without company, thinking thereby to escape the seeing again of that frightful apparition.

"But notwithstanding, one night when it began to be dark, the apparition met him again, and seem'd very fierce, and cruel; and threaten'd him, that if he did not reveal the murder, she would continually pursue and haunt him. Yet for all this, he still conceal'd it till St. Thomas's eve before Christmas, when being soon after sun-set walking in his garden, she appeared again, and then so threatened, and affrighted him, that he faithfully promised to reveal it next morning.

"In the morning he went to a magistrate, and made the whole matter known, with all the circumstances. And diligent search being made, the body was found in a coal-pit with five wounds in the head; and the pick, and shoes, and stockings yet bloody, in every circumstance as the apparition had related to the miller. Whereupon Walker and Sharp were both apprehended; and at the assizes following were arraign'd, found guilty, condemned, and executed.

"One Mr. Fairhair (who is thought to have been the foreman of the jury) gave it in evidence upon oath, that he saw the likeness of a child stand upon Walker's shoulders during the time of the trial. At which time the judge (Davenport) was very much troubled (being supposed likewise to have seen the same apparition) and gave sentence that night the trial was; which was a thing never used before, nor after, in Durham, where this murder was tried."*

Chester-le-Street and its neighbourhood suffered considerably by the floods on November 17, 1771, when nearly 200 yards of the main street was covered with water, and much damage done to the shops and houses. All the low grounds between Cocken and this town were covered with the dead carcasses of horses, cows, oxen, and sheep, and also with corn and hay stacks, furniture, &c. The collieries at North Biddick, Chaters-haugh, and Low Lambton, were filled with water, the engines of the two former destroyed, and upwards of 30 horses drowned in the workings. Houses, waggons, coals, and wood of all kinds, were swept off by the irresistible torrent.

* Mr. Arden, in a letter to Mr. Stapylton, 1671, mentions a "story of a maide thoroughing a collier, who sett upon her to robb, stripp, and drown her in an old colepitt, and she by a trick threw him in, and drowned him, and this is said to be near Chester in ye Street."

"An act for dividing and inclosing certain moors, commons, and tracts of waste land, within the parish and manor of Chester, in the county palatine of Durham," was passed 34 Geo. III., 1794. The several wastes divided were, Chester South Moor, Chester West Moor, Plawsworth Moor, Edmondsley Moor, Whitehall Moor, and Pelton Moor, estimated in the act to contain 2,450 acres. The parties claiming right of common were, the Right Hon. George-Augusta, Earl of Scarborough; William-Henry Lambton, William Jolliffe, Ralph Milbanke, Henry Askew, Isaac Cookson, John Lowes, and George Pearson, Esqrs.; Thomas Bowes, Robert Smith, John Jackson, George Fenwick, Marmaduke Featherstonhaugh, and George Robson, gentlemen, and others. The commissioners were Arthur Mowbray of Sherburn, Joseph Grainger of the Heugh, and John Taylor of Ash, gentlemen; and the arbitrators were William Hoar of Durham, Robert Hopper Williamson of Newcastle, and John Wear of Gray's Inn, Middlesex, Esqrs. The allotments followed the nature of the ancient estate, and 6d. an acre was reserved to the see of Durham for ever. Urpeth, Birtley, and Waldrige Commons, and the manor of Chester Deanery, were not to be affected by this act.

During the floods which occurred in December, 1852, the drain through the town was so much obstructed by a gas pipe, which caused a lodgment of stones and gravel, that the water flowed over the road.

THE TOWN.—Chester-le-Street is situated on the great north road, 262 miles north-north-west from London, 25 north from Darlington, 6 from Durham, 30 north-east from Barnard Castle, 24 north-west from Hartlepool, 9 west-south-west from Sunderland, 16 south-west from South Shields, and 8 south from Gateshead. The town occupies a valley to the west of the Wear, and through which the Cone Beck flows towards that river. The Cone is crossed by a bridge at the north entrance of the town. The principal street, on the turnpike road, is nearly half a mile long, and contains several respectable houses and good shops, with a few thatched cottages near its southern extremity. Two more irregular lines of building run westward along the banks of the Cone; and several narrow lanes or chares diverge from the main street to the east and west. The whole has a clean, lively, and comfortable appearance; and though there is no weekly market, yet the town, besides containing several important manufactories, carries on a considerable trade in the necessities of life, for the supply of the mining population around it.

There is a rural police station at Chester-le-Street, and two township constables.* The town is the centre of a revising barrister's district, including the following townships:—Barmston, Birtley, Burn-Moor, Chester-le-Street, Harraton, Lambton, Great Lumley, Little Lumley, Morton Grange, Ouston, Pelton, Plawsworth, Urpeth, Great and Little Usworth (including North Biddick), Walldridge, and Washington.

THE CHURCH.

THIS church is one of the earliest parochial foundations in the diocese. On the removal of the episcopal seat from this place to Durham,† the church became rectorial, and so continued till Bishop Beck, in 1286, terminated a litigation between Sir Walter Clifford and Master Alan of Esingwolde, each of whom claimed the rectory. The bishop disallowed the claims of both, and erected the church, which was well endowed, but shamefully ill served, into a collegiate establishment, consisting of a dean and seven prebendaries. The dean was invested with the altarage of the mother church and chapels, the fishery on the Wear, the rents and services of the tenants holding of the church within Chester and Walldridge, and the whole demesne land of Harraton, with the messuages and buildings attached to the chapelries of Tanfield and Lamesley; but he was bound to provide sufficient ministers for these chapels, and to repair the chancel of Chester. To the first prebend belonged the predial tithes of Great Lumley, Little Lumley, Lambton, Woodsend, and the tithes of the coal-mines; to the second prebend, the predial tithes of Lamesley, Kibblesworth, Ravensworth, Darnecrook, Hedley, Ladesend, Tugersland, Ravensholme, and Newhouses; to the third, those of Pelton, Pokerley, Pelaw, Picktree, Tribley,

Edmundsley, Stevesley, and Nettlesworth; to the fourth, those of Chester and Whitehall; to the fifth, those of Tanfield, Lynce, Crook, Tanfield-leigh, Stanley, Stanley-hall, Caldist, and Steels; to the sixth, those of Birtley, Harverton-moor, and Harden; to the seventh, those of Ulston, Urpeth, and Twisle; and all the residue of the parish of Chester, viz., the predial tithes of Plawsworth and of Walldridge, and of all the wastes within the same parish that should afterwards be reduced into tillage, was assigned and allotted unto the common residence within the parish of Chester, to be equally divided only amongst them who for three months' space at least in the year continually, or for the most part, should make their personal residence in the same church, &c. The whole were taxed in the Lincoln valuation, 20th King Edw. I., 1291, at 146*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The church continued collegiate until the Dissolution, in the 1st year of Edw. VI., when it became vested in the crown; the deanery and prebends being valued at no more than 77*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* in the whole, viz., the deanery, 41*l.*; prebend of Lamesley, 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; Pelton, 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; Chester, 6*l.*; second prebend of Lamesley, 10*l.*; Tanfield, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Birtley, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and Urpeth, 2*l.* 6*s.* The last dean and prebends received each a small pension; and an allowance was reserved for a stipendiary curate.

RECTORS.—Mervinus Preost de, 1085; Walerandus Clericus de, 1155; Jolanus; Robertus, 1230; Walerandus, 1245; Robertus le Bursar, 1258; Sire Walter de Clifford, cl., 1280; Magister Alan de Esingwalde, 1280, p. depr. Clifford.

DEANS.—Will de Marclan, jur. canonici, p. occ. 1311; Mr. Roger de Gillyng, officialis Dun., occ. 1345; John de Salthorpe, al's Sculthorp; John de Kyngeston, cl., 1354; John de Derby, occ. 1390; Thomas de Hexham, 1407; John de Ashbourn, 1409; John de Newton, cl., 1454; John Bawdwym, cl., 1491; John Balswell, 1501; Rob. Chamber, 1505; Tho. Keye, LL.B., occ. 1532; Rich. Layton, 1533; Will. Warren (the last dean), 1544.

"John Peirson, of the same, tailyer, aged 30 years.—He hath known her to have been of honest name and fame this 10 years and more. He was one of the cunstable, and talked with John Fletcher of that matter, and hard and saw all that was doon; saing that she swoned dyvers tymes, and had died but for this examine. He knoweth that Bow-maker's wyffe of the Sheills had heard the said Margaret, and given hir a penney in erlis (earnest money), and yett, after, refused hir, upon that fame."

* After the body of St. Cuthbert had rested at Chester for 113 years, the fierce Danes again compelled it to travel, and it sought a temporary refuge at Ripon. Chester-le-Street beheld the saint no more; a loss which was too vast ever to be forgotten. On a tourist lately visiting the church, the sexton pointed to an old effigy of the saint, and said, "That is the image of St. Cuthbert, which used to lie on his tomb here, and has continued ever since the monks *robbed the church of his body.*" The chagrin is natural. What wealth and honour has Chester-le-Street lost by being robbed of this body!

* The parish constable appears to have been formerly vested with great discretionary powers, as is evinced by the summary manner in which Margaret Herreson was placed in the stocks about the year 1570:

"George Skott, of Chester-in-the-street, yoman, aged 50 years.—He saith that, about the tyme articulate, this examine and one Peirson was the counstable in Chester, and that one Agnes Fletcher, the said John Fletcher wyffe, came to this deponent and his fellow and shewed them that the said Margaret Herreson had stolene money out of hir sonne Roland chist, and thereupon required this said examine and his fellow to set hir the said Margaret, and one Isabell Burne, in the stoks; and so they, this examine and his fellow, dyd, at her earnest moeion. At what tyme the said Fletcher was not in the towne; and at his home commyng they the said constables cauld of hym and asked hym whither he wold follow hir as the Quene's fellow or no, and he said yee. And thereupon she the said Margaret was kept in the stoks all that night; saing all the contents of that article is trewe, for the badt was charged with her by this examine and his fellowes, which carried hir to Mr. Hedworth, a justice of peace.

The original church erected at Chester was of wood, and remained until about 1045, when Egelric, Bishop of Durham, built a stone edifice on its site. In digging for a foundation, a great treasure was found, supposed to have been hidden in the time of the Romans. The present church was probably erected about the time of Bishop Beck. It consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, and western tower and spire. The lower part of the tower is square, of early English of Beck's time; but an octagonal superstructure and the spire are of late decorated, about the year 1400. "The change," says Mr. Billings, "from a square to an octagonal form, in order to suit the plan of the spire, renders the whole design very quaint, and we believe unexampled." The tower stands upon three arches, now partially built up; and it has been conjectured that it was anciently the centre of a transept; but there are no remains to confirm the supposition. On the western front is a handsome window of three lights, with tracery under a pointed arch, above which is an old double round-headed window, closed with masonry. There are also closed up double windows on the north and south. The spire is of fine tapering proportions, and is 156 feet in height. There are three bells and a good clock in the tower. The little bell was presented by Robert Ashburne, dean of Chester; the middle bell, by John Lord Lumley; and the great bell, in 1409, by Cardinal Langley: the latter was recast in 1665.

Each of the aisles is separated from the nave by five pointed arches, supported on pillars of different forms. The ceiling is coved and plastered. There is a gallery, containing an organ, at the west end of the nave. The font, which is a massive octagonal basin of stone, is very ancient, and sculptured on the sides with the arms of Lumley and others; two of the shields are obliterated. The pulpit was formerly placed against the centre pillar of the south row, surmounted by a heavy sounding board, with rude carving, but has been removed to the south pillar of the chancel arch, where some fragments of antique carving are preserved in the hand-rail. The south aisle is lighted by three windows, of three lights each, under pointed arches, and containing fragments of ancient stained glass. The north aisle, the windows of which are irregular, is almost solely appropriated to the Lumley monuments. About the middle of this aisle is the Earl of Durham's pew, erected between 30 and 40 years ago under the direction of Mr. Bonomi, and resembling a small gallery in a transept, being entered from the outside of the church by stairs and a private door. Beneath is the vault of the Lambton family,

secured by an iron door covered with oak. The site is supposed to have been a porch or chantry belonging to the Lumleys; the entire aisle bearing traces of alteration and curtailment. The chancel arch is supported on light brackets. Three beautiful sedillia, in the south wall of the chancel, have been recently brought to light, by the removal of the plaster with which they had been covered. The east window, which had been filled by a modern sash, was restored in 1851, at a cost of about 130*l.*; the principal contributors being the Earl of Durham, Lady Noel Byron, the late Lord Ravensworth, and other influential proprietors in the parish. It is of early English, in accordance with the style of the church, from designs by John Dobson, Esq. The stained glass, by Mr. Wailes, represents the Baptism, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension; the sexafoil at the top containing the emblematic Lamb and Banner.

THE AISLE OF TOMBS.

THE interesting assemblage of monumental effigies, commemorating the lords of Lumley, extend the whole length of the north aisle in one unbroken line, whence this part of the church is called "The Aisle of Tombs." No other English church affords a similar display. The monuments are fourteen in number, and were placed at Chester by John Lord Lumley, who died in 1609. Camden says, "He had them either picked out of the demolished monasteries or made anew;" but be that as it may, the effigies form an invaluable collection of ancient costume, as they range over a period of four centuries and a half, or from 1100 to 1550. A tablet records some particulars of each individual, with appropriate armorial bearings. The whole line is protected by iron rails.

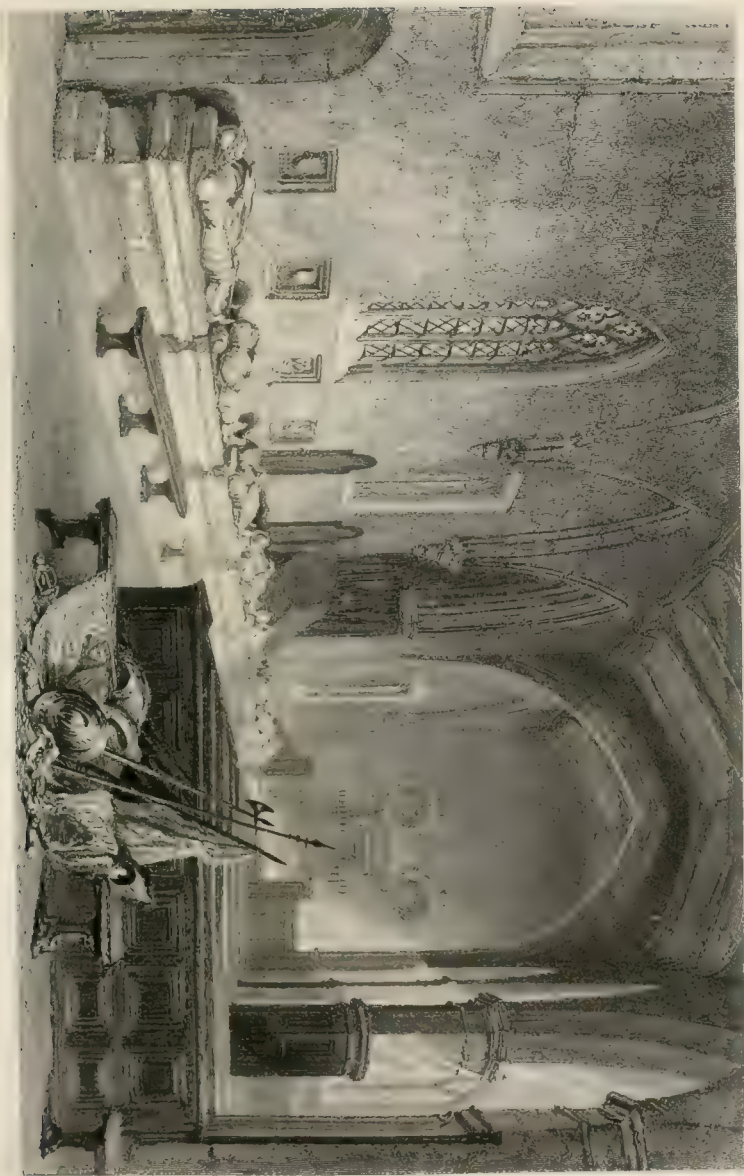
1. The first effigy, evidently imaginary, represents Louth, in a coat of mail, the right hand grasping the sword-hilt, a shield on the left. The figure is much mutilated, having lost the feet: the legs are straight.

2. Uchtrede, son of the preceding, is next. He is also in armour, and grasping the hilt of his sword.

3. William, son of Uchtrede, who first assumed the Lumley name. He is in a full suit of chain armour, over which is a surcoat, with the drapery falling gracefully below the girdle. The legs are crossed, and rest on a lion; a shield on the left arm, and the hands crossed on the breast. The head rests on a cushion. The right hand grasps the tail of a parrot, supposed to be a memorial of some romantic Eastern adventure. The arms, six popinjays impaling a cross. Surtees thinks that this effigy is genuine.

4. William de Lumley, the legs crossed, a shield on the left arm, and the right hand grasping the sword-hilt; the head bare, resting on a pillow. His hair cut at the fore-top, and in stiff curl.

5. The third William de Lumley, like the preceding, only his legs are straight, and the feet gone. The hair dressed like the former.





6. Roger, much mutilated: the legs, hands, and shield gone. The hair curled.

7. Robert de Lumley, in a suit of armour; the head bare, resting on a cushion; the legs straight, and the feet resting on a shield of his coat of armour. His maternal arms were afterwards adopted by the family.

8. Sir Marmaduke Lumley, in mail, with a surcoat over it, scattered with popinjays; hands clasped on the breast; head in a cap of mail, resting on his gauntlets; a crisped beard.

9. Ralph, first Baron Lumley, sculptured in coarse freestone, was removed from the cemetery of the cathedral church of Durham, by license from Bishop Matthew. A close coat of mail; the vizor ribbed down the front, with two transverse slits for the sight; the breast covered with the shield; the sword unsheathed and upright, the point resting against the vizor; the legs straight, resting on a couchant hound.

10. Sir John Lumley, almost minutely resembling the last. This effigy is also supposed to have been removed from Durham. The tomb of Thomas, his son and heir, is not in the family arrangement here. An effigy, "broken and wasted nere the runnes of the chappell in the first ward within the castle called Barnard's Castle," in 1594, is conjectured by Hutchinson to be the missing one. (See p. 13.)

11. George Lord Lumley is recumbent like his predecessors, but in robes of peace. The head bare, the hair and beard curled, a heavy ruff or roll round the neck, the hands elevated and clasped on the breast. The dress is probably intended for the robes of a baron.

12. Sir Thomas Lumley, Knt., who died in the life-time of his father, George Lord Lumley. The figure is in mail; the head bare, resting on a helmet; the hands clasped on the breast; the legs straight.

13. Richard Lord Lumley, in robes, the head bare, without a beard, hands clasped on the breast, and a ruff around the neck.

14. John Lord Lumley, in robes nearly similar to the last.

A mural tablet at the east end of the aisle, between 12 and 13, commemorates George Lumley, who perished in the insurrection that followed the Pilgrimage of Grace. In a tomb at the east end of the north aisle, some of the later descendants of the family have been interred.

The mutilated effigy of a bishop, which had long lain in the church-yard, was, some years ago, set up against the wall at the west end of the south aisle: above it are placed the words, "SANCTUS CUTHBERTUS."

In the floor of one of the pews in the south aisle is an

* The ancient practice of "handfasting," previous to marriage, is illustrated in the following deposition, June 30, 1537, by Robert Hagthorp, of Chester in the Street, gentleman, aged 60, who had sent Alice Gowland to summon Sibell Birtefeld to his house, to meet Richard Dunsfourthe. "At whiche first sending the same Sibell came not. And afterwards this deponent sent for thys defendent agayne, at which time she came. At whose comynge this deponent sayed to her, 'Ye knowe well ynough you and Richard Dunsfourth have been long to gethir in oone howse, and, me thinke, yt were best for you bothe if ye can fynde in your harte to marye to gethir; and Sir Richard the parishe preiste saieth he wilnot axe you in the church eoonles ye be handfast (plighted before witnesses), wherefore, if ye can fynde in your harte to take hym to your husbond, dryve yt no longer, and yf not, breke of bytymes.' To whom this woman then answered nothing. And than this deponent repeted agayne, 'Whye do ye not speke? and yf ye canne be contented to mary with hym I shall sende for an other witnes, and, if not, leve of, in the name of God.' To whome than the woman sayed, 'Yes, I am contented, orells I would not have done to hym as I have

antique sepulchral brass, representing a female, with the hands raised in the attitude of prayer: the outlines of the drapery are gracefully formed. The traces of another brass, which has been abstracted, remain in the same stone.

The church contains several mural monuments to the memory of persons connected with this extensive parish. The church-yard has been much encroached upon, and has long been inadequate for the increasing number of interments. A piece of ground, at a short distance north from the church, was consecrated a few years ago, and is now also crowded. A large adjoining space, extending northward to the verge of the Cone Beck, has consequently been inclosed, and will shortly be consecrated for the purposes of sepulture.

There were anciently two chantries in Chester church; but the founders are not known. One of them, dedicated to St. Mary, was of the yearly value of 5*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, and to which belonged a tenement in Seaton Carew. Thomas Holyman, incumbent at the time of the Dissolution, had a pension of 4*l.* granted him, which he received in 1553. The other chantry was dedicated to St. George, of the yearly value of 5*l.* 3*s.*, of which Jeffrey Glenton was priest at the Dissolution, and had a pension of 4*l.*, which was also paid him in 1553. In 1600, William Ayton died seised of a tenement cottage, six acres of meadow, 15 of pasture, and 40 of arable land, in Middle Herrington, parcel of the dissolved chantry of St. George.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 8 contain entries of baptisms from 1582 to 1643, and from 1652 to 1812. Nos. 9 to 14, burials from 1582 to 1642, 1652 to 1678, and 1708 to 1812. Nos. 15 to 21, marriages* from 1582 to 1643, 1653 to 1678, 1708 to 1753, and 1754 to 1812. (Deficient in baptisms from 1643 to 1652; in burials, 1642 to 1652, and 1678 to 1708.)†

done.' Upon whiche words this deponent, with the consent of this Sibell, sent for oone John Robinson, otherwaies called Whitehall, to beare witnes of the contract. At whoes comynge the said Richard Dunsforthe, upon the informacion of thys deponent of the forme of words requisite for a contract, toke the said Sibell by the hande, and said, 'Here I, Richard, take you Sybill to my handfast wyfe, from this day forward, all other woman to forsake, and the for to take, while deathe us departe, and thereto I plight the my treuth.' And than they drewe hands, and the woman tooke hym by the hande, and said in lieke wyse, 'Here, I, Sibell, take the Richard to my husbond from this day.'"

+ The following entiries occur in the parish books:—

1612, 27th May. "The churchwardens meeting together for seekinge for workmen to mak a fitt seate in a convenuant place for *brydgrumes*, *bryds*, and *sike wyves* to sit in, iis."

1613. "Given to Mr. Francis Lowson, preacher, who maid us a very good sermon, for his charges, iis. viiid."

Chester church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, is a perpetual curacy; Lady Byron and Charles Jolliffe, Esq., alternate patrons.

CURATES.—George Brome occ. Feb. 23, 1564; Geo. Browne, July, 1578; Wm. Mussey, cl., occ. July 13, 1579; Brian Adamson occ. Feb. 7, 1582; Tho. Lyddal, cl., occ. July 14, 1585; Rob. Willis, 1616, p. m. Jolliffe; Rob. Hunter occ. 1631; Wm. Hume, A.B., 1673; Edmund Browne, 1674; Nich. Conyers, Sept. 23, 1685; Nath. Chilton, A.B., 1690, p. res. Conyers; W. Lamb, A.M., (p. pres. John Hedworth, Esq.) p. m. Chilton; Francis Milbanke, July 22, 1769, p. m. Lamb (rector of Croft, p. pres. Sir Ralph Milbanke); Lewis Powell, p. m. Milbanke (p. pres. W. Jolliffe, Esq., representative of Sir R. Hylton); John Nelson, cl., 1780, p. m. Powell (p. pres. Sir R. Milbanke); William Nesfield, A.M., of Caius College, Cambridge (rector of Brancepeth and of Witton-Gilbert, and senior magistrate of the county), 1789; Thomas Hyde Ripley, A.M. (vicar of Wootten Bassett, and rector of Tokenham, Wiltshire), Sept., 1828, p. m. Nesfield.

"It appears from the deed of endowment," says the Rev. John Dodd, in his History of the Church of Chester-le-Street, "that before the year 1715, a mere nominal maintenance had been provided for those appointed to the living of Chester-le-Street. Up to that time, the yearly sum of 10*l.* was all that the minister could claim; all tithes, fees, &c., continuing in the hands of the successive impropiators. In the parish registers we find the following entry: '1715, 4 June, *Parson* Conyers and Madam Barbery Hedworth, mar.: ' and to this marriage the living of Chester owes its endowment. John Hedworth, the then impropiator, by way of portioning his sister, and at the same time endowing the curacy to which he had presented his brother-in-law, made over to trustees (Sir William Williamson, Bart., William Lambton, Esq., and Henry Lambton, Gent.) certain parochial tithes, which had hitherto been in his possession. Out of these tithes, a certain sum was to be raised and settled on Barbara, wife of Nicholas Conyers, and the remainder

1616, June 6. "Sr. Wm. Lambton, Kt., of his owne voluntarie free will, &c., gave 20*s.* a yeaere to the poore as long as his cole mynes shall be wrought, and no longer."

1619. "For enlarginge of the leathers for the clasps of the Paraphrasis of Erasmus, 4*d.* For makeing of two chaynes and the irons whereupon Jewell and Hardin and the Paraphrasis standith on in the church, 6*s.* 8*d.*"

1625. "Paid to Ferrie the piper's wife for avoiding her out of the prishe when he was pressed for a soldier, xii*d.*"

1627. Given to two gentlemen soldiers with a passe from the maior of Newcastle, 8*d.*"

1627. "Payd when the churchwardens wentt to Durham when Mr. Willis p'eured a warrant to *ducke* the poore widowes, 6*d.*"

1630. "Paid to a poor woman the 19 of August, who haveing her husband murtheared in his bed, and haveing certifiycait from Scotland, and a pass to travell to London haveinge a wolvre in her weeme feedeinge, 12*d.*"

"Paid upon tryall of a sloy dog (blood-hound) wh should have been kepte in the prishe upon liking, 3*s.* 4*d.*"

was set aside as the endowment of the curacy. In the December following the above marriage, the deed was executed."*

In the parliamentary return of 1835, the gross income of the living is stated at 480*l.* a year, subject to permanent payments amounting to 103*l.* From the remaining 377*l.* (at which the value of the living is still returned), 180*l.* a year was paid to two curates. There is no glebe-house. The following advertisement appeared June 3, 1853:—

"For sale, the next presentation (subject to the life of the present incumbent, aged 71 years) to the perpetual curacy of Chester-le-Street, which is 6 miles from Durham and 8 miles from Newcastle-on-Tyne, of the gross annual income, including the commuted rent-charge, of £546. The incumbent of Chester-le-Street has the right of presentation to the livings of Pelton and Birtley. For detailed particulars, apply to Thomas Murray, Esq., Chester-le-Street."

CHARITIES.

Henry Smith's Charity.—This parish is one of those entitled to a share of the rents of the Longstock estate, belonging to Henry Smith's charities (see page 261). Between 16*l.* and 17*l.* a year is generally received, which, with the yearly sum of 12*l.* derived from Harrison's charity and other money, is divided amongst the townships of the parish, in proportion to their respective populations, except those which form portions of any distinct chapelry, and except the townships of Great and Little Lumley, the former being entitled to a distinct share of Henry Smith's charity, and the latter receiving a considerable sum from the voluntary gift of the Earl of Scarborough. About two-sevenths of the whole sum is allotted to the township of Chester, to which is added a donation of 8*l.* from the Earl of Durham, and 5*l.* 4*s.*

1665. "Paid for (re)casting the great bell, and hanging her, and the two other bells, 38*l.* 12*s.*" "For one fox head, 1*s.*"

1684. "For oyle for the bells, 10*d.*" "To a poore man who lost his wife, three children, and nine servants by fire, 1*s.* 6*d.*"

In a churchwarden's private book is the following entry:—"Aug. 10th, 1834. In the middle of the morning service Joseph Lewins' ass passed through the church, and in the afternoon a hen and chickens. Both occurred in time of divine service."

* The same deed provides that the trustees shall pay or cause to be paid the yearly sum of five pounds of lawful money of Great Britain to some person or persons to be from time to time nominated and appointed by the said John Hedworth, his heirs or assigns, for the keeping clean the floor of the church and chancel of Chester in the Street, and for the preventing and quieting any noise or disorders that may at any time happen during the time of divine service in the said church; and the further yearly sum of five pounds to the curate of Tanfield for the time being, and his successors for ever, by half-yearly payments, at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in every year by equal portions."

from Tewart's charity. From this fund, amounting to about 22*l.* per annum, bread is given away to the amount of about 13*l.*, and the residue is distributed in the vestry, on the 1st of January, in sums varying from 1*s.* to 5*s.* The shares of the other townships are distributed by their respective overseers in small sums of money.

Harrison's Charity.—Amongst other legacies to the poor of Boldon and other places, Ralph Harrison, by will, dated March 26, 1687, left 100*l.* to the poor of Chester-le-Street. This legacy, with an accumulation of interest and probably some other benefactions, was placed in the hands of General Lambton, great-grandfather of the present Earl of Durham, whose agent pays 12*l.* annually in respect thereof. In the parish books, this sum is distinguished from the 8*l.* above named, which is entered as a voluntary donation.

Tewart's Charities.—Elizabeth Tewart, by will, dated May 10, 1718, bequeathed her house to the minister of the parish church of Chester-le-Street, he paying to the parish clerk 20*s.* yearly. She also left certain copyhold lands in the parish, called Kellsheets, out of which she directed that 6*l.* should be paid yearly to a schoolmaster for instructing gratis twelve poor children; and that, out of the rents, 24 penny loaves should be distributed weekly amongst 12 poor widows and 12 other necessitous and indigent persons, and 3*l.* yearly for placing out one boy, born and inhabiting in the town of Chester, apprentice to some trade or employment. She further directed that two houses in Chester, called Elling's House and Chambers' House, should be used for the habitation of two poor widows. The latter premises, now consisting of four cottages, a garden of about 15 perches, and an allotment of about half an acre set out on the inclosure of Chester Commons in 1798, have been, for about 70 years, in the occupation of two families named Liddle and Turnbull, and their representatives, who treat them as their own property. Some years ago, the parishioners contemplated taking measures for recovering possession, so as to place poor widows therein; but this could not be effected without the intervention of a court of equity, and the proceedings would have been more expensive than the value of the property justified. The sum of 5*l.* 4*s.* for bread is added to Henry Smith's charity; and the sum for placing out apprentices is applied as directed. The master of the national school instructs twelve children in respect of the yearly sum of 6*l.*, and three more on account of a subscription of about 7*l.* 7*s.*, which is collected and paid to him. The children are chiefly selected by the incumbent's churchwarden, and are not

allowed to enjoy the freedom of the school for more than two years. They are taught reading and writing gratis; but if they learn accounts, they pay 1*s.* per quarter. The parish clerk receives 20*s.* yearly in respect of the house left to the minister.

Donor unknown.—By the indenture above mentioned, dated December 20 and 21, 1715, John Hedworth, Esq., for securing 100*l.* he had then in his hands for the relief of the poor of the township of Chester-le-Street, and for other purposes, charged the tithes which he gave up to the minister with 5*l.* per annum to be paid to the poor. Nothing was received in respect of this charity for many years; but on application being made to the Rev. T. H. Ripley, soon after his presentation to the living, he agreed to resume the payment, which has since been regularly continued.

POOR-LAW-UNION.

THIS Union is divided into the subdistricts of Chester-le-Street and Harraton. The first comprises the townships of Chester-le-Street, Lambton, Great and Little Lumley, Waldrige, Plawsworth, Edmondsley, Pelton, and Urpeth, in the parish of Chester-le-Street; the parochial chapelry of Witton-Gilbert; and the townships of Cocken, Burn Moor, and South Biddick, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring. Harraton subdistrict contains the townships of Ouston, Harraton, and Birtley, in the parish of Chester-le-Street; those of Lamesley, Kibblesworth, Ravensworth, and Hedley, in the chapelry of Lamesley; and those of Washington, Great and Little Usworth, and Barmston, in the parish of Washington. The entire area of the Union is 33,079 acres; and the population, in 1851, was 20,907, of whom 10,793 were males and 10,114 females. Of this population, 3,048 were under 5 years of age; 2,714, 5 and under 10; 4,501, 10 and under 20; 3,473, 20 and under 30; 2,539, 30 and under 40; 1,902, 40 and under 50; 1,286, 50 and under 60; 802, 60 and under 70; 430, 70 and under 80; 115, 80 and under 90; and 7, 90 and under 100. There were 5,437 males 20 years of age and upwards, of whom 1,615 were bachelors, 3,445 married and 377 widowers. Of 5,207 females 20 years of age and upwards, 1,120 were spinsters, 3,403 married, and 684 widows.

Of the males above 20 years of age, 1 was employed in the post-office, 1 in the inland revenue, 7 police, 7 clergymen, 3 Protestant ministers, 1 priest, 25 schoolmasters, 17 innkeepers, 25 general domestic servants, 3 coachmen, 8 grooms, 6 gardeners, 2 inn-servants, 2

pawnbrokers, 9 railway engine drivers and stokers, 8 others engaged in railway traffic, 153 farmers, 1 maltster, 10 brewers, 12 licensed victuallers and beer-shop keepers, 3 wine and spirit merchants, 2,468 coal-miners, 143 iron manufacturers, 5 independent gentlemen, 15 annuitants, and 13 paupers of no stated occupation. There were, of females 20 years of age and upwards, 12 innkeepers, 14 lodging-house keepers, 193 general domestic servants, 21 housekeepers, 11 cooks, 23 housemaids, 5 nurses, 11 inn-servants, 2 midwives, 10 hawkers, 21 farmers, 57 agricultural labourers, 41 outdoor farm-servants, 62 in-door farm-servants, 9 licensed victuallers and beer-house keepers, 64 annuitants, and 364 paupers of no stated occupation. There were in the district 8 persons blind, 7 deaf and dumb, and 48 inmates of the workhouse.

The birth-places of 10,263 persons under 20 years of age were as follow:—In the county of Durham, 8,741; in London and its vicinity, 13; in Yorkshire, 106; in Northumberland, 966; in Cumberland, 116; in Scotland, 46; in Ireland, 186; in Wales, 5; in British Islands, 3; and the remainder in various English counties. Of 10,644, 20 years of age and upwards, 7,055 were born in the county of Durham, 51 in and around London, 321 in Yorkshire, 2,128 in Northumberland, 278 in Cumberland, 175 in Scotland, 398 in Ireland, 13 in Wales, 5 in British Islands, 15 in the colonies and foreign parts, 1 at sea, and the remainder in various parts of England.

The parish workhouse, situated on the road-side at the south entrance of the town, has hitherto been used for the Union. A new workhouse, however, is now in course of erection a little to the south-west. It is an extensive building of brick, with stone facings at the corners and around the windows. Above the entrance is a clock turret, on each side of which, and at the extremities are projecting gables. The dining-room occupies the centre of the building, which is 55 yards in length. Suitable offices are arranged behind; and a distinct building is appropriated as an infirmary. The contract for the whole of the erections is 3,893*l.*; and the cost of the ground, which contains an area of 4 acres, was 800*l.*

There is no school in the workhouse; the children being educated at the national school of the town.

The amount of poor-rate collected in the Middle Division of Chester Ward, in the year 1831, was 5,741*l.* 10*s.* The income and expenditure of Chester Union, in the year ended Lady-day, 1851, has been given in vol. i., p. 162. The accounts in subsequent years have stood as follow:—

		Receipts.		Expenditure.		Med cal Relief.			
1852	..	£5,771	7	..	£5,786	1	..	£75	0
1853	..	5,822	18	..	6,001	10	..	68	0
1854	..	5,799	14	..	5,764	1	..	63	0

The following is the statement for 1855:—

RECEIPTS.			
From poor rates	..	..	£6,148 6
In aid of poor rates	..	..	147 6
			£6,295 12
EXPENDITURE.			
In-maintenance	..	..	£401 11
Out-relief	..	..	3,129 4
Salaries and rations of officers	..	..	580 3
Other expenses	..	..	19 16
Total connected with relief	..	..	4,030 14
Costs of law proceedings	..	..	49 16
Constables' expenses before justices	..	..	69 10
Vaccination fees	..	..	35 14
Registration fees to clergymen	..	..	77 16
County-rate	..	..	829 14
Parliamentary registration	..	..	28 12
For all other purposes	..	..	346 3
			£5,467 19
Medical relief, £63.			

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

A WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, capable of containing 400 persons, was erected in 1807, in one of the avenues leading from the east side of the principal street. Near it is BETHEL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, erected in 1814—minister, the Rev. T. Pedley. The PRIMITIVE METHODISTS occupy a room in the town.

A MECHANICS' INSTITUTE was established in Chester-le-Street about 40 years ago; and a neat stone edifice was shortly after erected for its use at the north end of the town. The principal room is used for public meetings, concerts, and the delivery of lectures. There are at present between 50 and 60 members belonging to the institution; and the library, to which a news-room is attached, contains nearly 500 volumes.

SCHOOLS.—The *Round School* is situated to the north of the church, and received its name from its circular form. The building was originally a malting, but afterwards adapted to its present use, as a classical, commercial, and mathematical school. It contains accommodation for about 100 children. The present master, Mr. J. P. Purvis, has rented the premises under the Jolliffe family for about 25 years.

The *National School* for boys is under government inspection. On the visit of the Rev. D. J. Stewart,

June 8, 1853, 103 boys were present at examination; 21 had left during the year, 115 had been admitted, and the average attendance had been 85. The general observations were—

Buildings, school room of inconvenient shape, stone floor; no class room. Pulpit against the wall; furniture, stove. Pl., round. Methods, American, and instruction, fair. Books, there is a want of books for the lower classes. Apparatus, three black-boards, three easels. Organization; standard of classification: reading and arithmetic. Five classes for all subjects, under master and two pupil-teachers; one division for music. Each pupil-teacher is confined to one class more than the rest for a quarter of a year."

MANUFACTURES, TRADE, &c.

AN extensive manufactory of tiles, bricks, drain pipes, and chimney-pots is carried on at the north end of the town, by Mr. W. Murray. A large iron foundry, to the west of the main street, belongs to Mr. Thomas Murray, who at present pays about 200*l.* per week in wages. A steam flour-mill, on the bank of the Cone west of the town, is now untenanted; but a new one has been erected to the east, which is in active operation. An extensive brewery, on the south side of the Cone, is carried on by Messrs. Fenwick and Storey, who are also wine and spirit merchants. There are two good inns and posting houses, and twelve other public houses in the town, which contains a number of shopkeepers, and the workshops of some considerable cartwrights, cabinet makers, and other mechanics. The extensive skinnery belonging to Mr. Charlton is situated on the south bank of the Cone. Chester-le-Street is the residence of four surgeons, whose services extend to the surrounding collieries. A printing office was commenced a few years ago, at which an effort is now being made to establish a weekly newspaper. The town is supplied with water by a private company. A building society has been for some time in operation.

A savings bank was established in 1840, chiefly through the exertions of the late Mr. E. C. Maxwell and Mr. W. Mathews. It is under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. On November 20, 1855, it numbered 177 depositors, including 12 charitable and friendly societies, the aggregate of whose deposits amounted to 5,541*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* The meetings for receiving and paying deposits are held on the Monday evening in each week, at the office of Mr. S. Robinson, cashier. The management is under six trustees, a board of managers, a treasurer (E. Johnson, Esq., Deanery), a cashier, and a secretary.

The works of the Chester-le-Street Gas Company were erected in 1844, and consist of nine retorts, with purifying apparatus and gasometer. The capital is 1,250*l.*, in

250 shares of 5*l.* each. The price of gas was originally 7*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet: it was afterwards reduced to 5*s.*, but is now 5*s.* 10*d.* The streets were lighted for the first few years; but owing to a misunderstanding between the rate-payers and the inspectors, this was discontinued. It was, however, resumed, during the winter of 1855-6, by means of a voluntary subscription.

At a meeting held in the Round School, November 26, 1855, a sanitary board was commenced, which has adopted the provisions of the Nuisances Removal Act.

THE DEANERY.

THE *Deanery* is a handsome brick house, pleasantly situated near the east side of the town. The enclosures adjoin the east wall of the church-yard, and probably occupy the site of the old decanal buildings. Various remains of antiquities have, of late years, been discovered within the grounds. The Deanery is at present occupied by Edward Johnson, Esq.

The family of Johnson are derived from Francis Johnson, Esq., who married Tabitha Bannister, by whom he had a son, Francis Johnson, M.D., born March 10, 1710: married, September 17, 1741, Mary, only daughter of Jean Huet, Esq., of Whickham, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. Francis Johnson, Esq., the eldest surviving son, born June 9, 1748, was a deputy lieutenant; married, June 6, 1782, Anne, only child of Robert Cook, Esq., of Low Newton, Northumberland, and had issue four sons and three daughters. Francis, his heir, now of Low Newton, was born January 5, 1784; and married, June 6, 1820, Eleanor, eldest daughter of Charles Bacon, Esq., of Styford. Edward, fourth son, now of Deanery, was born March 22, 1798; and married, October 29, 1828, Jane, third daughter of George Atkinson, Esq., of Morland, Westmoreland. Mr. Johnson is in the commission of the peace for the county of Durham.

ARMS—Gu., on a chev., arg., between three savages' heads, ppr., as many pheons.

CREST—A savage's head, couped at the shoulders, bearded and wreathed about the temples, all ppr.

MOTTO—Nil admirari.

James I., by letters patent, July 26, 1608, granted to Sir James Ouchterlony, Knt., and Richard Gurnard, or Green, citizen of London, all the Deanery, Prebends, Rectory, and Vicarage of the Collegiate and Parish Church of Chester, in trust for the family of Hedworth. In 1614, John Hedworth, Esq., died seised of "all the Decanal House of the Collegiate Church of Chester-le-Street, with the barns, buildings, and gironales, now

waste and ruinous, and of a garden adjoining the same premises, of the annual value of 10s., and of all those tithes of lamb and wool within the parishes of Chester, Tanfield, and Lamesley, called the *Thrussel-tithes*, or Thrush-tithes." The impropriation descended to John Hedworth, Esq., great-great-grandson of John, just named, who died May 31, 1747, leaving two daughters. The eldest intermarried with Sir Richard Hylton, of Hylton, Bart., whose only surviving daughter, Eleanor, was married to William Jolliffe, Esq., M.P. for Petersfield, Hants; their issue was Hylton Jolliffe, Esq., M.P. for Petersfield, and father of Charles Jolliffe, Esq., now living. The younger daughter of John Hedworth became the wife of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart.; and their descendants, Lady Byron, and Charles Jolliffe, Esq., are now joint owners of the Deanery, and of several other estates and collieries derived from the Hedworths. The impropriation is now much divided; but the larger portion of the corn tithes is vested in the Earl of Durham and R. Trevelyan and H. Witham, Esqrs.

WHITE HILL, or WHITHILL, a mile west of the town, is situated near the edge of a shelving cliff which overhangs the Chester Burn, and is the property and residence of John Cookson, Esq. In 1310, the manor was granted by Bishop Beck to Roger de Aula de Cestria, to hold of the see of Durham by 48s. annual rent, and service to the manor mill of Chester. William Melote, under sheriff of Durham, in 1438 died seised of the manor, then consisting of a mansion-house and 117 acres of land, held by 40s. rent and service, and the twenty-fourth part multure at the manor mill of Chester. It continued in his descendants till the death of John Millot, Esq.* in 1747, who devised all his estates to Henry Wastell, rector of Simonburn. The latter soon after sold Whithill to John Cookson, Esq.

The well-known Whithill forge was worked in the dene between Whithill and Chester, where iron ore is supposed to have been worked both by the Romans and the Danes, as great quantities of scorice, or slag, are found on the fells for many miles westward. Vestiges of a furnace hearth were visible at a place called *Old Furnace*, 3 miles west of Chester, about 1786. There is now a flint powder manufactory at this place, and a brown paper mill at Whithill. Ochre, used in the ma-

nufacture of brown paper, is found in ground adjoining the mill.

THE HERMITAGE, about a mile south-by-west from Chester-le-Street, formerly occupied by Thomas Cookson, Esq., is now the residence of Walker Featherstonhaugh, Esq. SOUTH HILL, nearly 2 miles south-by-east from the town, is the residence of Henry Fenwick, Esq., M.P. for Sunderland. HUMBLE COTTAGE, the residence of Mrs. Hunter, relict of Joseph Hunter, Esq., is about 2 miles west of Chester. The Rev. James Price Depledge, curate, has a good mansion in the township.

THE FLATTS is a hamlet about a mile north-west of Chester. The old mansion-house, a large brick building, with enclosures, was the seat of the elder branch of the Allans of Grange (see vol. i., p. 494). Some years ago, the estate became, by purchase, the property of the Lambtons.

GREAT LUMLEY.

THE united townships of Great and Little Lumley, on the east side of the Wear, contain an area of 2,410 acres. The population of Great Lumley was, in 1801, 696; in 1811, 693; in 1821, 1,240; in 1831, in consequence of the flourishing state of the collieries, 2,301; in 1841, mining operations being on the decline, 1,796; and in 1851, 1,730, of whom 905 were males and 825 females. There were, at that date, 370 inhabited houses and 15 uninhabited. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 3,343*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Lumley was proposed to the ecclesiastical commissioners, in 1845, to be formed into a district. Divine service is performed on Sundays in the national school. There are also a chapel belonging to the Old Methodist Connexion, and another to the New. The village contains eight public houses, a police station, and a few shops. The national school was visited, June 20, 1853, by the Rev. D. J. Stewart, when there were 69 boys and girls present at examination. The number of those who had left during the preceding twelve months was 97, and 76 had been admitted; the average attendance being 82. The general observations were—

"Buildings, good sized room, used for Divine Service, no class-room; all the walls are cracked from 'a creep' in the pit below. Four tures, in the second compartment his game cock is pourtrayed, clapping his wings and crowing, having "won the 100 guineas at Newcastle, March 31st, 1746," whilst three rivals, Dunn, Brandling, and Bates, lie dead at his feet, and a craven cock, inscribed Farrer Wren, Esq., is running away.

* This gentleman is presumed, from a very old screen still preserved at Whitehill, on which several of his exploits are depicted, to have been a man of singular habits and conversation. In one compartment of the screen, he is represented hunting, in another drinking and smoking, in a third as a successful gambler enforcing payment of his winnings by an appeal to a brace of pistols; and, besides other adven-

loose desks; furniture, pulpit, clock, book-closets. Playground, part of it laid out as a garden. Books good. Apparatus, two black-boards, two easels, map stand. Methods, discipline, and instruction fair. Organization; standard of classification: reading and arithmetic. Four classes for all subjects, under master, with certificate of merit, and one pupil-teacher; one division for Scripture and geography lessons; two groups for arithmetic in 1st and 2nd class. The pupil-teacher is confined to one class for one week."

The vill of Great Lumley was anciently the property of a younger branch of the Lumley family, whose estates passed to females. Thomas Knivitt, Esq., alienated his moiety of Great Lumley in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and a moiety belonging to the Musgraves was afterwards alienated, so that a variety of freehold estates have arisen in the township. The *East Hall*, said to have been a seat of the Lumleys before the castle was built, is now in ruins. This is supposed to be the house where Liulph, ancestor of the Lumleys, was cruelly murdered by the Normans, for resenting their oppressions, and complaining to Bishop Walcher. The *West Hall* belonged to the Aytons of West Herrington, and was purchased by the predecessors of the Earl of Durham. *Lumley Thicks* is an old house, repaired and enlarged some years ago, and said to have been formerly a chapel. Surtees thinks that either this, or an adjoining farm-house called *Woodstone House*, is the ancient *Wodesend*, mentioned in charters of the younger branch of the Lumley family at the commencement of the 14th century.

Lumley Colliery is worked by Messrs. Stobart, Bell, and Co. An explosion of inflammable gas took place in the George pit on October 9, 1819, by which thirteen men and boys were killed, and many others severely hurt.

Henry Smith's Charity.—This township is entitled to a share of the rents of the Longstock estate, from which about 50*l.* is annually received in March. The amount is given away at Christmas amongst poor people residing in the township, and chiefly those not receiving parochial relief. The distribution is principally in sums of money varying from 5*s.* to 10*s.*; but a small portion is disposed of in bread, meat, or some articles of clothing, merely for the purpose of enabling the township officers to make a return to the solicitor of the trustees, in general terms, that the amount was disposed of in bread, meat, clothing, and money.

LUMLEY HOSPITAL.

JOHN DUCK, Esq. (see vol. i., p. 375), by indenture, dated September 29, 1686, founded an hospital for the sustentation and relief of twelve poor aged and impotent people. John Pots and eleven widows were incorporated by the name of "The Brethren and Sisters of the Hos-

pital of John Duck, Esq., at Great Lumley, in the County of Durham," with power to take lands, &c. The said John Duck appointed that they and their successors should have a common seal, with a cross graven thereon, and in the circumference thereof also engraven, "*Sigilla Hospitalis John Duck Ar. apud Magna Lumley in Com. Dunelm.*;" and he further directed, that after the death of himself and Anne his wife, it should be lawful for the mayor of the city of Durham for the time being, and his successors, and for Nicholas Salvin and eleven others therein named (trustees designed by the said John Duck of and for the said hospital, and for a minister to be chosen to read prayers to the poor people therein), and such persons as should from time to time be duly elected trustees in their room, as in an indenture of release to be thereafter executed should be expressed, or for such other person and persons as by the said John Duck in his lifetime should be appointed, within twenty days after the death or removal of any of the brethren and sisters of the said hospital, to elect and place other persons of the religion of the Church of England as then established, and not under the age of 60 years, those poor decayed people of the town of Great Lumley and thereabouts (if any such there should be) being in the first place made choice of and preferred to the said hospital, the above-named poor persons well and truly observing such rules and orders as by the said John Duck in his lifetime, and as after his death by the said trustees, or by the visitors thereafter mentioned, should be appointed; and the said John Duck further appointed, that the three senior persons of the trustees for the time being, duly elected as aforesaid (the mayor of the said city of Durham being one), should from time to time after his death be the visitors of the said hospital, and of the poor people therein, and of the minister for the time being to attend and do service there; and should, as often as they should think meet, once in three years at least, visit the said hospital.

By indenture of lease and release, dated October 8 and 9, 1686, the said John Duck conveyed to the mayor of Durham, and the other trustees named in the preceding indenture, a parcel of ground, formerly a messuage, tenement, and garth, with the appurtenances, in Great Lumley, and the hospital thereon lately erected by the said John Duck, and also the closes called Robert Sides, with their appurtenances, at Great Lumley, the several closes in the town-fields of Great Lumley called the Loe-field North Crooks, the Town End Pasture, Kelloe Hagg, and the moors, and a corn-mill on the river Wear, at Great Lumley, with rights of fishery in the said river,

with all the appurtenances, rights of common, and collieries thereto belonging, upon trust, out of the clear rents and profits of the said premises, other than the said hospital, and the ground on which the same was built, to pay to the said John Pots and others, the twelve poor aged persons, men and women, who should at any time thereafter be placed in the said hospital, the clear annual sum of 52s. each, by quarterly payments; and also to pay to a minister of the Church of England, deacon or priest, to attend and read prayers in the said hospital to the said poor aged persons, twice every day throughout the year, the clear annual sum of 10*l.*, by quarterly payments, towards his support and maintenance. Then follows a clause, "that the residue of the rents and profits, after satisfaction and discharge of all the several payments therein mentioned, shall remain unto the said John Duck, his heirs and assigns."

Sir John Duck retained the management of the charity until his death, August 26, 1691, when he devised all his estates in the township of Great Lumley to his wife, Dame Anne Duck. She held the property under this devise until her death, December 14, 1695. By her will, dated November 22 in that year, she devises the messuages, mills, fishings, grounds, and lands in the township of Great Lumley, to Richard Wharton for life, "subject, nevertheless, and chargeable with the payment of the hospitall salary, as now settled, and the necessary repairs thereof, for ever." She proceeds to devise the same estates, after Wharton's decease, to James Nicholson, in tail, "charged and chargeable as aforesaid." James Nicholson, of Rainton, a nephew of the founder, died in 1727, and by his will, dated January 14 in that year, devised all his estates to his three daughters and co-heiresses—Jane, who married Thomas, Earl of Strathmore; Anne, who married Patrick Lyon, Esq.; and Mary, who died unmarried, having devised her share to her nephew, John Lord Glamis, afterwards ninth Earl of Strathmore. A deed of partition of the whole estates of James Nicholson, Esq., was executed on the 28th day of February, 1759; and it appears that the lands at Lumley became the portion of the Earl of Strathmore. They were ultimately purchased by Mr. Lambton. It does not appear that the corporation of Durham ever acted as visitors of the hospital, nor were any trustees ever appointed.

The hospital comprises twelve apartments, with a small chapel; and a tablet on the building bears the following inscription:—"HOSPITALE PRO XII PAUPERIBUS FUNDAT: PER JOHANN: DUCK: AR: UN: ALDERMANNOR: DUNELM: CIVIT: ANNO DOMINI MDCLXXXV." Twelve

poor widows, elected from the parish of Chester or the neighbourhood, reside in the hospital, and receive 50*s.* a year each, instead of 52*s.*, by quarterly payments; and a person, not in holy orders, who reads prayers, with a sermon every Sunday, in the chapel, receives the yearly sum of 10*l.* These payments, amounting to 40*l.* a year, are made by the Earl of Durham, as a charge upon the Lumley property, of which the hedges have been removed, and the land indiscriminately mixed with that of his lordship's estates around it. The Moors, Robert Sides, the Town End Fields, North Crooks, and Kelloe Hagg, have been estimated as now worth 296*l.* a year, without including the value of the coal underneath. The hospital is kept in repair by the Earl of Durham, whose family have for many years appointed the almspeople and the chaplain.

LITTLE LUMLEY.

THE population of this township, at the successive periods of return, was 249, 259, 351, 393, 381, and 337; 173 of the latter number being males and 164 females. In 1851, there were 72 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 1,504*l.*

The township contains Lumley Castle and Park, three farmsteads, a corn-mill at *Flotters*, a hamlet called *Breckon Hill*, and a public house. Lumley Forge, where, besides an iron and brass foundery, bar-iron, anvils, shovels, nails, and chains, were made, is now discontinued.

LUMLEY CASTLE.

THIS noble edifice is generally admitted to have been built by Sir Robert Lumley, during the reign of Edward I., but only as a mansion; for Sir Ralph de Lumley, in the 16th year of Richard II., 1389, obtained a license to re-edify and embattle his "manor house" at Lumley. It stands majestically on a fine elevation above the Wear, about one mile east from Chester, and being constructed of a deep yellow freestone, forms a conspicuous object as seen from the great north road between Durham and that place. It is bounded on the north by Lumley Beck, and the ground rises gradually on the south and west from the river Wear. The east front is near the brow of a very deep, well-wooded valley, through which the beck winds towards the river. The general plan of this stately mansion is a parallelogram, 180 feet long, and 153 feet in width, having four equal-sized towers at the angles, which project boldly before the connecting buildings, and are crowned with octagonal





machicolated turrets. The whole enclose a quadrangle of 77 feet long by 72 wide. Attached to the north side is an extensive stable court and subordinate buildings, covering nearly as much ground as the castle. The formation of this part appears to be old. The south front of Lumley Castle is comparatively modern; but the east retains its ancient form and is unique and impressive. It is nearly as it was left by the builder in Richard II.'s reign, except for the dark hues that time has cast over it. "It retains," says Surtees, "all its original magnificence. Three stages of masonry are above each other, with mullioned windows heavily grated with iron; and a noble gate-house projects from the centre of the front, guarded with overhanging turrets and a machicolated gallery. Above this gateway are six shields of arms, three and three, cut boldly in stone. In the centre of the first row, higher than the rest—1. Quarterly, *France and England* (Richard II.). 2. On the right, *Percy or Louvaine*, a lion rampant; crest, a lion passant. 3. On the left, a saltire, *Neville*; crest, a bull's head. In the lower row, 4. A lion rampant, within a border engrailed, *Grey*; crest, a ram's head. 5. *Lumley*; crest, a paroquet. 6. Two bars; crest, Moses' head horned, *Hilton*."

The interior of the castle was, about a century and a half ago, subjected to a complete renovation in the Italian style, so that scarcely a particle of its ancient architecture is visible. The ball-room, in particular, is adorned with a profusion of foliage in plaster-work, which does not assimilate with the internal jambs of the castellated walls, in some places eight feet thick. For a long period the castle has been dismantled of its furniture, deserted by its owners, and uninhabited except by housekeepers, one of whom, who died a few years ago, had lived within its walls 65 years, during which four Earls of Scarborough possessed the place. The site of a private chapel in the castle, licensed by Bishop Langley in 1432, is now unknown.

The Great Hall is a grand, lofty, and spacious apartment, ornamented with a gallery for minstrelsy, and exhibits a striking feature of ancient times, feudal performances, and old English manners. It is 60 feet in length by 30 feet in width, and of a proportionate height. Seventeen pictures of large size, in plain black frames, representing the successive ancestors of the family, decorate the walls. These portraits are as large or larger than life, the height of the frames being seven feet nine inches by four feet six inches. The portraits appear in the following order:—1, Liulphus; 2, Uchtred; 3, Gubielmus; 4, Sir William de Lumley; 5, William de

Lumley; 6, Sir Robert de Lumley; 7, Sir Marmaduke Lumley; 8, Sir Ralph de Lumley, the first baron, in his scarlet robes of state; 9, Sir John de Lumley; 10, King Richard II., seated in a chair of state, holding the sceptre in his left hand, and with his right presenting a patent of nobility to Sir Ralph Lumley, who is kneeling before him in his baron's robes,—on the scroll, at the king's feet, is inscribed "KINGE RICHARD THE SECONDE," and, on the frame stand, "R.R. 2. AN' D'NO' 1384, Ao AUG. 8;" 11, Sir Thomas Lumley; 12, George Lord Lumley; 13, Sir Thomas Lumley; 14, John de Lumley; 15, Richard de Lumley; 16, George Lumley; 17, Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Darcy of Chiche, and second wife of Sir John Lumley. This last, no doubt, is an actual portrait; and that of King Richard II., giving Sir Ralph Lumley a patent of nobility, is also supposed to be an old genuine picture. The rest, it is probable, are the work of Lord John Lumley, who, most likely, was resolved not only to supply to the church of Chester-le-Street a complete set of his ancestors in effigy, but to his hall another set, in their robes or martial array, as he imagined them. Liulph, the Saxon father of the line, sits on his horse, aloft on a pedestal, as large as life, at the end of the hall. The sturdy steed is of a dark ruddy brown; and Liulph, clad in armour, riding with an air of great boldness, bears in his hand a sort of battle-axe. This brave old Saxon was a man of whom his decendants might be proud; and, if the equestrian statue be not an atom like him, it bears an air of similar worth and bravery, and reminds us of his virtues. Beneath the statue of Liulph, are fifteen couplets of Latin verses, ringing all possible changes on the word *mundus*. Near to the portrait of Elizabeth Darcy hangs the table of the pedigree of the Lumleys, in gold letters, with the armorials bearings; and, in a niche, the modern family crest. Four niches in the west wall contain well executed marble busts of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary and Elizabeth. The fire-place is of immense size, with a mantle-piece supported by Doric pillars.

The Great Dining Room is in the south-western tower, and is of nearly equal dimensions with the hall. It is a noble airy room, in the French and Italian style, having a fine vaulted ceiling of stucco-work, and in the centre the star and garter, surrounded with various figures. The walls are wainscotted, the narrower panels ornamented with vizors, from which depend strings of fruit and flowers; the alternate panels having a medallion head of a Roman emperor. The fire-place is of beautiful white marble of similar design; and over it is a bas-relief, in stucco-work, of peculiar grace and spirit—a

wintry and mountainous landscape, with a frozen lake and blasted trees.

The Music Room.—Here are also arranged several full-length portraits. One, Frederick Prince of Wales, the father of George III., when very young, in his robes. Another, a gay and handsome looking young gentleman, Sir Thomas Sanderson, the brother of the second Earl of Scarborough, in rich silken robes, with the collar of the Bath. Two others of Lord John Lumley of 1588: one in skull-cap, and armour richly inlaid with gold; the other in full crimson robes, and holding in his hands a glove and a purse, as Baron of the Exchequer.

The Steward's Room.—In this room are portraits of the great John Lord Lumley, with a noble and expressive countenance; and of his first wife, Jane Fitzalan. A small figure of Ralph Lumley of 1567; and another small figure of a young man, with handsome delicate features, in a Spanish dress. On the back of this picture is written "Lumley, who was in the battle of Flodden Field when King James of Scots was slain." Lady Halifax, in a rich dress. The first Earl of Scarborough, in armour; and his brother, General Lumley, also in armour.

The Housekeeper's Room.—Here are two youthful portraits of the Hon. Charles and John Lumley. Also portraits of the Hon. Thomas and Richard Lumley when children; and of Lady Blackett and Lady Harriet Lumley.*

The Kitchen.—This apartment is upon a scale equally noble in its dimensions with other portions of the castle, and would have amply sufficed for the preparations of one of Lucullus' luxurious and profligate banquets.

On the west of the castle, the river Wear is crossed by a ferry, from which a foot-path leads to Chester-le-Street. A little further down the river, an ancient salmon-

fishery has been held by the Lumley family since the time of Henry IV., and a dam has been in existence from the reign of Henry VIII. Renewals of the lease from the bishop are in existence from the year 1675. About 60 years ago, however, the salmon-lock was so altered and heightened as totally to prevent the passage of the fish to the upper parts of the river. The tenant of the Earl of Scarborough was also convicted before the county magistrates, in 1832, 1833, and 1834, for alleged illegal practices in the taking of fish. An association of gentlemen was formed, whose object was the modification of the height of the lock, for which purpose they offered to become the tenants of the earl at the next avoidance of the lease. These proposals were declined; and the result was a memorial to the Bishop of Durham, praying him not to renew the lease to the Earl of Scarborough, and signed by 167 of the gentry of the county. The lock itself was partially swept away by a flood in February, 1854; and the Earl of Scarborough's lease having expired on the 10th of January preceding, formal possession of the dam was taken in the name of the bishop, the stone-work was removed, and a free passage was afforded to the pent-up water.

THE LUMLEY FAMILY.—This ancient family are descended from Liulph, one of the highest and most popular members of the Saxon nobility, who fled from the fierce Normans in the south of England, and found shelter in the dominions of St. Cuthbert. His virtues and bravery were highly esteemed by Bishop Walcher; whilst the people venerated him for his patriotism. He married Alghitha, daughter of Aldred, and granddaughter of Uctred, Earls of Northumberland; the wife of the latter having been Elgyne, youngest daughter of King Etheldred. When Earl Waltheof granted the church of Tynemouth to St. Cuthbert, Liulph led to the shrine

* **THE SHAKESPEARE PORTRAIT.**—Several portraits of illustrious characters are mentioned by Pennant in his Scotch Tour. They were all dispersed about fifty years ago, when only those of the family were retained. One of the most remarkable pictures in the collection, though not mentioned by Pennant, was a portrait of Shakspeare, supposed to be that which is traditionally said to have been painted by Richard Burbage, the Roscius of his day, or by John Taylor, the water poet, another actor, both contemporaries of Shakspeare. A portrait in the collection of the Duke of Chandos, from which the most approved likenesses of the great bard were copied, was long supposed to be that of Burbage or Taylor; but those celebrated men were only amateurs in the art of painting, whereas the Chandos picture might have been painted by no mean disciple of the Van Dyck school, who copied the likeness from Burbage or Taylor's more crude original. The Lumley portrait is not the work of a master, inasmuch as the shadows of the collar fall on both sides of the neck, an error into which no artist could have fallen. The eyes are too close to the nose; the beard and

moustache have little cultivation; the collar natural, but without elegance, the strings hanging somewhat in disorder. This portrait was in the possession of John Lord Lumley, whose collection of contemporary portraits was famed even in his own day, and who died in 1609, a few years before Shakspeare. The picture was sold at Lumley Castle, with others, in 1785, but was subsequently repurchased by the Earl of Scarborough. On the dispersion of the collection in 1807, the picture was recognized and purchased by Mr. Ralph Walters, of Newcastle, in whose possession it remained till his death, when his brother parted with it to its present owner, George Rippon, Esq., of North Shields. In 1849, it was examined by Mr. Hogarth, publisher, who at once appreciated its originality, and obtained permission to have it engraved. A most perfect *fac-simile* of the old painting has accordingly been produced by Mr. Brooks, lithographer, thus affording to the admirers of Shakspeare the most genuine portrait of that mighty genius which has ever appeared.

of St. Oswin, and dedicated to the service of the church, his son Morkar. At length, however, he fell a sacrifice to the cause of the people. He complained to the bishop of the rapacity and cruelty of his officers; and, in revenge, those officers assassinated him. The people, stung to madness by the death of their protector, soon after rose and murdered Bishop Walcher at Gateshead. (See vol. i., p. 29.)

Uthred, or Uchtred, eldest son of Liulph, obtained the rank of a Baron of the Palatine under Bishop Pudsey; and his son, William, was the first who assumed the local name of Lumley. In some romantic adventure in the early Crusades, he won for his escutcheon the paroquet, afterwards borne by his descendants. By Judith his wife, daughter to Hesilden of Hesilden, he had issue another Sir William, who had issue two sons, William and Marmaduke, from the latter of whom descended the Fitz-Marmadukes of Horden (see p. 357). William married the daughter and co-heiress of Walter de Audre, and by her was the father of Sir Roger de Lumley, Knt., who married Sybil, daughter and co-heiress of Hugh de Morwick, an ancient baron of Northumberland. Robert, next in descent, added greatly to his possessions by marriage with the heiress of Thweng.

In 1385, Ralph, grandson of Robert, was created a parliamentary peer by summons, and built the eastern front of Lumley Castle. He continued to sit in parliament until he was attainted, and had his lands seized, for being concerned with Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, and other lords, in a confederacy on behalf of the deposed Richard II., and against Henry IV. Lord Lumley was a standard-bearer in the outbreak, and was slain in the field of battle; twenty-eight of the other leaders of the rebellion, lords, knights, and gentlemen, being taken and executed. His widow, Eleanor, daughter of John Lord Neville, had an assignment in her widowhood of 20*l.* per annum.

John, second surviving son of Ralph Lord Lumley, had livery, in the 6th year of Henry IV., of all the

castles, manors, and lands whereof his father was seised at the time of his attainder; and the honour of knight-hood was conferred on him for his services in Scotland. He also served in the French wars; and having thus attested his fidelity to the king, he was fully restored in blood by act of parliament, in the 13th year of Henry IV. He further signalized himself with King Henry V. in the wars, and, in the 10th year of that monarch's reign, lost his life, with Thomas, Duke of Clarence, the king's brother, at Baugy Bridge, on Easter-eve, April 13, 1421.*

Sir Thomas Lumley, the next inheritor, was knighted for his services in the wars, and concerned in various negotiations. He was made governor of Scarborough Castle for life, and, on the accession of Edward IV., procured the reversion of the attainder of Ralph Lord Lumley, his grandfather. He was at the siege of Bambrough Castle; and in regard of his fidelity, circumspection, and industry, was appointed, October 10, 1466, one of the commissioners to treat at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the deputies of the king of Scots, concerning certain grievances between the two nations. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Harrington, and was succeeded by his son, George Lord Lumley, who was knighted before the 2nd year of Edward IV., when he was sheriff for the county of Northumberland, an office which he also filled in the 8th and four succeeding years of the same reign. He was elected, with Sir Robert Folbery, to represent the county of Northumberland in the parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, 6th Edw. IV., and was, some years afterwards, a principal commander under Richard, Duke of Gloucester, at the taking of Berwick from the Scots. For his valour and conduct in that expedition, he was made a knight banneret in Hooton Field, with Lord Fitzhugh, Lord Scroop of Masham, and others. On the accession of King Henry VII., Lord Lumley attended that monarch in his progress through the northern parts of his kingdom, in the first year of his reign. In the 13th year of Henry VII.,

* Previous to his departure for the war, he prepared his will, in which he desires his executors to provide a decent marble tomb for himself, and Felice his late wife, in Chester church. He gives his two daughters 300 marks each; 100 marks to two unmarried sisters; and desires his executors to sell his house in Wode Street, London, for payment of his legacies. To his daughter Ann he gives a cloak of cloth of gold, which was her mother's. To Thomas, his son, a gilt cup, the gift of "my Lord the Bishop of Durham." To Dame Elizabeth Neville, a gilt cup, a feather-bed, and four-and-twenty pillows. To his chaplain, Richard Urpath, a gilt cup and ten marks. To brother Thomas Oxenden, 40*s.* per annum for life; and if the said Thomas shall undertake the *Jubilee*, 100*s.* To the church of Chester, two robes of crimson velvet; and to Dan Richard Bukley, dean of

Chester, a gilt silver goblet and ten marks. Lastly, he charges his executors to maintain, during their lives, one chantry priest in the church of Chester, and to provide two able and sufficient pilgrims to travel for his own grace, and for that of his wife Felice, to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. By a codicil, he appoints his brother Marmaduke, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, and his servant, William Mayhu, executors. He leaves his goods in Normandy and France to be disposed of by his brother Marmaduke, and his servant, Matthew Pacok; gives to his said brother "the little house in Wod-strete," or, if that be contrary to his will, his "place without Aldryggate;" and desires his executors to make an end in all haste of the matters between him and Sir Pers Tylliol, and John Wodeok, if the said Wodeok "will drawe to any reasonable end."

he was in the expedition, under the Earl of Surrey, which compelled the Scots to raise the siege of Norham Castle, and afterwards marched into Scotland, levelling several strong places, particularly Hayton Castle, one of the most important fortresses between Berwick and Edinburgh. On the espousals of the Princess Margaret with James IV. of Scotland, his lordship and his son met her at Darneton (see vol. i., p. 452), with several gentlemen in his retinue, and 80 horsemen in his livery, and waited on her majesty as far as Berwick, where she was received by Sir Thomas Darcy, the governor. Lord Lumley married Elizabeth, heiress of Roger Thornton, a wealthy merchant of Newcastle,* by which union the tower and manor of Ludworth, Bradbury with the Isle, Bolam, Axwell, Swalwell, and other possessions in Durham and Northumberland, were added to his ample inheritance. His wife's illegitimate brother, Giles Thornton, disputing his title to those estates, he was slain by Lord Lumley in a duel, in Windsor Castle ditch.†

Thomas, son and heir of George Lord Lumley, married Elizabeth Plantagenet, natural daughter of King Edward IV., and died in his father's life-time. His eldest son, Richard, the next baron, left issue John Lord Lumley, who, in 1513, was one of the principal commanders in the vanguard of the army engaged at the battle of Flodden Field. In the succeeding year, he was summoned to parliament as *Lord Lumley*, and, in 1515, had livery of all the lands of his inheritance. In 1520, he was at the meeting between his sovereign and the Emperor Charles V. at Canterbury; and, crossing the seas, was, in June of the same year, at the great interview of the kings of England and France, between

* Roger Thornton raised himself from poverty to an immense fortune. The manner of his advent into Newcastle is preserved in the popular rhyme:—

“At the Westgate came Thornton in,
With a hap and halfpenny in a ram's skin.”

† “It was, after all,” says a late authority, quoting Bourne and Surtees, “the grand-daughter of the opulent Roger Thornton who carried her immense wealth into the family of Lumley; for old Roger Thornton, who died in 1429, left a son and heir, Roger (who had married, in his father's life-time, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Greystock); and Elizabeth, the daughter of this younger Roger, was the heiress who married George Lord Lumley. From entries in the College of Arms, there seems some doubt of the asserted bastardy of Giles Thornton. The pedigree gives the younger Roger a second wife, and states their issue Sir Roger, *Giles*, and John Thornton, the lineal ancestor of Thornton of Netherwitton.”

‡ The date of this accomplished lady's birth does not appear; but as it must have been about the time that Jane Seymour occupied the throne as queen consort, it has been conjectured that she derived her name from that source. The education of herself and sister (after

Ardres and Guisnes. He was one of the northern lords who engaged in the “Pilgrimage of Grace” (see vol. i., p. 64), but received a pardon from the Duke of Norfolk, which was confirmed by the king. Soon after, however, his only son, George Lumley, was concerned in another insurrection, with Lord Darcy, Sir Thomas Percy (brother of the Earl of Northumberland), and others; and being apprehended, was committed to the Tower. In June, 29 Henry VIII., he was arraigned at Westminster before the Marquis of Exeter, high steward of England, found guilty of high treason, and suffered death. Lord Lumley died in 1544, leaving to his grandson, John Lumley, the castle and manor of Lumley, the lordships of Hart, Stranton, and Seaton-Carew, the manors of Bradbury, the Isle, Beautrove, Frereside, Ludworth, Axwell, Swalwell, Bradley, Bolam, Morton, Hesleden, and Housfield, in the county of Durham; the manor-house in the Brode Chare, Newcastle; the manors of East and West Chevington, Oldmore, Revely, Longhurst, and Morwick, in Northumberland; the castle and manor of Kyton, the manors of Hemptrome, Thornton, Moorsom-Magna, Yartebay, Staynton, Thorneby, and Linthorpe, in Yorkshire; and considerable estates in Surrey, Kent, Nottinghamshire, and Sussex.

John Lumley was an infant on the death of his grandfather; and on a petition, 1 Edw. VI., setting forth “that he was a person in lineage and blood corrupted, and deprived of all degree, estate, name, fame, &c., by reason of the attainder of George Lumley, his father,” it was enacted, “that the said John Lumley, and the heirs male of his body, should have, hold, enjoy, and bear the name, dignity, state, and pre-eminence of a baron of this realm,” &c. His first wife was Jane Fitzalan,‡ daughter

wards Duchess of Norfolk) embraced that instruction in the ancient languages which was then usual for females of rank; and from the circumstance of some of their Greek and Latin exercises having been preserved, each has been termed, in modern peerages and other works, “a very learned lady.” This learning, however, they shared with nearly all their female contemporaries, of whose youthful years any particulars have been preserved. The exercises alluded to are in the British Museum, amongst the Royal MSS., having been handed down with Lord Lumley's library. Those of Lady Lumley consist of one rather thick volume, which seems to have been formed of her ordinary copy-books gathered together, and three separate pieces, more carefully written, which were prepared for presentation to her father as a new-year's gift. As Lord Lumley's signature is twice appended to that of his lady, it is inferred that these exercises were all written after their marriage; but still there can be no doubt that it was in her youth, whilst she was pursuing her education. Indeed, there is proof that both the husband and wife pursued their studies; for in the same collection of MSS. is a translation of Erasmus's “Instructions of a Christian Prince,” signed, “Your lordship's obedient sone, J. LUMLEY, 1550.” Lord Lumley had lost his own father in 1537; so that this was evidently addressed to his father-in-law, who has placed

of the Earl of Arundel, who acknowledged that his son-in-law, Lord Lumley, had "sold and mortgaged most part of his own lands, tenements, hereditaments, and patrimony, for the discharge and payment of his (the earl's) debts and causes." These great sacrifices were not replaced by the Sussex estates, and a share of Arundel borough, derived from that connexion. Lord Lumley, however, continued to support an honourable position in the state. Queen Mary commissioned the Earl of Arundel, lord steward of the household, to confer upon him the honour of knighthood; and on September 29, 1553, he was made one of the Knights of the Bath, in company with the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Surrey, the Lord Abergavenny, the Lord Berkeley, and ten others. Two days afterwards, he attended among the barons at the coronation, when Lady Lumley was one of the six principal ladies, dressed in crimson velvet, who sat in the third chariot of state. On April 24, 1556, he and the Lord Talbot introduced Osep Napea, the first ambassador from the emperor of Russia, to his audience of leave with the queen; after which a treaty of amity and commerce was concluded. In the first year of Queen Elizabeth, Lord Lumley was constituted one of the commissioners to receive the claims of all such as held of the queen in grand serjeanty, and were required to perform their respective services. He was employed to treat with Cosmo Medicis, Duke of Florence, about 11,250*l.* owing to King Henry VIII., which he received with interest for Queen Elizabeth, who gave the duke a discharge for it. In the midst of these honours, however, his lordship became implicated, with his father-in-law, in the Duke of Norfolk's matrimonial intrigues with the Queen of Scots, but escaped with a short imprisonment. Indeed, he was included in the commissions, both for the trial of the unfortunate Mary, and for that of Secretary Davison, "for contempt towards the queen's majesty, breach of his allegiance, and neg-

lect of his duty, in sending the warrant for putting the Queen of Scots to death, without her (Elizabeth's) knowledge." He was also one of the peers who sat on the trial of the Earl of Essex. On the accession of James I., his majesty was entertained at Lumley Castle by its lordly owner,* who was constituted one of the commissioners for settling the claims at the coronation; as also a commissioner, with other lords, who were authorised to make Knights of the Bath. During his life, he was regarded as a stately model of the pomp, pride, and circumstance of the ancient nobility. Few men, perhaps, were more proud of their family name and honours than John Lord Lumley; and none had greater reason for pride in ancestry. He could look upon the castle and broad acres which for six hundred years had been in the possession of his family—a family with which the greatest of our northern barons had been proud to match their daughters—a family which was connected with royalty itself, and which sprang from a Saxon noble and the daughter of a great Northumbrian earl. It was this veneration for the memory of his ancestors which induced Lord Lumley to gather together their bones, and to enshrine them in that long line of tombs which fills the northern aisle in the church of Chester-le-Street (see p. 602). He died April 11, 1609. Three children by his first wife died in infancy; and his second wife, Elizabeth Darcy, of Chiche, was childless. After changing the disposition of his estates three times, he called his kinsman, Richard Lumley, to the succession. The deed for this purpose was executed two years previous to his death; and his will, and an inventory of the moveables in the castle, are deposited in the registry of the court of Durham. The pictures, furniture, &c., described, are valued at 1,404*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

Richard Lumley was knighted by James I. at Theobald's, July 19, 1616, and was created "Lord Viscount

his name, "ARUNDEL" on the first page. Lord Lumley was 17 years of age in 1550. Another memorial of Lady Lumley, and one which may be considered as evidence of a continuance of her taste for letters and learning at a later period of her life, is a small oblong volume of vellum, containing copies of moral apothegms, in Latin, which Sir Nicholas Bacon had inscribed on the walls of his house at Gorhambury; where it is most probable Lady Lumley had visited him. It consists of 14 leaves, the first of which displays her ladyship's arms, beautifully illuminated. Above is this inscription:—"SYR. NICHOLAS. BACON. KNYGHT. TO. HIS. VERY. GOOD. LADYE. THE. LADYE. LVMLEY. SENDETH. THIS." On the second page is this title:—"SENTENCES PRINTED IN THE LORDE KEPARS GALLERY AT GORHAMBVRY: AND SELECTED BY HIM CWT OF DYVERS AVTHORS, AND SENT TO THE GOOD LADYE LVMLEY AT HER DESIRE." The sentences are in all thirty-seven; each headed thus, "DE SUMMO BONO," "DE AMBITIONE," &c.; and are all illuminated

in golden letters, upon grounds of a variety of splendid colours, occupying 13 pages. After the death of her father's second countess in 1557, Lady Lumley lived in his house, "as his nurse and dear-beloved child," until her own death, which occurred in 1576-7. She was buried at Cheam, in Surrey, the parish in which her father's mansion of Nonsuch was situated; and her husband erected a monument to her memory, on which she is represented kneeling, with small figures of her three children below.

* It was either on this occasion, or during some subsequent progress, that the king gave utterance to the *bon mot* which has been so often quoted. Interrupting Bishop James (a relative of the Lumleys), who was elaborating a long detail of the ancestry of the family, the royal wit exclaimed, "O mon, gan na farther, let me digest the knowledge I hae gained; for, by my saul, I did na ken Adam's name was Lumley."

Lumley of Waterford in Ireland," by letters patent, dated July 12, 1628 (4 Car. I.). During the civil war, he garrisoned Lumley Castle for the king, was a commander under Prince Rupert, and compounded for his estate for 1,955*l.* 10*s.* He was one of those loyal peers who subscribed a memorable declaration, just before the meeting of the parliament that restored Charles II.

Richard, grandson and heir of Richard just named, was one of those who, in 1680, volunteered to join an expedition against the Moors, under the command of the Earl of Mulgrave, afterwards Duke of Buckinghamshire. The expedition being laid aside, Lord Lumley was constituted master of the horse to Queen Catherine, consort of Charles II. That monarch, in consideration of his merit, fidelity, and noble ancestry, advanced him to the state and degree of "Baron of Lumley Castle," and to the heirs male of his body, and, for lack of such issue, to Henry Lumley, his brother,* and the heirs male of his body. Lord Lumley had the command of a regiment of horse engaged in putting down Monmouth's rebellion, and was instrumental in making prisoners of that nobleman and his principal adherents. He became, however, one of the most active partizans of the Revolution of 1688, in the preparations for which he zealously participated, and, by his interest and friends, secured Newcastle for the Prince of Orange. He was no less instrumental in gaining the vote of the House of Peers, that the throne was vacant, as also that the Prince and Princess of Orange should be declared king and queen of England; for which services, on February 14, 1688-9, the day after their majesties were proclaimed, he was sworn of the privy council, and declared one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber; also on April 10, 1690, before the coronation, he was advanced to the dignity of "Viscount Lumley," of Lumley Castle; and finally, on April 15, to the title of "Earl of Scarborough," with a captaincy and colonelcy in the first troop of horse guards. In 1690, he was present at the battle of the Boyne, and attended William III. at the great congress of princes at the Hague. Besides other honours during that monarch's reign, the earl was lord-lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county palatine of Durham, the

county of Northumberland, and the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and vice-admiral of the sea-coasts of Durham and Northumberland, in which posts he was continued by Queen Anne, under whom he was constituted one of the commissioners to treat of a union between the kingdoms of England and Scotland. On the accession of George I., his lordship was one of the peers entrusted by his majesty with the government of the nation till his arrival. On March 9, 1715-16, he was appointed chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster, which he resigned in May, 1717; and thereupon had the office of vice-treasurer, receiver-general, and paymaster-general of all his majesty's revenues in the kingdom of Ireland, with power to act by sufficient deputies. Having no intention to go over to that country, he procured an act of parliament, which received the royal assent July 6, 1717, to enable him to take in Great Britain the usual oath to qualify himself for the office. He died on the 17th December, 1721, and was buried with his ancestors in the church of Chester-le-Street. By his wife, Frances, only daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Jones of Aston, he had issue seven sons† and four daughters. He was the last of the family who had much immediate connection with the north.

Henry Lord Viscount Lumley, eldest son of the earl, died in 1710. Richard, second son, who became second Earl of Scarborough, was successively member of parliament for East Grinstead and Arundel in the reign of Queen Anne. On the accession of George I., he was appointed, September 21, 1714, one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales, and was shortly after constituted master of the horse and captain and colonel in the first troop of grenadier guards. On March 10, 1714-15, he was called by writ to the House of Peers, and succeeded his father, in 1721, as lord-lieutenant of Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On the 2nd of May in that year, he stood proxy for Ernest-Augustus, Duke of York, at the baptism of the Duke of Cumberland; and, shortly after, he was constituted colonel of the second regiment of foot-guards, and was elected one of the knights companions of the most

* The Hon. Henry Lumley, who married Anne, daughter of Sir William Wiseman, of Canfield, Essex, is stated, on his monument in Sabridgeworth church, Hertfordshire, to have been "in every battle, and at every siege, as colonel, lieutenant-colonel, or general of the horse, with King William, or the Duke of Marlborough, in twenty campaigns in Ireland, Flanders, and Germany, where he was honoured, esteemed, and beloved by our own armies, by our allies, and even by the enemies, for his singular politeness and humanity, as well as for all his military virtues and capacity." He was for many years a mem-

ber of the House of Commons, and died whilst governor of Jersey, October 18, 1722, in the 63rd year of his age.

† James, one of those sons, was, in 1734, appointed to divers offices about court. Horace Walpole, in a letter to George Montagu, Esq., dated June 25, 1745, says, "Your friend Jenny Lumley—I beg pardon, I mean your kin, is not he? I am sure he is not your friend;—well, he has had an assembly, and he would write all the cards himself, and every one of them was to desire *he's* company and *she's* company, with other pieces of curious orthography."

noble order of the Garter. In 1733-4, he resigned his post as master of the horse, and died unmarried on January 29, 1739-40.*

Thomas, brother and successor to the second Earl of Scarborough, was appointed, November 28, 1721, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal, and, on his return, was made a knight of the Bath. He was elected member of parliament for the borough of Arundel in 1722, and for the county of Lincoln in 1728 and 1734. Inheriting the estate of James Saunderson, Earl of Castleton (who died without issue May 24, 1723), he, by act of parliament, took the surname of Saunderson, in pursuance of the will of the said earl. His lordship married Lady Frances, second daughter of the Earl of Orkney, by whom he had one son. The Earl of Scarborough died on March 15, 1752.

Richard, fourth Earl of Scarborough, was cofferer of his majesty's household, and sworn of the privy council on July 12, 1765. He was also deputy earl-marshal of England to his grace, Edward, Duke of Norfolk, and colonel of the northern battalion of Lincolnshire militia. He married, December 12, 1752, Barbara, sister and heiress to Sir George Savile, Bart., of Rufford, Nottinghamshire, and had issue five sons. In 1767, an act of parliament was passed "for discharging divers manors, rectory, messuages, lands, and hereditaments, part of the estate of the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Scarborough, by him settled on his marriage with the Right Honourable Barbara, Countess of Scarborough, from the uses and trusts of the said settlement, and for settling other manors, lands, and tenements of great value, in lieu thereof, to the like uses." The discharged estates were in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the proceeds of their sale were to be applied in the discharge of certain debts and legacies amounting to 16,950*l.*; and the castle of Lumley, and other estates in the county of Durham, were made chargeable with an annuity of 1,500*l.* to the countess. To the child or children (except the eldest) of the earl and countess, 20,000*l.* was secured. Power was given to the earl, should the countess die before him, to settle 1,000*l.* a year on any woman or women whom he might afterwards marry; and a proviso was made, that in leases of his coal-mines, the best and most improved

* Richard, who was the friend and companion of the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, was in high favour with the king, and, like all favourites, had his enemies. The king, it is said, entrusted to him a secret of great consequence; and his enemies were anxious to get the knowledge of it, that they might ruin him. Richard loved a lady; and to this lady the traitors went, offering her great rewards if she would bring them to a knowledge of the secret. Delilah-like, she managed to draw

rents should be reserved, without any fine or income. His lordship died May 12, 1782, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

George-Augustus, fifth earl, who was born September 22, 1753. In 1774, he was chosen member of parliament for Lincolnshire. He died unmarried on September 5, 1807, and was succeeded by his next brother.

Richard, sixth earl, was born April 16, 1757. In early life, he held a commission in a regiment of dragoons; and, previous to his accession to the title, he bore the name of Savile, in right of his uncle, whose estates he enjoyed while a younger brother. His lordship married, May 25, 1787, Harriet Willoughby, sister to Henry Lord Middleton, but died without issue, June 17, 1832.

John, seventh earl, brother to Richard, born in 1761, was in holy orders, and prebendary of York. This nobleman, who, pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle, had assumed the name of Savile, married, in 1785, Anna-Maria, daughter of Julian Herring, Esq., and by her (who died March 17, 1850) had issue three sons and three daughters. He died February 21, 1835, and was succeeded by his second son,

John Lumley-Savile, eighth Earl of Scarborough, Viscount Lumley, and Baron Lumley, of Lumley Castle, Durham, in the peerage of England; Viscount Lumley, of Waterford, in the peerage of Ireland; born July 18, 1788. His lordship is lord-lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of Nottinghamshire.

ARMS—Arg., a fesse, gu., between three popinjays, vert., beaked and membered, of the second, collared, of the last.

CREST—A pelican in her nest, feeding her young, all ppr.

SUPPORTERS—Two parrots, wings expanded, vert., beaked and membered, gu.

MOTTO—*Murus æneus conscientia sana.*

SEATS—Sandbeck Castle, Bawtry, Yorkshire; and Lumley Castle, Durham.

Lumley Castle was stripped of all but its hereditary furniture when Richard, sixth Earl of Scarborough, came to the title, at which time the Savile estates passed, by the will of his uncle, to a second brother. These estates were not again recovered to the Lumley heir till the present earl, by a legal trial, established his right to them.

it from her lover, and revealed it to those men who were waiting at hand. As he went out of one door, the traitors went out at another, and off to the king, who, the moment Richard Lumley came again into the royal presence, said, "Lumley, you have lost a friend, and I a good servant." Richard Lumley, seeing that he was at once betrayed in the quarter he reposed all his love and faith, and disgraced with the king, as a man of honour went and shot himself.

LAMBTON.

THIS township, being on the south side of the Wear, is attached to the North Division of Easington Ward. It contains an area of 652 acres; and there were, in 1851, 24 inhabited houses. Its population, fluctuating with the working of the collieries, has been successively returned at 266, 253, 293, 256, 120, and 115; 54 of the latter number being males and 61 females. The property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was estimated at 357*l.* per annum.

A considerable portion of the park belonging to Lambton Castle is included in this township, which is sometimes called *Old Lambton*, to distinguish it from *New Lambton*, in the parish of Houghton. *Lambton House* was, during many centuries, the family seat of the Lambtons. It was dismantled in 1797, but afterwards converted into a respectable and substantial house, occupied by Henry Morton, Esq., land-steward to the Earl of Durham. A large and powerful pumping-engine belonging to *Lambton Colliery*, near the gardens of Lambton House, is placed in a castellated and ornamental engine-house. The five-quarter seam, 3 feet thick, is found at the depth of 46 fathoms; the high main, 6 feet, 15 fathoms further; the maudlin, 6 feet, 14 fathoms further; the low main, 3 feet, 11 fathoms further; and the Hutton, 5 feet 9 inches, 8 fathoms further, being a total depth of 94 fathoms. On August 22, 1766, six masons and labourers, employed in Lambton colliery, were killed by a tremendous explosion of fire-damp, by which they were forced up the shaft like balls from the mouth of a cannon; and many acres around were strewn with the mutilated limbs of men and horses, timber, coals, &c.

HOUGHTON GATE is a small hamlet in this township, chiefly inhabited by pitmen.

PLAWSWORTH.

THE area of the township of Plawsworth is 1,224 acres. Its population has been successively returned at 177, 225, 227, 249, 266, and 286; 141 of the latter number being males and 145 females. There were, in 1851, 58 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was 1,438*l.* 18*s.*

This township is attached to Durham Ward (see vol. i., p. 193), and contains six farmsteads, two public houses, and a corn-mill. The village of Plawsworth is situated on the great north road, about 3 miles from Durham. The estate was anciently held by a family of its own

name; but the Kelawes, Forcers, Wylughbys, Boyntons, Hotons, Claxtons, Conyers, Daldens, Killingwycks, Brounfields, and Boweses afterwards occur as proprietors. The manor of *Nettleworth* belonged successively to the Gategangs, Hagthorps, and Wessingtons. In modern times, it became, with *Holemyers* and *Brodemyers*, the property of the Askews of Palinsburn. *Plawsworth Cottage*, a respectable mansion, is the property and residence of the Misses Purvis, sisters of the late Thomas Purvis, Esq.

The Purvis family is paternally descended from the Barkers, at one time widely spread in the county of Northumberland, and filling several of the first municipal offices in the ancient borough of Morpeth. Christopher Barker, Esq., of Earsdon, born in 1732, married, January 12, 1764, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Purvis, Esq., of Bedlington, and sister and sole heiress of Henry Purvis, Esq. Mr. Barker died June 17, 1771, leaving issue two sons, of whom the second died without issue. The eldest, Charles-Dalston Barker, Esq., of Earsdon, a deputy lieutenant and a deputy vice-admiral of the county of Northumberland, baptized June 13, 1765, took the name and arms of Purvis, in compliance with the will of his uncle, Henry Purvis, Esq. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Robert Surtees, Esq., of Milkwellburn, and had by her two sons and two daughters; and, secondly, in 1810, Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Cuthbert Watson, Esq., of Cowpen, by whom he had a daughter, married to John Anderson, Esq., of Coxlodge. He died July 21, 1821, and was succeeded by his son, the late Thomas Purvis, Esq., of Plawsworth and Earsdon, A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Q.C., and Bencher of Gray's Inn. Mr. Purvis was in the commission of the peace for Durham and Northumberland, and was a candidate for the representation of the city of Durham in 1843.

ARMS—Quarterly. *Purvis*, *Barker*, and *Dalston*.

CHEST—A Saracen's head.

MOTTO—*Nec temeré, nec timidé.*

SEATS—Plawsworth, Durham; and Earsdon, Northumberland.

By articles of agreement, bearing date the 16th of February, 1769, for the dividing and enclosing the town fields of Plawsworth, William Hepple of Picktree, Jonathan White of the parish of St. Oswald, and Robert Richardson of Darlington, were appointed commissioners for the purpose; and their award was signed and executed the 5th of May following. The fields to be divided were called Broom Pasture, West Field, and Beanley Field, on the west side of the great north road; Little Field, High East Field, Low East Field, and Rye Croft,

on the east side. They were apportioned to the proprietors of the adjoining farms as follows:—To Mr. Stephenson, 86 A. 2 R. 18 P.; to Mr. Richard Rowe, 40 A. 0 R. 12 P.; to Mr. Hawdon Rowe, 73 A. 3 R. 5 P.; to Mr. John Darling, 41 A. 3 R. 13 P.; to Mr. Thomas Mowbray, 15 A. 1 R. 16 P.; and for two lanes, 3 A. 2 R.; total, 261 A. 0 R. 24 P.

Nettlesworth Colliery comprises a royalty of 300 acres, and is held by lease for 42 years from January 1, 1840, by Messrs Elliott and Jonassohn. The five-quarter seam, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and the main coal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, have been sunk to and partially worked; and the low main and Hutton seams have been proved by borings, the former being 3 feet 2 inches, and the latter 3 feet 9 inches in thickness.

WALDRIDGE.

THIS township contains an area of 795 acres. Its population, at the successive periods of return, was 83, 77, 125, 104, 432, and 747; 399 of the latter being males and 348 females. There were, in 1851, 124 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 1,936*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

The village of Waldridge stands on the north of the Cone Beck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Chester. In early

times, the estate belonged to the Lumleys. In 1633, Thomas Smith, Esq., bequeathed it to his two daughters; and in 1720, George Black, Gent., occurs as proprietor. Mr. David Stephenson, architect, of Newcastle, purchased it in the early part of the present century; and it now belongs to the representatives of the late Captain Stephenson. The late Earl of Durham formed a training ground and erected excellent stables on Waldridge Fell, which were afterwards occupied by Chas. Attwood, Esq., whilst engaged in a series of experiments for improving the breed of the English racer. There are an earthenware and a fire-brick manufactory at Waldridge.

Waldridge Colliery is held under lease of Charles Jolliffe, Esq., and Lady Byron, by George Sowerby, Esq., and Partners. The first waggon-load of coals was drawn off on August 1, 1831, amidst great rejoicings.* There are two coal-pits and one engine-pit. The five-quarter seam, 3 feet 7 inches thick, is at the depth of 14 fathoms; the main coal, 4 feet 3 inches, at 20 fathoms; and the Hutton seam, 3 feet 10 inches, at 50 fathoms. The coals are shipped at the drops at South Shields. On October 7, 1841, a large quantity of water burst into the mine, whilst between 60 and 70 men and boys were at work: fortunately, they were enabled to effect their retreat into some old workings, from which they were afterwards safely brought to bank.

* During the first year in which this colliery was worked, a general strike of the pitmen of the Tyne and Wear took place: and the owners of Waldridge, as well as of other collieries, employed parties of lead-miners to work the coal. On December 21, 1831, while from 20 to 30 of these men were in the pit, above 1,000 of the pitmen assembled in a riotous manner at the shaft, stopped the engine, necessarily kept going in order to draw out the water, and then threw large iron tubs, wooden cisterns, corves, and other articles down the shaft, by which

those below were placed in the most imminent danger. The government offered a reward of 250 guineas, and a free pardon to accomplices giving evidence, for the discovery of the offenders; and a further reward of 250 guineas was offered by the owners of the colliery. At the Durham spring assizes, March 2, 1832, seven men were put upon their trial for the outrage, six of whom were found guilty. Three of them were sentenced to fifteen months, two to twelve months, and one to six months imprisonment.

CHAPELRY OF HOLY TRINITY, PELTON.

THE district of the chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Pelton, consists of the townships of Pelton and Ouston, and parts of the townships of Edmondsley, Urpeth, Lamesley, and Chester-le-Street, and is bounded on the north by Urpeth Burn; on the north-east by the Rowledge Burn, which separates the townships of Birtley and Ouston, and on the south-east by the boundary line which separates the townships of Harraton and Chester-le-Street from the townships of Ouston and Pelton; on the south by the Chester Burn, which separates the township of Chester-le-Street and part of the township of Edmondsley from the township of Pelton, as far as its junction with the Chester Coal-road, about half a mile to the east of Craig's Head, along the centre of which road the boundary proceeds westerly as far as the point where it meets the parish of Lanchester, and then continues in a westerly direction along the boundary line of the said last-mentioned parish and the parish of Chester-le-Street, as far as the south-western extremity of the township of Edmondsley, near to Shafto House, and on the west of the boundary-line which separates part of the townships of Edmondsley and Urpeth from the chapelry of Tanfield.

THIS chapelry district was formed by order in council, April 3, 1843, gazetted the 13th June following, and licensed by the Bishop of Durham under 6 and 7 Wm. IV. Its population, in 1851, was 2,507, of whom 1,330 were males and 1,177 females; and there were 492 inhabited houses and 11 uninhabited.

PELTON.

THE township of Pelton contains 1,109 acres. In 1801, its population was 539; in 1811, 672; in 1821, 522; in 1831, 550; in 1841, 1,030; and in 1851, 1,207, of whom 643 were males and 564 females. There were, at the latter date, 243 inhabited houses and 5 uninhabited. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 3,631*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

The Stanhope branch of the North-eastern Railway has an extent of 1 M. 4 F., and an area of 18 A., in the township. In 1851, it contributed 32*l.* 10*s.*, and in 1852, 40*l.* to the local rates; the gross amounts collected in those years being 198*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.* and 259*l.* 6*s.* 1¾*d.*

The village of Pelton* is irregularly built on high ground about 2 miles north-west of Chester-le-Street, and contains a few public houses, several mechanics, and a number of dwellings occupied by pitmen employed in the neighbouring collieries. *Pelton House* is the residence of Mrs. Fenwick, relict of Thomas Fenwick, Esq.

* "Pelton Lonin" is the name of one of the most sprightly and popular north-country airs. The following words, which are all that have been preserved of the original composition, would rather appear to be a riddle than the remnant of an old song. Or, as has been observed, "they may be nothing more than words suggested to the happy intellect of some careless bard by the air itself, and who might not be so fastidious about the sense as the sound." How there could be five without an odd one is not apparent.

In 1320, Hugh Burdon held lands in Pelton of John de Haddam, the superior lord. The estate afterwards passed to the Redhughs, and then to Robert de Whelpington, who conveyed it to the Neville family, and it was forfeited with their other possessions. In 1684, it was divided into twelve freeholds. The principal proprietors at present are the Earl of Durham and Charles Jolliffe, Esq.

THE CHURCH.

THE foundation-stone of Pelton church was laid September 30, 1841, by J. Fenwick, Esq., of South Hill, by whom the ground for the site was given; and it was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham on the 24th of October, 1842. It is situated about 200 yards from the south side of the village, and is a stone edifice of ecclesiastical design, by Mr. Jackson, architect, of Durham. There is accommodation for 400 persons; and two-thirds of the sittings are free. The cost of the erection was 1,400*l.*, towards which the owners of Pelton colliery, individually and as a company, gave 325*l.* A stained glass window, representing Aaron staying the Plague, was placed in the church in 1850, commemorative of the preservation of the parish from cholera at a time when it was prevalent in Chester-le-Street and the neighbourhood. There are also a stained glass window,

"The swine com jingling down Pelton lonin,
The swine com jingling down Pelton lonin,
The swine com jingling down Pelton lonin,
There's five black swine and never an odd one;
Three i' the dyke and two in the lonin,
Three i' the dyke and two in the lonin,
Three i' the dyke and two in the lonin,
There's five black swine and never an odd one."

composed of rich foliage and diaper work in a crocketed frame, the gift of Mrs. Bewicke, of Close House and Urpeth; another, erected by John Eden, Esq., of Beamish Park, containing his arms and those of his uncles, Sir Robert Johnson Eden, Bart., and Morton John Davison, Esq., benefactors of the church: and one erected by Mr. Boyd, of Urpeth, as a memorial to his children.

The incumbent of Chester-le-Street is patron of the living; and the Rev. Henry Barrett, A.M., is curate. Lady Byron, joint lady of the manor, granted 10*l.* a year to the permanent endowment of the living; and the Bishop of Durham gave 60*l.* a year to its temporary endowment. By order in council, August 23, 1843, the ecclesiastical commissioners gave an annual grant of 135*l.*, thereby augmenting the net income to 150*l.* a year. It is now 170*l.* A parsonage house was built in 1845, towards which the owners of Pelton colliery contributed 100*l.*

A national school for girls was erected by subscription in 1847, to which the owners of the colliery, who subsequently established a school for the boys of their own workmen, contributed 20*l.* A national school for boys, with a residence for the master, was also built by subscription, at a cost of above 400*l.*; the principal contributors being the Bishop of Durham; the Earl of Durham; Mrs. Bewicke; Thomas Fenwick, Esq., the donor of the site; John Eden, Esq., of Beamish Park; Charles Jolliffe, Esq., one of the lords of the manor; T. W. Craster, Esq., of Craster Tower; E. F. Boyd, Esq.; the owners of Urpeth, Ouston, and Twizell collieries; the incumbent and churchwardens of Pelton; Messrs. Joshua Greene and Sons, of Gateshead; and most of the occupiers and residents within the district of

* James Reid, Esq., son of Christian Ker Reid, goldsmith and jeweller, of Newcastle, commenced at an early period of life as a merchant, in which profession he displayed great ability and enterprise. He was the first to give an impulse to the trade between Newcastle and Ham-
burgh, and, as early as 1823-4, established a regular communication between the two ports. He took an active part, and was mainly instrumental in procuring a repeal of the duty on sea-borne coal, thus opening out a market for the immense quantity of small coal lying as useless at every colliery. Having introduced the coals of the Pelton colliery to the London Chartered Gas Company, to which Mr. Reid was agent, the directors so highly approved of the quality of the coal, that in order to secure a continuous supply, Mr. Reid was encouraged to purchase the interest of the lessees, and to ascertain the value of the royalty, which belonged to the see of Dnrham. After a protracted negotiation, in which much tact and ability were required, the whole was arranged by Mr. Reid, the sum paid being 80,000*l.* Mr. Reid was appointed consul for Belgium for the port of Newcastle, on the 20th of August, 1832, after the separation of Belgium from Holland, the duties

Pelton. The government inspector, the Rev. D. J. Stewart, visited these schools on May 12, 1853, when, in the boys' school there were 75 present at examination, 42 had left and 66 been admitted during the preceding twelve months, and the average attendance was 80. In the girls' or mixed school, 60 were present at examination, 37 had left and 52 been admitted during the year, and the average attendance was 57. The general observations were—

Boys—"Buildings, fair; no class-room. Offices in a small yard. Desks, three groups of two parallel desks, two fixed to wall; furniture, stove, book-closet. Playground, none. Books, fair supply; apparatus, one black board and easel, one small board. Organization; standard of classification: reading and arithmetic. Five classes for general subjects, under master and one pupil-teacher; three divisions for Scripture lessons; one group for higher rules of arithmetic. The pupil-teacher is not confined to any one class. Methods capable of improvement. Discipline and instruction fair."

Mixed—"Buildings fair; no class-room; stone floor; no offices. Desks, one group of three parallel, on a graduated platform; a gallery; furniture, two teachers' desks, one table, one washing basin, towel. Books fair; apparatus, one black-board, one easel, one small board. Organization; standard of classification: reading. Five classes for all subjects; one division for music lesson. Individual instruction in arithmetic."

Pelton Colliery was commenced by Messrs. Kingscote and Co., by whom the ground was broken for the air-shaft on August 12, 1835. The depth of this shaft is 64 fathoms, and that of the working shaft 52 fathoms. The seam wrought is the Hutton, which is here from 4 feet 4 inches to 4 feet 6 inches thick. The fitting office is at Newcastle, Mr. W. I. Hutchinson, agent; but the coals are shipped at South Shields. The colliery was for some time wrought by Mr. James Reid* and Partners, by whom the workings were considerably extended and various improvements introduced. It was afterwards carried on under the firm of Swabey† and Co., and is now the property of W. C. Curteis and Co.

of which he continued to perform till his death, December 30, 1848. The urbanity and kindness of manner, and generosity of disposition approaching to a fault, procured for Mr. Reid the respect and goodwill of a large circle of friends in all classes of society.

+ On May 10, 1854, an inquiry, the *Queen v. Henry Birchfield Swabey*, took place at the County Court, Durham, before William Wooler, Esq., the under sheriff of the county, the object of which was thus recited in the writ:—"That by an inquisition taken at the sheriff's office, Red Lion Square, London, on the 7th of November last, before Thos. Bamford and W. Burchell the younger, gentlemen, and by virtue of a commission issued out of and under the seal of the Court of Exchequer, to them directed, it was found that Henry Birchfield Swabey, of Doctor's Commons, in the city of London, in the said commission named, was, on the day of the taking of the said inquisition, justly and truly indebted to the crown in the sum of 66,000*l.*, being so much of the monies had and received by the said H. B. Swabey, as the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty of England, for the use of

OUSTON.

THE township and hamlet of Ouston, 3 miles north-north-west of Chester, contains 636 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 48; in 1811, it was returned with that of Urpeth, but has been estimated at 150; in 1821, it was 304; in 1831, 273; in 1841, 282; and in 1851, 300, of whom 157 were males and 143 females. There were, at that date, 54 inhabited houses. The property was valued for the county-rate in 1853 at 1,532*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Ulkiston was given by Bishop Farnham, in 1284, to St. Edmund's Hospital in Gateshead. After the Dissolution, Ouston became the property of the Andersons, and subsequently of the Hedworths, from whom it passed to their co-heirs, Jolliffe and Milbanke.

Ouston Collieries were formerly worked by Messrs. Perkins, Thompson, and Co., and are now carried on by Messrs. Hunt and Co. The maudlin seam, 2 feet 3 inches thick, is found at the depth of 9 fathoms: the low main, 1 foot 10 inches, 6 fathoms further; the brass thill, 1 foot 10 inches, 8 fathoms further; and 15 fathoms below that is the Hutton seam, 5 feet thick. On February 21, 1823, four men were killed, and two severely burnt, by an explosion of inflammable air in one of the pits. These collieries, with Urpeth, are in the coking coal district.

URPETH.

THE township of Urpeth contains an area of 1,671 acres. In 1801, its population was 524; in 1811, (estimated at) 1,269; in 1821, 650; in 1831, 716; in 1841, 907; and in 1851, 952, of whom 501 were males and 451 females. There were 118 inhabited houses, and 6 uninhabited, at the latter date. The property was assessed for the county-rate in 1853 at 3,212*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

The village of Urpeth is situated 3 miles to the north-west of Chester-le-Street, and on the south of the Team. *Urpeth Paper-mill*, for the manufacture of brown paper, is worked by the Messrs. Hudson, of Newcastle, who, during the last twelve months, have introduced extensive alterations and improvements. There are three iron forges in Urpeth, belonging to Messrs. Hawks and

Crawshaw. *Urpeth Lodge* is the occasional residence of Mrs. Margaret Bewicke, widow of Calverley Bewicke, Esq., M.P.

Urpeth Moor, containing 136 acres, was divided by agreement in 1796; when the Bishop of Durham had 6*d.* per acre reserved rent on the allotments, and the mines were reserved. The award was lodged in the auditor's office, Durham, in 1798.

By Boldon Book, Urpeth was held by drengage tenure. Thomas de Urpeth is the first person mentioned as possessing the manor, which he held of the bishop *in capite*, except five lands of husbandry and an assart called the Rydding, which Alexander de Kibblesworth, who married his daughter Idoma, then had; Thomas doing homage and fealty, rendering 60*s.* rent, ploughing and harrowing eight acres of the lord's land at Chester, having provision found by the bishop during such work, preparing three balks of land for seed corn in autumn, with 24 men each, and one with 12, the bishop providing for every three men a loaf of bread, of the assize of eight to the bushel, a flagon of beer, and a portion of cheese of half a stone weight; besides the dringage service noted in Boldon Book. Sir Thomas Grey, of Hoton, held the manor under Bishop Hatfield; and it was part of the forfeiture on the attainder and execution of Sir Thomas Grey, Knt., in 1415. Bishop Neville restored it to Sir Ralph Grey, Knt., in 1454; after which it became the property of the Hedworths, who alienated it to the Lambtons. In 1640, it was purchased by Robert Bewicke, Esq., mayor of Newcastle, by whose descendants it is still held.

Pokerley.—This estate anciently gave name to a resident family; and both they and the Monbouchers, lords of Beamish, continued to hold lands of the lords of Urpeth. Pokerley at length became vested in the family of Newton, from whom it passed by marriage to the Hedworths of Whickham. It is mostly copyhold, under the bishop's manor of Chester.

PTT-HILL is a hamlet containing two farmsteads and two public houses, but is chiefly occupied by the viewer, agent, overmen, and mechanics attached to the adjoining

the crown, and by him unaccounted for, as by the same commission and inquisition more fully appears." The jury found the defendant to be possessed of eight-sixteenths of Pelton colliery, which they valued at 1,159*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* per annum, and that he was also entitled to eight-fifteenths of the royalty, which they valued at 801*l.* 1*s.* per annum. Upon this yearly income, they valued his entire interest at 9½ years' purchase, making 18,627*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, subject to two mortgages; one for 1,600*l.* to Elizabeth Mary Wilkinson, and another for 10,000*l.* to William Prescott. Other two mortgages, for 3,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*, were only allowed as claims; the mortgagors not being able to prove the actual

payment of the money to Swabey. Two mortgages of the North of England Joint Stock Banking Company for 5,589*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* were, as to 5,000*l.*, found to be the unpaid purchase money of two shares purchased by Swabey of the bank, the remainder being interest. The claim of Swabey's copartners of a lien on his shares for upwards of 10,000*l.*, monies received by him on account of the partnership, but not accounted for, was disallowed, but mentioned in the inquisition, enabling them to traverse if they should think fit. The value of the moveable stock on the colliery was found to be 6,000*l.*, and the amount of debts due to the firm 4,702*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

pits. *Urpeth Colliery* is worked by Messrs. Hunt and Co., proprietors of those at Ouston.*

EDMONDSLEY.

THE township of Edmondsley contains an area of 1,964 acres. Its population was returned, at the successive enumerations, at 439, 223, 205, 150, 253, and 348; 186 of the latter number being males and 162 females. In 1851, there were 71 inhabited houses. The value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was 3,097*l.* 7*s.*

The Stanhope branch of the North-eastern Railway has an extent of 3*f.* 40*y.*, and an area of 3*A.*, in this township, towards the local rates of which it contributed 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in each of the years 1851 and 1852. The gross amounts collected in those years were 78*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* and 78*l.* 3*s.*

In 1382, William de Edmonsley died seised of the manor, which was held of the bishop by homage, fealty, and 10*s.* It was forfeited on the attainder of Robert Claxton for high treason, and, in 1573, became the property of John Heath, Esq., of Kepyner. In 1632, it was granted to the Wardells, by whose descendants West Edmondsley is still held. *Edmondsley Colliery* is worked by Mr. Tyzick.

Broomyholme was held, in 1328, by Ranulph de Mer-

* In driving through a "trouble" in *Urpeth colliery*, at a depth of 60 fathoms from the surface, the substance called *Hatchetine* was found in cavities near the sides of the trouble, and sometimes in the solid sandstone rock. It occurred in considerable quantity, and was sufficiently soft to be made up into balls by the workmen. It is a species

of the hospital of Alverton, by 18*s.* rent, and 14*d.* to Robert Lambton. In 1720, it was conveyed by George Greenwell to William and Henry Lambton, Esqrs.

The manor of *Tribley* was anciently held conjointly with Birtley. In 1472, it was granted by charter to William Lambton the younger, Robert Lambton the younger, and Roger Bothe, and has since formed part of the Lambtons' family estate.

Twizel (signifying a boundary) is a manor on Stanley Burn, at the extreme north-western verge of the township. The Birtley, Lumley, and Tempest families were successive proprietors; and it was forfeited to the crown in 1569. In 1587, it was purchased by George Johnson, whose descendants sold it, in 1714, for 2,041*l.*, to Emanuel Bradley. The Newtons of Burnopfield purchased it from Bradley's sons for 3,500*l.* A moiety, under a commission of bankruptcy, was conveyed to Andrew Stoney, Esq., in 1775. Thomas Bowes, to whom the estate afterwards passed, granted it, in 1800, under orders in Chancery, to Richard Scruton and John Humble, in trust for Thomas Wade, Esq. *The Hagg* estate, long held by the Pearsons, was eventually united by purchase with the *Twizel* estate in the Newtons. *Twizel Colliery* is worked by James Joicey, Esq. The freehold of the mine, containing about 360 acres, was advertised for sale on April 1, 1847.

of fossil wax, analogous to the *Ozocerite* found in Moldavia; and it also occurs at Merthyr Tydvil, in the ironstone of Shropshire, and elsewhere. A description and analysis of the variety found at *Urpeth* was laid before the Natural History Society at Newcastle, by James F. W. Johnston, A.M., in August, 1837.

CHAPELRY DISTRICT OF BIRTLEY.

THE chapelry district of St. John the Evangelist, Birtley is bounded on the north and north-east by the chapelry of Usworth in the parish of Washington, on the east by the said parish of Washington, on the south-east by the parish of Penshaw and the river Wear, on the south by the townships of Lambton and Chester-le-Street, on the south-west and west by the townships of Ouston and *Urpeth* in the chapelry of Pelton, and on the north-west by the chapelry of Lamesley. The chapelry district, which was formed by order in council, January 8, 1850, comprises the townships of Birtley and Harraton.

BIRTLEY

THE township of Birtley comprises an area of 1,392 acres. Its population, at the six successive periods of enumeration, was 1,026, 1,094, 1,386, 1,520, 1,759, and 1,833; 946 of the latter number being males and 887 females. In 1851, there were 353 inhabited houses, 6

uninhabited, and 1 building. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 4,394*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

Birtley is a considerable village on the east side of the turnpike road, 3 miles north from Chester-le-Street. It is chiefly inhabited by pitmen, and contains five public houses, a post-office, a police station, and a few shops. *Birtley Hall*, which stands pleasantly

on a rising ground, formerly the residence of Benjamin Thompson, Esq., was afterwards occupied by H. Hunt, Esq., who died in 1855. *Birtley White House* is the property and residence of Mr. Thomas Humble.

White Cake Row, *Red Row*, and *Brown's Buildings* are ranges of cottages occupied by the workmen in the neighbourhood.

The Birtley Iron Works, conducted by Messrs. Perkins and Co., have been established above 30 years. At the commencement of the undertaking, the iron-stone in the district was secured, by the purchase of an extensive royalty. The produce, however, was soon found to be deficient both in quantity and quality; and the iron-stone for the two furnaces which are now in blast is brought from Whitby. On the premises is also suitable machinery for the manufacture of iron in various departments. The works are enclosed within an extensive area, contiguous to the turnpike road on the west, and give employment to a great number of persons in Birtley and its vicinity.

The salt works at Birtley, which belonged to Sir William Lambton, were totally destroyed by the Scots during the civil wars. About 70 years ago, a salt spring was discovered, in making a colliery drift at the depth of 140 yards. It was conveyed about 250 yards from the place where it issued to the bottom of the pit, from whence it was pumped by a steam-engine. The water contained much more salt than the sea, and for some years the quantity never varied. The manufacture of salt is, however, now discontinued.

THE CHURCH.

BIRTLEY church was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham on the 16th of August, 1849. It is a neat and elegant building, in the Norman style, consisting of tower, nave, and chancel, terminating in an apse, which has three windows, the centre one being filled with stained glass, representing the figure of St. John the Evangelist, to whom the church is dedicated, and having the collect for that saint's festival inscribed on a slab beneath it. There are five round-headed lights on each side of the nave. The entrance to the church is on the west, underneath a circular arch with zigzag moulding. A very unique communion service, consisting of a chalice, paten, and flagon, of antique designs, and manufactured for the purpose in Devonshire, was presented by a lady. The cemetery surrounds the church.

The incumbent of Chester-le-Street is patron of the living; and the Rev. Francis William Bewsher, A.M., is the present curate. In 1850, 300*l.* was granted from

the Maltby Fund towards the erection of a parsonage-house, and, in 1852, 100*l.* in addition. It is pleasantly situated a little to the north-west of the church, and the grounds attached to it are tastefully laid out.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-room in Birtley. A Roman Catholic congregation have assembled for many years, and who, on August 8, 1843, opened a new chapel. It is a neat Gothic structure, from designs by John Dobson, Esq., architect, Newcastle. On the western gable is an octagonal turret, surmounted by a spiret. The interior consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a pointed arch. The east window consists of three pointed lights, filled with stained glass, and containing representations of the Crucifixion and other subjects. The seats are all open; and there is a western gallery, which contains an organ. The chapel is dedicated to St. Joseph. Attached is a school under government superintendence, which, in 1853, received a grant for books from the Committee of Council on Education. There is also a library and reading-room for the use of the congregation. The present clergyman is the Rev. John Swale.

Previous to Hatfield's Survey, a family had assumed the local name of Birtley, which, in 1366, terminated in two co-heiresses. The eldest sold her estate to Ralph Lord Neville; and this moiety was included in the forfeiture of the Earl of Westmoreland in 1569. In the following year, it was granted to Robert Catcheside and William Carr. It passed by marriage to Gilbert Eglyn; and in the third descent, part of the manor became vested in the Blenkinsops. Other parts were settled on the Maddisons and Halls.

PORTO BELLO is a hamlet in the township of Birtley. LEYBURN HOLD, north of Birtley, where the new and old roads from Newcastle to Durham meet, was in former days enshrouded with wood, under the shelter of which, it is said, robbers lay in wait for defenceless travellers.

HARRATON.

THE township of Harraton contains 2,394 acres. Its population, at the decennial periods of return, was 1,607, 1,759, 2,217, 2,171, 1,601, and 1,614; 824 of the latter being males and 790 females. The decrease in latter years is attributed to the collieries in the district becoming nearly exhausted. In 1851, there were 342 inhabited houses and 24 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 5,773*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

The North-eastern Railway has an extent of 2 m. 4 f. 48 x., and an area of 30 a., in this township. In 1851, it contributed 56*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1852, 58*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the local rates; the gross amounts collected in those years being 334*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* and 371*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* The Pontop branch of this railway, now in course of construction, will be 3½ m. in length. It commences in the township of Harraton, and terminates in that of Pelton.

This township contains the Castle and Park of Lambton, the seat of the Earl of Durham; also, the hamlets of CHATER'S HAUGH, FATFIELD, NOVA SCOTIA, HIGH HAUGH, PICKTREE, and HOUGHTON GATE. CLEMENTSON'S ROW, at the Black Fell, and VIGO, are also places inhabited by persons engaged in the coal works. More than a dozen public houses, and a proportionate number of tradesmen's shops, are scattered over the township.

Harvertune was granted by Bishop Flambard to his kinsman William, whose descendants assumed the local name. Harraton afterwards became the property of the Darcys, and, by marriage, exchange, or purchase, passed to the Hedworths. Besides this estate, the family were, at one time, possessed of the manor of Southwick, the grange of Saltwellside, Urpeth, Riclesden, lands in Cleadon, Whitburn, Scots House, Jarrow, Hedworth, Sunderland, Moorhouse, Picktree, West Herrington, Burnigall, Woodham, Brafferton, and Bursblades. Sir John Hedworth, "a man of indolent temper and weak intellect," sold and leased his estates and mines for trifling considerations, and was at length driven from the house of his ancestors, and subsisted on the charity of his neighbours. He died in 1642, leaving his son, John Hedworth, then just of age, involved in the difficulties his father had created. The collieries of Harraton had been leased, for a mere acknowledgment, to Sir William Wray, of Beamish, "a Papist and recusant convict," so that they were sequestered in 1644, when valued at 3,000*l.* per annum. In 1647, these collieries were leased, under the state, to George Grey of Southwick, and George Lilburn, "who also made title under a lease of Sir John Hedworth to Robert Conyers, transferred by Conyers to Josiah Pimate, and by him to Grey and Lilburn." Pimate, who petitioned parliament in support of his claims, and Lieutenant-colonel Lilburn, were each fined 7,000*l.*; and though young Hedworth, who had married the daughter of George Grey, might have been expected to regain possession of his own property, yet Sir Arthur Haslerigg, then governor of Newcastle, sequestered Harraton on Wray's delinquency, and let both land and colliery to Colonel Hacker, Colonel Mayers, and Major Tolhurst. Hedworth was

consequently "forced to hire his own ground of those who occupied it, to put in some cowes to give a little milke to feed his poor young babes." He published "The oppressed Man's Outcry, an Epistle writ by John Headworth, of Harraton, in the County of Durham, Esquire, the 11th of September, 1651, unto the Honourable Sir Henry Vane the elder, a Member of the Honourable Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, William Vane his Sonne, Lieutenant Colonell Paul Hobson, John Middleton, Esquires, and Members of the Committee of the Militia, in the County of Durham, by Authority of Parliament." In this epistle, he states that "he is the son and heire of a deceased knight, Sir John Hedworth, who was lord, owner, or proprietor of the lands of Harraton, in the county of Durham, and all the cole mynes thereof, and left them unto me by an unblemished ancient entayle, as strong as the law of England (his undoubted birthright) could make any, as his eldest sonne and heire; and being by his decease left young, and destitute of the support of powerful friends and allies, and thereby fit to become a prey to every devouring wolfe—and it was my unhappy fate to live in the age when Sir Arthur Haslerigge became governor of Newcastle, a man of high and covetous spirit, the whole county of Durham being too little in revenue to content his greedy appetite, a man that will admit of no rule to walk by but his own crooked and perverse will of the sword." Mr. Hedworth died in 1655; and Colonel Jackson, who had served in the royal army, but afterwards acquired the confidence of Haslerigg, married Mrs. Hedworth, and got possession of two parts of Harraton, having obtained a lease under the Protector. He "secured Lady Hedworth's gowns and petticoats for his own daughters, secured also his own sisters' fortunes for his own use, and transmitted a large slice of the Harraton estate, Chatershaugh, to his descendants." He was knighted at the Restoration for his loyalty. The remaining third of Harraton was the dowry of Dame Dorothy Hedworth, the relict of old Sir John. John Hedworth, her grandson, left a minor in 1655, in some measure retrieved his shattered fortunes by marriage with the co-heiress of James of Washington. He died in 1688, leaving two daughters and co-heiresses, of whom the elder, Dorothy, intermarried with Ralph Lambton, Esq., of Lambton, and the younger became the wife of William Williamson, Bart. In 1714, the whole estate of Harraton was re-united in Lambton by purchase of Williamson's moiety. The tenure of the manor is uniformly stated at the service of one knight's fee.

Harraton Colliery is now worked by Messrs. Stobart, Bell, and Co. On November 29, 1808, an explosion took place in the Row-pit, by which four men and 21 horses were killed. As the coal was set on fire by the blast, the pits were tightly scaffolded to exclude the air; and on opening them, two months afterwards, the fire was found to be extinguished. To the surprise of every one, a pony was found alive and in good condition. It had a trick of slipping its halter, and was supposed to have done so on this occasion, when it found fresh air in the rise part of the workings, and lived upon the forage of its dead companions. On June 30, 1817, 38 men and boys were killed by an explosion; and, shortly afterwards, eight men, who went down the Nova Scotia pit to repair some injuries caused by the explosion in the Row-pit, were killed by the choak damp, which had found its way into the workings.

PELAW is situated about a mile to the north of Chester, and contains the residence of Henry Stobart, Esq. John de Pelaw sold the manor, in 1381, to the Elmeden family, from whom, in 1557, it passed by marriage to Sir Bertram Bulmer, who sold it, in four equal portions,

* The *Picktree Brag* was a mischievous goblin, the existence of which was recently firmly believed in by many of the inhabitants of the parish of Chester le-Street. Sir Cuthbert Sharp, in his "Bishoprick Garland," gives the following account of this singular being (which he inadvertently styles the *Pelton Brag*) verbatim from the deposition of an old woman of respectable appearance, of about 90 years of age, living near the spot:—"She said, I never saw the Brag very distinctly, but I frequently heard it. It sometimes appeared like a calf, with a white handkerchief about its neck, and a bushy tail. It came also like a galloway, but more often like a coach horse, and went trotting along the 'lonin, afore folks, settin up a great nicker and a whinney every now and then;' and it came frequently like a 'dickass,' and it always stopped at the pond of the four 'lonin ends, and nickered and whinnied.' My brother once saw it like four men holding up a white sheet. I was then sure that some near relation was going to die; which was true. My husband once saw it in the image of a naked man without a head. I knew a man of the name of Bewick that was so frightened that he hanged himself 'for fear on't.' Whenever the midwife was sent for, it always came up with her in the shape of a 'galloway.' Dr. Harrison wouldn't believe in it; but he met it one night as he was going home, and it 'maist' killed him; but he never would tell what happened, and didn't like to talk about it; and whenever the Brag was mentioned, he sat 'trimilin and shakin' by the fireside. My uncl had a white suit of clothes, and the first time he ever put them on he met the Brag, and he never had them on afterwards but he met with some misfortune; and once when he met the Brag, and had his white suit on, (being a bold man) and having been at a christening, he was determined to get on the Brag's back; but when he com to the four 'lonin ends,' the Brag 'joggled him so sore,' that he could hardly keep his seat, and at last it threw him off into the middle of the pond, and then ran away, setting up a great nicker and laugh, just 'for all the world like a christian.' But this I know to be true of my own knowledge, that when my father was dying, the Brag was heard coming up

to Robert Puncheon and Richard Maddison of Pelaw, Richard Sampson of Urpeth, and John Cook of Pelton. In 1727, the estate was vested in Francis Carr, Esq., and passed under his devise to the Carrs and Milbankes. It is now, by purchase, the property of the Earl of Durham. *Ricledon Grange*, in 1421, belonged to the Lumley family, from whom it passed to the Hedworths. In the time of Sir John Hedworth, the yearly rent was 20l. About 1629, Ricleden became, by purchase, the property of the Marleys of Picktree. There were anciently a chapel and an hospital in Pelaw, dedicated to St. Stephen.

PICKTREE and NOVA SCOTIA are hamlets 1½ miles north-by-west from Chester.* The Lambtons and Hedworths held property here; but in 1679, Joseph Carr, Esq., and Ralph Marley, Gent.,† of Picktree, were jointly seised of the whole manor. Carr's moiety passed, under an entail, to Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., who sold it to the late Earl of Durham; the Lambton family having previously, by successive purchases, acquired the share of the Marleys.‡

FATFIELD is a busy village on the north bank of the Wear, 3 miles north-east from Chester. It contains a

the lonin like a coach and six, and it stood before the house, and the room 'shaked,' and it gave a terrible yell when my father died, and then it went clattering and gallopin down the lonin, as if 'yeben and yerth was coming together.'"

+ "Robert Marley, of Picktree, served as a grand juror at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held at Durham, on the 3rd day of October, 1666, when the grand jury presented a petition to the court in the names and on behalf of all the freeholders of the said county, setting forth, 'That they do not enjoy the privilege of sending members to parliament as all the other counties of the kingdom do.' The last of the Marleys of Picktree was Thomas Marley, who died about 1790."—*People's Hist. of Sunderland*, p. 228.

‡ Ailsie Marley, the subject of a well-known popular song, was the handsome landlady of the Barley Mow public house at Picktree. It has been stated that, having accidentally dropped her pocket somewhere about the premises, she hurried into the house with the evil tidings, when her husband, who was drinking with some company, struck up the following impromptu:—

"O d'ye ken Ailsie Marley, honey;
The wife that sells the barley, honey?
She's lost her pocket and all her money
Aback o' the bush i' the garden, honey."

In some stanzas afterwards added, Ailsie is described as affecting airs of gentility, and a reflection is thrown upon her industry, so necessary a quality in a country homestead:—

"Ailsie Marley's gown sea fine,
She canna get up to sarra the swine;
She lies abed till eight or nine;
And d'ye ken Ailsie Marley, honey?"

On August 5, 1768, under the paroxysm of a fever, she wandered into the fields, and, falling into an old coal-pit, was drowned.

corn-mill, an iron-foundry, and a manufactory of coal-tar, lamp-black, and coke. At the staiths here, before the extension of railways and the erection of drops and docks at Sunderland, a great number of the keels took in their loading, for shipment in the harbour. An explosion took place at the Hall-pit near Fatfield, on September 28, 1813, when upwards of 30 men and boys were killed.

CHATER'S HAUGH is a village adjoining Fatfield, and at which coal-keels were also loaded. There is a small Methodist chapel in the village. The estate formerly belonged to the Hedworth family, but afterwards became the property of the Peareths, from an intermarriage with the Jacksons of Harraton. Four men were killed by an explosion in the pit, on August 11, 1756.

HIGH HAUGH is a hamlet on the banks of the Wear, below Lambton Castle, where a ferry was established many years ago.

LAMBTON CASTLE.

LAMBTON CASTLE is delightfully situated upon an imposing site rising boldly on the north bank of the Wear, about two miles east-north-east from Chester-le-Street, and, in all the newness of aspect, stands conspicuously on the height above the river. This splendid mansion occupies the site of *Harraton Hall*, formerly the seat of the D'Arcys. The original building was in the style of a manor house on a small scale, of the date of 1600. William Henry Lambton, grandfather of the present Earl, made some additions, under the direction of Mr. Bonomi, introducing the Italian style of architecture; and the late Lord Durham, about the year 1820, considerably enlarged the mansion. The exterior presents a singular mixture, that of the north being after the Norman, and the other parts of the building, including the original portion, being Tudor and castellated with ornamental turrets and embrasures, and a terrace wall of considerable length and height facing the south. The whole is of a varied outline, and produces, with its flag tower of considerable height, an imposing and picturesque effect.

The principal part of the interior having been fitted up in the Italian style when William Henry Lambton enlarged the building, the same style was continued by the present Mr. Bonomi, in the additions made by the late Earl of Durham. The drawing room, library, and other apartments, are richly decorated, whilst the walls are adorned with the choicest specimens of ancient and modern art.

In the *vestibule* are the following pictures:—General Lambton, by Romney; Garrick's Villa; Mr. and Mrs. Garrick at tea, with Mr. Bowden, and Mr. Geo. Garrick's family, by Zoffany; Shakspeare's Temple, Zoffany; these were purchased at Mrs. Garrick's sale.

The *saloon*: Captive, by Reynolds; Lady Hamilton, by the same; purchased at Lady Thomond's sale. Titian's Mistress, Giorgione; Woman taken in adultery, unknown. Of *busts*, are those of Buonaparte, by Chaudet; Pope, by Roubilliac, purchased at Mrs. Garrick's sale; the Earl of Durham, and a statue of the Hon. Charles William Lambton, each by Behnes. Here also are two malachite tables, of great beauty; and two noble porcelain vases, from the imperial manufactory of Alexandorffsky, which were presented to the Earl of Durham by the late Emperor of Russia in 1832 and 1836, in testimony of his personal friendship and regard.

In the *library* the collection of books is copious and select. The pictures, or rather portraits, are William Henry Lambton, Angelica Kauffman; Charles, Earl Grey, T. Phillips, R.A.; Henry Brougham, the same; a Priest, Bassano; William Lambton, Reynolds; Frances Susan Lambton, A. Kauffman.

The *Gallery*, a noble room, and worthy of the numerous gems which cover its walls: Lady Louisa Lambton, mother of the present earl, by Lawrence; the Hon. Charles William Lambton, by the same artist. From this picture the admired and well known print was engraved. The Earl of Durham, also by Lawrence; Death of Sir William Lambton, at Marston Moor, Cooper; Battle of Bosworth Field, the same; each admirable. The Trossachs, Glover; Garrick at the Farmer's Return, Zoffany; Garrick and Mrs. Cibber, as Jaffier and Belvidera, the same; both purchased at Mrs. Garrick's sale. Woodcutters, scene in Devonshire, Collins; Landscape, S. Glover; View on the Tiber, Evening, Wilson; Landscape, Both; Landscape, Salvator Rosa; Seventh Plague of Egypt, Martin; View near Tunbridge, P. Nasmyth; The Careless Messenger, Mulready; Ullswater, Hoffland; Durham Cathedral, Glover; Lady Ann Lambton, and family, Hoppner; London and Blackfriar's Bridge, Morning, Marlow; Westminster Bridge, Evening, the same; Gravel Diggers, Alphonson; Ratcatchers, E. Landseer; Liberty, F. C. Turner; Tillietudlem Castle, Thompson (Edinb.); Tantallon Castle, the same; two Landscapes, Domenichino; and many other works of art, of equal merit.

In 1854, the greatest fear and alarm were entertained as to the safety of this costly and magnificent mansion. The coal underneath the site of the building was worked

as early as 1600. The old mode of working coal was by narrow shifts, leaving small pillars to support the roof, and these were sufficient at the time to bear the weight of the building above; but the upper seams, it appears, had only a covering of fire-clay. This, in course of time, decomposed; which, together with the additional weight put upon the surface by the enlargement of the mansion, caused the building, in 1854, to crack and shrink in several parts, rendering it unsafe and dangerous as a residence. Mr. Dobson, architect, Newcastle, was consequently consulted upon the subject. He immediately introduced iron ties, so as to prevent the building further separating. The mines underneath were examined, and the old workings filled up with solid brick work. These and other precautions have been found effectual, and the mansion is now about being put into complete repair.

The river divides Lambton Park into two nearly equal portions. The bridge across the Wear was erected in 1819, from an elegant design by Ignatius Bonomi, and consists of a single arch, of 82 feet 6 inches span.* The park, which has three handsome lodges at the respective entrances, contained about 1,200 acres; but, previous to the death of the late Earl, a large tract of land was added, and ornamental planting introduced. From 1821 to 1825, excellent horse races were annually held in those beautiful grounds; and Lambton Park races were attended by the leading sportsmen of the day. The gardens, vinery, and nursery grounds are extensive, and though formerly a mere bog, are in the highest state of cultivation.

THE LAMBTONS.—The regular pedigree of this ancient family (whose name was originally written *Lamtun*) commences at the close of the 12th century; but from the name occurring in the attestation of charters, their previous residence is fully proved from a period approaching the Norman era. The Lambtons and Lumleys are the only families in the county who retain the seats from which they derive their names; but whilst the Lumleys

have chosen a distant residence, the Lambtons are associated with the county by a continued intercourse down to the present time. The respect in which they are held is evinced by the common saying, applied to parties affecting a high position in society, that "they think they are company for the Lambtons." The tenure of the Lambton estates is stated at half a knight's fee.

John de Lamtun was witness to the charter of Uchtred de Wodeshend, between 1180 and 1200. Robert de Lambton, lord of Lambton, son and heir of William son of Robert, occurs in an inquisition in 1350, then aged 24 years. His son, William de Lambton, heir to his brother, Commissioner of Array for Easington Ward in 1385, and afterwards for Chester Ward, married Alice, daughter of — Salcock, of Salcock, Lancashire, and died July 20, 1430. He was succeeded by his son, William Lambton, Esq., of Lambton, who died in 1431. Thomas, his brother and heir, died September 26, 1473. One brother, William, was Master of University College, Oxford; and another, John, was a Knight of Rhodes. His son and heir, William, died January 7, 1474. His wife, Elizabeth, had wardship of her son, Thomas, Commissioner of Array for Easington Ward, who died July 12, 1507. By his wife, daughter of — Rokeby, of Rokeby, Yorkshire, he had an heir, John Lambton, Esq., of Lambton, born in 1505. This gentleman married Agnes, daughter and co-heiress (with her sisters, Isabella, wife of Richard Conyers, Esq., of Horden, and Margaret, wife of Thomas Trollop, Esq., of Thornley) of Roger Lumley, Esq., of Ludworth, niece of Richard Lord Lumley, and great-granddaughter of King Edward IV. (through his natural daughter, Elizabeth Plantagenet, wife of Thomas Lumley, eldest son of George Lord Lumley). Mr. Lambton died in 1582, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Lambton, Esq., who married Frances, daughter of Sir Ralph Eure, Knt. (by Margaret, daughter of Sir Ralph Bowes, Knt.), sister of William Lord Eure, and ninth in descent (through the families of Clifford, Lord Clifford, Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Mortimer,

* On Sunday, July 13, 1828, as Mr. Cook, blacksmith, of Nesham colliery, his brother-in-law, and their wives, were proceeding home from Newcastle in a cart, the Wear, having overflowed, had extended into the lane near the new bridge at Lambton Park. In attempting to turn back, the horse, being nearly overhead in water, stumbled, and was immediately drowned. After Mr. Cook and his friends had called out for a long time, some persons walking to see the river went to their assistance, but were unable to come near them, the water being several feet deep in the lane, and coming very rapidly down the new bridge field. Mr. Storey, of Picketree, sent a horse and sledge to Lambton, to bring a boat to the new bridge, when John Ferguson, boatman (a sailor), and two other persons, proceeded in the boat to rescue the

parties from their perilous situation. Ropes were thrown from the boat to the people on shore to make fast to the trees, and also to the persons in the cart, as the water had risen, and they were standing up to their shoulders. After three of them were removed from the cart, it was carried away by the stream, when the other man jumped into the water, and caught hold of a rope that was thrown from the boat. As they were dragging him to the boat, the rope broke that fastened it to the tree, and the boat was carried by the strong current over the tops of the trees, in imminent danger of being upset; but Ferguson, by his skill, brought it ashore in Lord Durham's plantation. The parties had been in their perilous situation in the boat above four hours.

Earl of March) from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III. Mr. Lambton died in 1583, and was succeeded by his son,

Ralph Lambton, Esq., who married, in 1587, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Tempest, Esq., of Stanley; and dying in 1593, was succeeded by his son,

William Lambton, Esq., colonel of infantry in the service of Charles I., and who received the honour of knighthood in 1614. Sir William was born in 1589; and married, first, Jane, third daughter and co-heiress of Sir Nicholas Curwen, of Workington, Cumberland, by whom he had (with two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Davison, Knt., and Eleanor, the wife of Henry Anderson, Esq., of Long Cauter) a son and successor, Henry. He married, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Widdrington, Knt., of Widdrington, Northumberland, and had by that lady, with other issue, William, who fell in the royal cause, and Sir Thomas, colonel of the horse of the bishopric of Durham, and governor of the Leeward Islands, whose son became devisee of Nicholas Freville, of Hardwick. On the breaking out of the civil wars, Sir William Lambton distinguished himself by his loyalty, and commanded the Durham troop of dragoons, raised by the gentry of the bishopric, in the levy against Scotland, 1640. He afterwards commanded a regiment of infantry in the Marquis of Newcastle's army, and fell at Marston Moor, July 2, 1644. His estates suffered severely on the first irruption of the Scots; and Lambton is said to have been plundered and fired, and the collieries flooded, when the bishopric was occupied by General Lesley, after the skirmish at Stella Haugh. Several branches of the Lambton family were sufferers during the civil wars.*

Henry Lambton, Esq., eldest son and successor of Sir William, compounded for his estates for 960*l*. He married, in 1635, Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Davison, Knt., of Blakiston, and had four sons and two daughters. He died August 14, 1693. William, his eldest son, born in 1640, was M.P. for the county of Durham in seven parliaments, and died unmarried in

1724.† Henry, second son, born in 1642, was a barrister-at-law, and attorney-general to the Bishop of Durham: he also died unmarried in 1709. John, third son, born in 1653, died unmarried in 1722. Ralph, fourth son, married, in 1696, Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of John Hedworth, Esq., of Harraton, by whom he left, at his decease in 1717, Henry, M.P. for the city of Durham, who succeeded to the estates of his uncle William, but died unmarried in 1761; Hedworth, a major-general in the army, died unmarried in 1774; William, who succeeded his brother Henry, and died unmarried in 1761; John; and two daughters.

John Lambton, Esq., born July 26, 1710, succeeded to the estate of his brother William, and became of Lambton Hall. This gentleman was a major-general in the army, and colonel of the 68th or Durham regiment of foot. He represented the city of Durham in six parliaments (see vol. i., p. 347). General Lambton married, in September, 1763, Susan, daughter of Thomas Earl of Strathmore, by whom he had issue William-Henry, born November 16, 1764; Ralph-John, M.P. for Durham, died July 29, 1844; Jane-Dorothy; and Susan-Mary-Anne, married, in 1790, to John Wharton, Esq., M.P. The general died in 1794, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William-Henry Lambton, Esq., M.P. for the city of Durham, married June 19, 1791, Anne-Barbara-Frances, daughter of George Bussey, fourth Earl of Jersey, and had surviving issue, 1, John-George; 2, William-Henry, born March 27, 1793; married, January 28, 1824, Henrietta, second daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn, M.P., and has issue; 3, Hedworth, M.P., born March 26, 1797; married, May 19, 1835, Anne, eldest daughter of Gervase-Parker Bushe, Esq., of Kilfane, Kilkenny, who died June 23, 1843; and, 4, Frances-Susan, married, first, to the Hon. Col. Henry-Frederick Howard, third son of the Earl of Carlisle, and who fell at Waterloo; and, secondly, the Hon. H. F. Compton Cavendish, M.P.: she died November 23, 1840. Mr. Lambton was a consistent and talented supporter of the

* Ralph Lambton, of Tribley, is represented, in "Musgrave muzzled," as a Papist and delinquent under sequestration, "and himself and twelve children miserably oppress for want." John Lambton, son of Ralph, was killed in the royal service at Bradford, May 20, 1643. Fairfax offered quarter to the loyalists, if they would lay down their arms; but this being refused, his cavalry attacked and drove them out of the town, taking 27 colours, 40 officers, and 1,500 soldiers.

† This gentleman, commonly called Will Lambton, Old Will, or True Blue, is described by Sir Cuthbert Sharp as "one of the rustiest independent old fellows in the House of Commons. Once, on the

meeting of a new parliament, the door-keeper, seeing him dressed in a plain grey homespun coat, made of the wool of his own sheep, and thick shoes, would not admit him further than the lobby, where he sat quietly enough until a friend in a *finer* coat came up, who remonstrated with the door-keeper on his shutting out one of the most honourable and respectable members of the House of Commons. The door-keeper changed his tone, and hoped his honour would give him something as a remembrance. Up started Will, more vexed at the fellow's servility than at his former rudeness, and gave him a hearty box on the ear, saying, 'There's a godspenny for thee: I think thou'lt ken auld Will Lambton again!'

Whig party in the House of Commons, and an advocate for parliamentary reform. In the autumn of 1795, he betrayed symptoms of consumption; and, early in the following year, he and his family embarked for Naples in a neutral vessel. From this city he travelled northwards, and died at Pisa on the 30th of November, 1797. His widow, who married the Hon. Charles-William Wyndham, died in 1832.

John-George Lambton, Esq., born April 12, 1792, was elected M.P. for the county of Durham in 1813; elevated to the peerage as *Baron Durham*, January 29, 1828; and advanced to the *Viscounty of Lambton and Earldom of Durham*, March 15, 1833. His lordship was G.C.B., knight of the foreign orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, St. Anne, and the White Eagle of Russia, Leopold of Belgium, and the Saviour of Greece. He married, first, in January, 1812, Miss Harriet Cholmondeley, by whom (who died in July, 1815) he had issue Frances-Charlotte, born October 14, 1812, married,

September 8, 1835, John Ponsonby, eldest son of Viscount Duncannon, afterwards Earl of Besborough, and died in a few months after; Georgiana-Sarah-Elizabeth, born March 2, 1814, died January 3, 1833; and Harriet-Caroline, born May 30, 1815, died in 1832. Mr. Lambton married, secondly, December 9, 1816, Louisa-Elizabeth, daughter of Charles, late Earl Grey, and by her (who died at Geneva, November 26, 1841, aged 44, and was interred at Chester-le-Street) had issue Charles-William, born January 16, 1818, and died December 24, 1831; George-Frederick-D'Arcy, the present earl; Mary-Louisa, born May 8, 1819, married, November 7, 1846, to the Earl of Elgin; Emily-Augusta, born May 17, 1823, married, August 19, 1843, to William H. Frederick Cavendish, Esq.; and Alice-Anne-Caroline, married, in July, 1853, to Lord Aberdour, eldest son of the Earl of Morton. The Earl of Durham died at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, on July 28, 1840.* His remains were conveyed to Sunderland, and from thence

* THE FIRST EARL OF DURHAM.—John-George Lambton, Esq., who, by the death of his father in 1797, became possessed of the valuable family property at the early age of five years, was educated at Eton, and afterwards served in the 10th hussars. On attaining his majority in 1813, he became a candidate for the representation of his native county, and succeeded, in spite of a powerful opposition, through the influence of his father's character. His maiden speech was delivered on seconding a motion for an address to the crown, against the transfer of Norway to Sweden; and in the following year, he reprobated, with equal zeal, the annexation of Genoa to Savoy. At a meeting of the county of Durham in 1819, his speech on the "Manchester massacre" was remarkable for its bold denouncement of the administration, and was succeeded by a vigorous opposition to "the Six Acts" in the ensuing session of parliament. Indeed, his political opinions were so strongly expressed, that, in the county of Durham, he acquired the cognomen of "Radical Jack." On the 17th of April, 1821, he propounded a scheme of parliamentary reform, the leading features of which were, without touching the representation of the counties and universities, to abolish altogether the right of returning members by cities, boroughs, cinque-ports, &c., and to transfer the right of returning the members obtained by the abolition of the boroughs to certain districts, into which the country was to be formed, in the rate of 25,000 inhabitants to each, giving an average of 2,500 electors, by whom one member was to be chosen. By patent, dated January 17, 1828, Mr. Lambton was raised to the peerage by the title of "Baron Durham, of the City of Durham." It had been his intention to take the title of Lord Darcy of Hedworth, as being one of the co-heirs of that ancient family; but objections were made to this by the Duke of Leeds (the representative of the Conyers, Lords Darcy), then Lord of the Household; and though they were subsequently withdrawn, yet Mr. Lambton declined being under any obligation to his grace, and would have taken the title of Lord Hedworth. Having been persuaded by his friends, however, to set down the title of Lord Durham at the foot of some others offered to his majesty's approbation, George IV. graciously commanded it might be Lord Durham, provided it were "of the City of Durham."

On the formation of Earl Grey's government in 1830, Lord Durham became a member of the cabinet as Lord Privy Seal, and had entrusted

to him, with Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, and Lord Duncannon, the preparation of the Reform Bill. It is ascertained that Lord Durham proposed the plan of taking votes by ballot, and induced his colleagues to adopt it; but, at the desire of Lord Grey, it was excluded from the bill. The great liberality and extent of the measure, which exceeded the expectations of all parties, was mainly attributed to Lord Durham. In the debates on the first Reform Bill he took no part; but on the second bill, in the spring of 1832, he spoke frequently and effectively, more particularly in defence of the enfranchisement of the metropolitan districts, in behalf of which he delivered a speech remarkable for its statistical information. But his health and temperament were alike unable to bear the cares and bustle of public life. From the close of that session, he took little part in the business of the government; and on the 12th of March, 1833, he retired from the administration, and was raised to the dignity of an earldom. Previous to this time, the title of Earl of Durham had never been bestowed, as the dignity was considered appurtenant to the palatinate jurisdiction of the bishopric.

At the termination of the war of independence in Poland, the Earl of Durham was sent, in the summer of 1833, on a special mission to the emperor of Russia, for the purpose of endeavouring to soften the rigour of the vindictive proceedings against that brave but ill-fated people. Lord Durham's mission of mercy failed in its benevolent design, and he returned to England. At the dinner given at Edinburgh in 1834 to Earl Grey, the Earl of Durham's speech in reply to Lord Brougham obtained the enthusiastic approbation of the meeting, and caused him to be generally hailed as the leader of the movement. In 1835, he was elected high steward of Hull, and, in the same year, returned as ambassador to Russia, where he remained till the summer of 1837. In the following year, he went out as governor-general to Canada, entrusted with powers of the most extraordinary character; but not finding himself so well supported by the ministry as he expected, he returned home the same year.

On all trying occasions, the Earl of Durham was equally ready with his services and his purse. He subscribed largely towards the indemnification of Sir Robert Wilson, and gave 1,000 guineas to the Spanish committee, when a subscription was entered into at the Crown and Anchor, in support of the constitutional cause in Spain. In his con-



THE RT HON^{BLE} JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON BARON EPSOM

Lambton

to Lambton Castle. The interment took place in the family vault at Chester-le-Street, when the Free Masons of the northern provinces attended, besides a large assemblage of nobility and gentry.*

George-Frederick-D'Arcy Lambton, Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, and Baron Durham, of the city of Durham and of Lambton Castle, was born September 5, and succeeded as second earl upon the decease of his father. His lordship married, May 23, 1854, at St. George's church, Hanover Square, London, the Lady Beatrice Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn, by whom he has two sons, twins, named respectively John-George (after his grandfather, the first earl, who took the names from his two grandfathers, General Lambton, and George Villiers, Earl of Jersey) and Frederick-William. On the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Durham was appointed his successor as lord-lieutenant of the county palatine of Durham.

ARMS—Quarterly: 1st, sa., a fesse, between three lambs, passant, arg., for Lambton; 2nd, arg., a fesse, gu., between three popinjays, vort, collared, of the second, for Lumley; 3rd, arg., an inescutcheon, sa., within an orle of cinquefoils, gu., for Hedworth; 4th, arg., three cinquefoils, gu., for D'Arcy.

CRESTS—1st, Lambton, a ram's head, cabossed, arg., attired, sa.; 2nd, Hedworth, a woman's head affrontee, couped at the breast, ppr., hair flowing, or, wreathed about the temples with a garland of cinquefoils, gu., pierced of the second; 3rd, D'Arcy, out of a ducal coronet, or, an antelope's head, issuant, winged, arg., attired and barbed, of the first.

SUPPORTERS—Two lions, the dexter, gu., the sinister, az., each ducally gorged and supporting a staff, or, therefrom banners, of the second, the dexter banner charged with a cross patonce, and the sinister with a lion, passant-guardant, of the third.

MOTTO—*Le jour viendra.*

Application was made, in May, 1852, to the Inclosure Commissioners of England and Wales by the late Earl of Durham for the advance of the sum of 10,000*l.*, as a loan for the drainage of lands in the parishes of Chester-le-Street, Lanchester, Houghton-le-Spring, Pelton, Penshaw, and Witton-Gilbert. The Land Improvement Committee also gave notice, March 1, 1856, that the present earl had applied for the advance of 10,000*l.*, for 25 years, by way of loan, under the provisions of "The Lands Improvement Committee's Act, 1853," and of

tests for the county, he spent enormous sums; but though thus liberal, both in principle and practice, as a public man, yet he was, in private life, distant and exclusive towards those beneath him. About six months before his death, he prepared to proceed to the south of Europe for the benefit of his health; but becoming worse at Dover, he changed his course for the Isle of Wight, where he died. His will was proved in the Prerogative Courts of York and Canterbury. In the former, the personal property was sworn to under 250,000*l.*, and in the latter to a much smaller amount. The will, which is entirely in the earl's own hand-writing, occupies merely the two first pages of a common sheet

"The Lands Improvement Committee's Amendment Act, 1855," to be applied to improvements in Langley, in the parish of Lanchester; in Edmondsley, Plawsworth, White Hall, Broomyholme, Tribley, part of Lambton Park, Lumley, and Birtley North Side, in the parish of Chester-le-Street; in Witton-Gilbert and Fulforth; in Kimblesworth, extra-parochial; and in Morton, Offerton, and a field, house, farm, and lands in Houghton-le-Spring.

The Lambton family have long been ranked amongst the greatest coal-owners in the county of Durham. The collieries at present worked by the earl, are, Brasside, Houghton-le-Spring, Little Town, Lady Durham pit, Newbottle, Sherburn, Sherburn House, and Shadforth. Hugh Taylor, Henry Morton, and R. P. Philipson, Esqrs., stated to the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Commissioners, on May 17, 1849, "in support of the firm reliance and conviction entertained by the lessees of mines held under the church in the county of Durham of the right of septennial renewals, the case of Lord Durham's family having held, for a century we believe, a very large tract of dormant coal in the parish of Chester-le-Street under the see of Durham, and upon which the regular septennial fines have been paid, without these mines being brought into operation, which could not hitherto be done in the state of the coal trade." Mr. Morton, steward to the Earl of Durham, added, "There is so much good coal in the market, that that description would not sell to any profit; it is lying intermixed with a good deal of Lord Durham's freehold property, under which there are mines all dormant at present, but which at some distant future period will be worked, and will come into the market when the better fields of coal which are now being worked are exhausted, and which may, perhaps, be sixty or seventy years hence."

THE LAMBTON WORM.

ONE of the most remarkable traditions connected with the county of Durham is that of the *Lambton Worm*. It is one of those legends which are often associated with families of ancient standing and high reputation. The

of letter-paper, the attestation standing upon the head of the third page; and it conveys to the Countess of Durham the whole real and personal estate of her husband, without restriction or control.

* The earl, when Mr. Lambton, succeeded Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., as Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Durham in 1818, and presented the lodge with a costly and magnificent suit of furniture and jewels. On January 21, 1834, the members of the provincial lodges presented him, at Lambton Castle, with a splendid masonic jewel; and soon afterwards, he was appointed Deputy Grand Master of England, but retained his provincial dignity.

story is that one of the Lambtons, whilst a youth, persisted, in spite of warnings and remonstrance, in fishing in the Wear on a Sunday, and, after repeated failures, he was about to desist, when he determined to have one cast more, but drew out nothing except a very small worm or eft. This he contemptuously threw into a well, and went home moody and disappointed. In the course of time, however, more serious thoughts came into his mind; he bathed himself in holy water, took the sign of the cross, and, apparently forgetting the trivial adventure of the worm, departed for the Holy Land. Meanwhile the incipient monster continued to increase in size until the well became too small for its accommodation; and, betaking itself to the Wear, it rapidly increased in bulk until it became a terror and scourge to the country. The milk of nine cows was daily required for its food. The *Worm Hill*, a circular green knoll, around which it is said to have coiled itself nine times, still exists, about 80 yards from the river, in attestation of the truth of the story.* At length, the young crusader returned, and, shocked at the consequences of his former impiety, made several bold attempts to slay the huge creature, in all of which he was foiled by the power it possessed of re-uniting itself when cut in two. In this predicament, he solicited the advice of a neighbouring witch, who gave him the necessary council, and promised him success, on condition that he should kill the first living creature he might meet after his victory. Accordingly, on an appointed day, the customary dole of milk was withheld; and roused to fury, the worm proceeded to cross the Wear, where young Lambton, encased in a coat of mail studded with razor blades, awaited on a rock in the middle of the stream. In its rage, it wrapped itself tightly around him, and was cut to pieces by the razor blades; whilst, by the rapidity of the stream, each fragment was borne away without power of re-union, and the worm was thus destroyed by its own efforts. The anxious father of the hero meanwhile despatched his son's favourite hound, in order to obviate the danger of being himself the first to meet him. The dog, however, strayed from the track; and the countenance of the young man, on their meeting, convinced the father that he had imprudently risked himself. "Betide me life, or betide

me death?" he exclaimed, as he threw himself into the arms of his son. It is scarcely necessary to add that young Lambton did not sacrifice his parent to the command of the witch; but the penalty attached to this disobedience was, that no chief of the Lambtons should die in his bed for nine generations.

"The story," says Surtees, "has been transmitted with very little variation for centuries from father to son; and various facts have been pressed into the service to establish the commination of sudden death that has been supposed to hang over the family. The date of the story is, of course, uncertain; but nine ascending generations from the late General Lambton (in whom popular tradition affirmed the curse to expire)† would exactly reach to Sir John Lambton Knight of Rhodes, of whom this curious entry stands in an old MS. pedigree, lately in possession of the family of Middleton, of Offerton:— 'Johan Lambeton that slewe ye Worme was Knight of Rhooedes and Lord of Lambeton and Wood Apilton efter the dethe of fower brothers sans esshewe masle. His son Robert Lampton was drowned at Newebrigg.' That the knight ever succeeded to the family estates, however, contradicts the proven pedigree.

"Popular tradition assigns the chapel of *Briggford* as the spot where Lambton offered up his vows before and after the adventure (this foundation, however, it has been shewn, existed at a period antecedent to the earliest date assigned to the legend). In the garden-house at Lambton are two figures of no great antiquity. A knight in good style armed cap-a-pee, the back *studded with razor blades*, who holds the worm with one ear by his left hand, and with his right crams his sword to the hilt down its throat; and a lady, who wears a coronet, with bare breasts, &c., in the style of Charles II.'s Beauties, a wound on whose bosom, and an accidental mutilation of the hand, are said to have been the work of the worm. A real good Andrea Ferrara, inscribed on the blade 1521, notwithstanding the date, has been also pressed into the service, and is said to be the identical weapon by which the worm perished."

Like other monsters of the same kind, the Lambton Worm is represented with feet (see vol. i., p. 511). In a letter to Walter Scott, May 13, 1810, Surtees says, "I

* The *Worm Hill* was about 26 yards from the hill. Half a century ago, it was in repute as a *wishing well*, and was one of the scenes dedicated to the usual festivities and superstitions of Midsummer Eve. Surtees states that, in his time, a *crooked pin* might sometimes still be discovered sparkling amongst the clear gravel at the bottom of its basin. The well also formerly had a lid, and an iron ladle attached. It has now vanished entirely, being drained into the river.

† Mr. Howitt says that the general, "fearing that the prophecy might be possibly fulfilled by his servants, under the idea that he *could not* die in his bed, kept a horsewhip beside him in his last illness, and thus eluded the prediction. As we have seen, there has been little difference in the actual length of life in the two who have since followed, so that the evil power of the worm, or old woman, would appear *not yet* to have exhausted itself."

have been lately often near the supposed haunts of the Lambton Worm, and I really feel much inclined to adopt your idea, that animals of this description may have been formerly nourished to a much larger size in our woods and waters. Of four of these prodigies which our bishopric is said to have produced, it is ob-

servable that all of them had their haunts on large rivers. The country around Lambton seems particularly favourable for the production of such a creature. The banks of the river have been, time immemorial, a thick tangled forest; and part of the adjoining flats are low and marshy, and full of willows and brushwood."*

* On the subject of the "superstitions of the north," Mr. Taylor observes that "there is a remarkable contrast between Surtees and his friend, Sir Walter Scott, who seems to have retained a lingering wish to believe, and to perpetuate the belief, in preternatural powers, and events produced by their agency; for where such powers are given to his fictitious personages, he uniformly makes the event verify the prediction. Mr. Surtees was an enthusiast on these subjects; cherishing them, for delight of the imagination, as much as Sir Walter Scott

could do; and took especial care 'that no particle of the ancient superstition should be lost by his laches;' but in his style of recording such, as matters of history, there is always a covert, yet tender ridicule observable; and when he was reproached, by the representative of a great family in the county, with having so treated a marvellous tradition in their history, he replied, 'Sir, if you will write a *grave* version of the story, I will publish it as yours.'" This remark obviously applies to the Lambton legend.

CHAPELRY OF TANFIELD.

THE chapelry of Tanfield (anciently part of the parish of Chester-le-Street) is bounded by that of Lamesley on the east, by Pelton on the south-east, by the parishes of Chester-le-Street and Lanchester on the south, by Lanchester and the chapelry of Medomsley on the west, by the Derwent, dividing it from the parish of Ryton, on the north, and by the parish of Whickham on the north and north-east. The chapelry is divided into two constableries, viz., 1, Beamish, which includes Tanfield, Tanfield Easter-Leigh, North, South, and Middle Cawsey, Kiphills, Crook, and Deansclose; and, 2, Lintz Green, which includes Burnopfield, Tanfield Wester-Leigh, Stanley, Shield Row, Beekley, Andrewfield, Bryan's Leap, Yewyhurst, Northorn, Lintz Hall, Coves House, Loft House, Stelecclose, Priestfield, and High and Low Friarside.

THE chapelry of Tanfield contains an area of 7,072 acres. In 1801, its population was 2,228; in 1811, 1,810; in 1821, 2,357; in 1831, 2,498; in 1841, 2,671; and in 1851, 3,480, of whom 1,815 were males and 1,665 females. There were 554 inhabited houses, 14 uninhabited, and 1 building in 1841; and 658 inhabited, 30 uninhabited, and 3 building in 1851. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 11,359*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

The Pontop and South Shields branch of the North-eastern Railway has an extent of 2 M. 2 F. 198 Y., and an area of 14 A. in this chapelry, and contributed 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1851, and 31*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1852, towards the local rates. The Tanfield branch, with an extent of 3 M. 0 F. 198 Y. and an area of 18 A. 3 R., contributed, in those years, 55*l.* and 47*l.* 10*s.* The gross amounts collected were, 1,099*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.* in 1851, and 1,138*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* in 1852.

BEAMISH.

TANFIELD.—The village of Tanfield, in the constabulary of Beamish, is 8 miles south-west of Newcastle. It is built irregularly on the declivity of a hill, which slopes

to the south. The name is supposed to be a corruption of *Teamfield*. It contains five farmholds, three public houses, and a boarding school for young gentlemen, conducted by the Rev. William Simpson, curate of Tanfield. A half-yearly hiring for servants is held on the first Wednesday in May, and the second Wednesday in November, in each year, under the sanction of the lord of the manor. An extensive tilery and brick works are carried on at East Tanfield.

The manor of Tanfield was uniformly held by the old lords of Beamish. Of Robert Conyers and Alice his wife, heirs of the old De la Leighs, lords of Beamish and Witton-Gilbert, the manor and hamlet were held, in 1388, by Bartram Monboucher, by one penny at the Nativity, in lieu of all services. A younger Bartram Monboucher held the manor of Taumfield and Cawse of Alice Conyers, in 1399. In 1462, the manor, including Cawset, le Croke, and le Leigh, were held of the heirs of the said Alice, by Bertram Harbotel. Tanfield was included in the forfeiture of Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, in 1569, and was granted by the crown to Henry Jackman, who alienated the estate in parcels. In 1598, he granted Tanfield West Demesnes to Thomas

Harbotel, Gent., who died in 1612, seised of the same, held of the crown by knight's service, leaving Robert Harbotel his son and heir. The *East Maynes* were held by the Shaftoes, who, on August 3, 10 Jac., conveyed to Richard Hickson, by whom the estate was granted to William Kennet, Esq., whose successors held of the crown by knight's service. Certain property in Tanfield, with a seat house at the east of the village, was held by the Dawsons about a century ago, and is now annexed by purchase to the Beamish estate. The coal under Tanfield Moor was sold by Thomas Wray, Esq., of Beamish, to the Pitt family of Dorsetshire.

THE CHURCH.

With the exception of a portion of the chancel, this church was rebuilt in 1749; the expense being defrayed by voluntary contributions. The nave is supported by six light pillars. The windows are all modern. A tower was erected in 1854, the cost of which, about 300*l.*, was defrayed by John Eden, Esq., of Beamish Park; and several other improvements were made about the same time. An organ was opened in the church on the 12th November, 1827. In the floor on the south side of the chancel there is an inscription commemorative of Sir William Wray, Knt., who died December 30, 1628, aged 63; and there are also tablets belonging to the Davisons of Beamish, the Tempests, the Claverings, the Newtons, and the Rippons. The tomb of the Blaxtons of Gibside is in the church-yard.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 4 contain entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1576 to 1812.

Tanfield is perpetual curacy, not in charge or certified; Lord Ravensworth, patron. Dedication to St. Margaret.

CURATES.—John Mason, 1409; William Hardweke, 1562; Robert Dawson, 1574; John Armstrong, 21st January, 1580; John Wilson, 7th February, 1582; John Mason, 7th July, 1582; Hugh David, 11th January, 1583; Thomas Carter, 1608; John Martin, 1673; John Aird, 1700. The subsequent incumbents have also been curates of Lamesley, until the appointment of the Rev. William Simpson, the present curate, in 1824.

The great tithes of the prebend of Tanfield (parcel of the dissolved collegiate church of Chester) belong generally, to the impropiators; Lord Ravensworth holding one moiety, and H. Witham and R. Trevelyan, Esqrs., the other half. Tithe of lamb and wool is paid to the perpetual curate of Chester-le-Street; other small tithes are paid generally to the perpetual curate of Tan-

field. An annual payment of £5 is received from the incumbent of Chester-le-Street (see p. 604). There is a parsonage-house; and the annual value of the living was stated in 1835 at 138*l.*, subject to the permanent payment of 5*l.*; and the balance, 133*l.*, is still the net income.

CHARITIES.

Robinson's Charity.—By will, dated 1730, Robert Robinson left a rent-charge of 6*l.*, payable out of a close called Hough-hill-bridge Close, towards the maintenance of such a schoolmaster at Tanfield as the minister and vestrymen, or twelve of the said chapelry, should appoint, to teach and instruct four children there. The yearly sum of 6*l.* is paid by the agent for the estates formerly belonging to the late Earl of Strathmore. The sum of 40*l.*, bequeathed by the said Robert Robinson, to be laid out in the purchase of land, the profits of which were to be applied in better maintaining the schoolmaster, was lost about 70 years ago, by the insolvency of a person in whose hands it was placed.

Davison's Legacy.—Elizabeth Davison, by will, March 31, 1762, bequeathed 500*l.*, the interest of which was to be applied in support of a school or schools in the chapelry for teaching four children in religion and reading; and also, if it might be done, for and towards the establishing of a resident minister in the town of Tanfield, and for a monthly communion. The sum of 500*l.* is in the hands of the proprietor of Beamish Hall, who pays 25*l.* yearly as interest thereof, which, with the 6*l.* from Robinson's charity, is paid to a schoolmaster, who rents a school and dwelling house. He instructs four boys of the chapelry in respect of Robinson's benefaction, and fourteen on account of Mrs. Davison's.

Agreeably to the will of *William Davison, Esq.*, dated January 31, 1732, the yearly sum of 2*l.* is paid by the owners of the same estate, and distributed amongst ten or twelve poor widows resident in the lordship of Beamish, in sums varying from 2*s.* to 5*s.*

Charities of Harrison, Robinson, and Davison.—Ralph Harrison, March 26, 1687, left 100*l.* to the use of the poor of the chapelry of Tanfield; and Robert Robinson bequeathed 50*l.*, and Elizabeth Davison 100*l.*, to the same purpose. These charities are understood to form part of a sum of 270*l.*, for which Morton John Davison, Esq., gave a bond, dated December 26, 1814, to the minister, chapelwardens, and overseers. Interest is paid at the rate of 4½ per cent., and the amount is distributed, on the day after Christmas-day, in sums varying from 2*s.* to 5*s.*

Wetherit's Charity.—John Wetherit, by will, in 1748, gave 25*l.* to ten poor families, and 25*l.* for the use of the minister of the chapelry. M. J. Davison, Esq., gave a bond for these sums, dated as above; and interest is paid at the rate of 4½ per cent., one moiety of which is for the minister's own use, and the other is distributed to the poor with the preceding charities.

Hornsby's Charity.—John Hornsby left 20*l.* to the poor, and 20*l.* for the benefit of the minister. These sums are secured in the same manner as the last; and interest, at the rate of 5 per cent., is divided and disposed of accordingly.

The payment of Mrs. Davison's charity was suspended a few years ago, by an order from a Master in Chancery.

A national school was erected by public subscription in 1843, and is partly supported by voluntary contributions: the average attendance of children is about 110. Tanfield contains a rural police station and a post-office.

TANFIELD-LEIGH.—By Hatfield's Survey, William Johnson held four messuages, and six parts of Tanfield-Leigh, containing 160 acres, once John de Birtley's, of Twisel. Bartram Monboucher held seven parts of Tanfield-Leigh out of fifteen, with the vill, and 126 acres. After its forfeiture by the Percys, this property was purchased of Jackman, in 1598, by James and Thomas Shafto, from whom it descended to the Spearmans, who sold it, in 1729, to the Simpsons of Bradley. It is now the property of Lord Ravensworth.

Tanfield Lea Colliery was won in 1829 by the late Marquis of Bute and Miss Simpson of Bradley, and is 22 fathoms deep to the five-quarter seam, which is 4 feet 8 inches thick; 10 fathoms further to the main coal or brass thill seam, 4 feet 9 inches thick; 32 fathoms further to the Hutton seam, 6 feet 6 inches thick; and 5

fathoms further to the low main, 3 feet 9 inches thick. The colliery was sold to Messrs. Joicey in 1847, by whom it is now worked. The royalty belongs to Lord Ravensworth.

TANFIELD MOOR.—"An act for dividing, allotting, and enclosing a common, called Tanfield Moor, in the parish of Chester-le-Street, in the county of Durham," was passed 40 Geo. III., 1800. The moor contained 1,100 acres. The royalties were reserved to the Marquises of Bute and Hertford, the Earl of Windsor, and Miss Simpson; the coal to William Morton Pitt, Esq.; and all right to waifs, estrays, &c., to Sir John Eden, Bart., as lord of the manor. Joseph Grainger, Gent., of Flass, was the sole commissioner; and Robert Hopper William-son, Esq., of Newcastle, arbitrator.

Tanfield Moor Colliery is 42 fathoms deep to the five-quarter coal seam, which is 4 feet 6 inches thick; the brass thill, 5 feet thick, is 6 fathoms further; the Hutton seam, 6 feet thick, 34 fathoms further; and the low main coal, 3 feet 6 inches thick, is 6 fathoms further; making a total of 88 fathoms. This colliery, with the adjoining royalty of Bushblades, is at present wrought by James Joicey, Esq.

BEAMISH stands in the deep wooded vale of the Team, 7½ miles south-south-west from Newcastle.* *Beamish House*, the seat of John Eden, Esq., is a handsome family mansion, situated at the head of a fine level flat or strath, through which the river winds its course, and bounded on every side by rising grounds of irregular form, richly wooded. The nearer plantations are interspersed with evergreens. The old park is on upland ground to the south.† *Beamish Lodge* is the residence of Nathaniel Clarke, Esq., agent for the estate.

* On June 5, 1805, Mr. William Temple, of Beamish, was presented, by the Society of Arts, with a gold medal, value 30 guineas, for his great exertions in draining, cultivating, and improving 308 acres of waste land, being a part of Chester division, of which the purchase money, in 1799, was 2,665*l.*, but which, on the 24th of March, 1804, was valued at 9,025*l.* The Society expressed themselves highly pleased at the report of so large a quantity of land being brought into such a state of agriculture, in the short space of three years and a half.

+ The following deposition, in the case of Anne Grynville against Rowland Grundye, in causa matrimoniali, occurs in a book of proceedings:—"Alice Stevenson, wife of Robert Stevenson, of Bemish park head, husbandman, aged 37 years. She saith that about Trentie Sunday, in the yere of our Lord 1570, the parties appoyntyd bytwixt them selves to come to this examine's house, for this examine being at a kirkall at the said Anne father's house, she, the said Agnes, then told this deponent that the said Roland and she the said An had appoyntyd to come to this examine's house the same day. And there-

upon this deponent maid more haiste home; and comming home she found Roland Grundye and this examine's husband together, and then, after, she the said Agnes, alias Ane, came also to this examine's house; and betwixt one of the cloke and 3 at afternoon the same day this examine's husband and the said Roland lay of one bedd together in this examine's bedd-chambre; and the said Roland cauld for the said Anne, when he hard hir tunge, and she cam to hym. And he, the said Roland, toke the said Ann by th'and in the presence of this examine and hir husband, and said to hir thes wordes, to this examine's remembrance, 'Here, Anne, I gyve you my faith and my trewth to be your husband.' And she, the said Agnes, in lyke manner immediately answerd and said, 'Here I gyve you, Roland, my faith and my trewth to be your wyfe.' And then they 2 kissed and drew hands. And thereupon the said Agnes gave hym, the said Roland, then one gold ryng with a stone in ytt. And he, the said Roland, tyried ytt bytwixt his fynggers, and ever loking at yt. And shortly after the parties had made mery in this examine's house, that night the aforesaid Roland and Agnes, this examine and hir husband, went all to the said Ann

In 1268, Guiscard de Charron, lord of Beamish, left a son, whose only daughter, Joan, married Bartram Monboucher, Knt., of Northumberland. From his descendants, the estate passed, by marriage, to Bartram Harbotel, whose great-granddaughter became the wife of Thomas Percy, executed for rebellion in 1537. Her son, Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, was beheaded in 1572, when Beamish and Tanfield were forfeited to the crown, and were granted, in the same year, to Sir Henry Gate, Knt. In 1651, Beamish was the property of Col. Wray, a loyalist, denounced in the act of parliament of that year. George Wray, Esq., in 1671, sold Beamish to Major Christian, by whom it was conveyed to the Davisons, and became the property of Morton John Eden, Esq. (second son of Sir John Eden, see vol. i., p. 581), who took the name of Davison. On John Methold, Esq., succeeding to the estate in 1844, he took the name of Eden by license from the queen.

Beamish Colliery was commenced in 1763 by Morton Davison, Esq., the owner of the estate and royalty. There are several winnings, varying in depth from 60 to 80 fathoms. The high main is about 4 feet 7 inches thick, and the low main and Hutton seams are also worked. A water-wheel, turned by a stream drawn by a level from an upper seam, was formerly used for draining the lower seams, but was found insufficient for the purpose, and discontinued many years ago. A large steam-engine for pumping has lately been erected on the site by James Joicey, Esq., who is now working the collieries.

Tanfield or East Tanfield Colliery was commenced in 1844 by the gentleman just named. The low main is 3 feet 8 inches thick, at a depth of 20 fathoms; and the Busty Bank seam has lately been won at a depth of 60 fathoms. The royalty belongs to John Eden, Esq.

BEAMISH MOOR.—An act was passed, 43 Geo. III., 1803, for the division of Beamish South Moor, containing about 400 acres. Sir John Eden, Bart., was lord of the manor; and the parties holding right of common were the said Sir John Eden; the Right Hon. John Bowes, Earl of Strathmore; Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, Bart.; Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.; Sir William Augustus Cunningham, Bart. (as trustee for the younger children of the Hon. James Stewart Wortley); Edward Townley Standish, Esq.; William Scafe, Esq.; and others. The commissioners appointed were John Martindale, of

father's house together, where they supped together, but ther was no communicacion then of that matter, bycause that ther was certain strangers ther. And at ther coming home the said Roland told this

the Flats, and John Fryer, of Newcastle, gentlemen. One-sixteenth part of the common was set out to Sir John Eden, as an equivalent for the soil; and the remainder was divided proportionally between him and the other claimants. The amount of compensation for damage done in working the coal, &c., was fixed at 40s. per acre.

CAWSEY lies to the north of Beamish. South Cawsey belongs to John Eden, Esq. Middle Cawsey and Cawsey House are the property of Sir William Clavering, Bart.

TANFIELD ARCH.—Cawsey Burn runs through a deep and romantic dell, across which is erected the remarkable structure called *Tanfield Arch*. It was built in 1729, by the "Grand Allies," at the cost of 12,000*l.*, to obtain a level for the passage of coal-waggons. The span of the arch is 103 feet; it springs from abutments about 9 feet high; and, being semicircular, the entire elevation is about 60 feet. From this height the level is continued by artificial embankments of earth, in one part 40 feet in height, and 140 paces in length. A drift is cut through the solid rock, to convey the stream of the rivulet under the embankments. The architect was Ralph Wood, a common mason, whose name, with the date, is inscribed on a sun-dial on one of the piers. Brand says that Wood, having built a former arch of timber, which fell in for want of weight, committed suicide from an apprehension of his second structure experiencing a similar fate. The building, being now neglected, is rapidly falling to ruin.

TANTOBY is a hamlet about a mile west of Tanfield, and contains two public houses.

LINTZ GREEN.

This township forms the western portion of Tanfield chapelry, and is divided from that of Medomsley by the Pontop Burn. It gave name to an ancient family, whose estates comprised Lintz Green, Lintz Hall, and Lintzford. In 1352, Thomas de Lynz having fled for felony, Bishop Hatfield escheated his lands. Nicholas Hedley, to whose family the estate passed from the Redheughs, in 1588 entailed it, failing his own issue, on several branches of the Hodgson family, in whom it continued till the extinction of male issue in Ralph Hodgson,

examine and hir husband that he wold stand to theise words that he, the said Roland, had spoken to the said Anne Grinwell in the way of matrimonye that day as aforesaid as long as he culd speak."

Esq., 1773, whose only surviving heiress was the wife of Thomas Selby, Esq., of Biddlestone, Northumberland. The estate is now the property of Charles Ellison, Esq. At *Lintzford* is a paper-mill, the property of Mr. John Annandale.

Loft House was inherited from the Nicholls by the Rev. William Ellison, whose descendant, Charles Ellison, Esq., is the present proprietor.

High Friarside, in 1451, belonged to Roger Thornton, from whom it descended to the Lumleys. It was alienated by John Lord Lumley in 1562, and afterwards divided between the Harrises and Hancocks. More recently, it became the property of the Simpsons of Bradley, and now belongs to Lord Ravensworth. *The Leazes* estate, with a convenient residence, was sold some years ago by John Scaife, Esq., of Alnwick, to Mr. J. Addison, but is now, with the exception of a small farm belonging to the Addisons, the property of J. Eden, Esq.

Low Friarside lies on the Derwent, to the west of Gibside. In 1600, it became the property of Sir Nicholas Tempest, of Stella, who conveyed to William Blakiston, Esq., of Gibside, to the proprietors of which estate it still belongs. The remains of a chapel, in which some large oak trees are growing, are still standing; but the date of its foundation is unknown. The estate of Friarside contains 23 A. 2 R. 1 P., of which 3 A. 3 R. 20 P. are woodlands.

Priestfield, parcel of the united chantry of Farnacres and Freresyde, belongs partly to the widow of William-George Ellison, Esq., and partly to Messrs. Brooksbank and Allgood.

BURNOPFIELD is a pleasant village 7 miles south-west from Gateshead. It contains a small Methodist chapel, erected in 1755, and now used during the week as a school. There are also a police station, a post-office, four public houses, a large brewery, some shopkeepers and wood-dealers, and several mechanics. A handsome mansion at the south end of the village is the property and residence of Mr. Watson, surgeon.* it is overhung by a steep and lofty hill, thickly covered with trees.

* *THE BURNOPFIELD MURDER.*—Mr. Robert Stirling, assistant to Mr. Watson, surgeon, of Burnopfield, was murdered, at mid-day, on the 1st of November, 1855, in a lonely road called Smailes's Lane, about a mile north from the village, and in the parish of Winlaton. He had been little more than a week in the service of Mr. Watson, and was returning from visiting the patients of that gentleman, when he was shot by some persons lurking near the road, his throat cut, and his head and face frightfully injured, apparently by the butt-end of a gun. His watch, money, and lancets were taken from his pockets; and the body was dragged through a fence on the south side of the road, and deposited amongst the bushes in a plantation which covers a steep

Burnopfield was the property and residence of the Newtons, and now belongs to John Eden, Esq.

Burnopfield Colliery is one of those worked by John Bowes, William Hutt, Nicholas Wood, and Charles Mark Palmer, Esqrs., and which comprise the seams of coal "under all or any of the lands or grounds commonly called Tanfield Moor, within the manor or lordship of Beamish, and in the townships of Tanfield, Lamesley, Kibblesworth, Beamish, and Cornsay, or some one of them, and in the parish of Chester-le-Street, and chapelries of Tanfield and Lamesley." By an indenture of demise, dated April 26, 1731, between Dame Jane Clavering and George Pitt, a right of way-leave from these collieries to the rivers Tyne or Darwent is granted for 500 years from that date, on payment of 2s. 6d. for every ten of coals carried along such waggon-ways. The present lessees hold for a term of 60 years from the 1st of January, 1850, at the certain yearly rent of 1,500*l.*, payable half-yearly, on the 1st of July and the 1st of January in every year. The royalty comprises six workable coal seams under 1,100 acres of surface, recently estimated to contain 2,847 acres of whole coal, besides 406 acres of workable pillars; and it was stated that the workings of the lessees had yielded a revenue of above 2,000*l.* a year. At Burnopfield, the main coal is found at the depth of 48 fathoms, and the Busty Bank 42 fathoms further.

Bryansleap adjoins Burnopfield, and stands on the heights above Gibside. The name is supposed to have been imposed from some tremendous feat or marvellous escape; but the legend is lost. William Scaife, Esq., sold a portion of Bryansleap to Lady Windsor. It now belongs to the representatives of the late Marquis of Bute. Part of the timber on the estate was sold in 1851.

SHIELD ROW, or SHEELROW, is a village a mile to the south of Tanfield, and contains a common brewery, three public houses, a day-school, two or three shopkeepers, and a number of families connected with the adjoining pits. This place, in 1619, belonged to William Porter, from whom it descended by marriage to the Blakistons.

declivity, where it was not discovered till about a week afterwards. A considerable sensation was excited throughout the county by this atrocious deed, and large rewards were offered for the discovery of the perpetrators. Two men, named John Cain, the proprietor of an illicit still in the vicinity of Smailes's Lane, and Richard Rayne, a blacksmith at Winlaton, were apprehended on suspicion, and brought up at the Durham spring assizes in 1856; but the evidence not being complete, they were remanded to the summer assizes in July of that year. After a protracted trial, in which a variety of circumstantial evidence was adduced on behalf of the prosecution, a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned.

North-Horn is the property of John Eden, Esq. *Beckley*, which belonged to the Porters of Shield Row, has passed to the Claverings. Messrs. Bell, Backhouse, and Partners, are proprietors of *Shield Row Colliery*.

Stanley Hall, "an old, double, gable-ended house, on a wild hill top," stands south of Tanfield, about a mile distant from Stanley Burn, or Consbeck, which flows through a little valley, shaded with birch and alder. Stanley was held of the prior of Durham by William de Kilkenny, an Irish clerk, on condition of maintaining a clerk in his chapel at that place, to sing for the soul of Robert de Musters. In 1394, Thomas de Birtley held the manor of Stanley for life, with certain premises called the Hag or Hall, with reversion expectant to Richard de Kilkenny. He granted the same to Ralph de Lumley, held of the bishop *in capite* by military service, and subject to the payment of ten pounds yearly to Catherine, the widow of William de Kilkenny, for life. The manor was afterwards the property of the Tempests. It now belongs to Charles Townley, Esq.

East Stanley Colliery is at present working in the high main coal or brass thill seam, which is 4 feet 9 inches thick, and at a depth of 56 fathoms. The royalty belongs to Charles Townley, Esq.; and the colliery is worked by James Joicey, Esq. From this colliery, and those at Beamish, there is a private line of railway, 5 miles long, which joins the Pontop branch of the North-eastern Railway near the Newcastle and Durham turnpike at Picktree; and the coals are shipped at the Pontop drops, South Shields, and the North and South Docks, Sunderland.

West Stanley Colliery.—The Shield Row seam, 7 feet thick, is at the depth of 42 fathoms; the five-quarter, 4 feet 2 inches thick, 13 fathoms further; and the main coal, 4 feet 8 inches thick, 9 fathoms further, being a total depth of 64 fathoms. The royalty belongs to Charles Townley, Esq., and is worked by David Burn, Esq., and Partners, who have a number of coke ovens at the colliery.

CHAPELRY OF LAMESLEY.

THE chapelry of Lamesley is bounded on the south-east and south by the chapelry district of Birtley, on the west by the chapelry of Tanfield and the parish of Whickham, on the north by the latter parish and that of Gateshead, and on the east by Gateshead and Washington. The chapelry includes the townships of Lamesley, Ravensworth, Kibblesworth, and Hedley, containing altogether 7,016 acres.

LAMESLEY.

IN 1801, the population of the township of Lamesley was 1,705; in 1811, it was included in the return for the whole chapelry, which was 2,054; in 1821, that of the township was 1,720; in 1831, 1,910; in 1841, 1,846; and in 1851, 1,914, of whom 960 were males and 954 females. At the same date, there were 418 inhabited houses, 10 uninhabited, and 3 building.* The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 7,984*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

The village of Lamesley is situated in a pleasant vale on the Team, to the south-west of Gateshead Fell, and about 4 miles south from Gateshead. It contains two

public houses, with a joiner's and a blacksmith's shop. An airy and spacious school-room was built by the late Lord Ravensworth in 1814, who allowed the master 25 guineas per annum for educating 25 poor boys. The late Lady Ravensworth also allowed a yearly stipend to a schoolmistress for the instruction of poor girls. These allowances are still continued. The township abounds in excellent coal, and the various quarries yield a quantity of stone which is much used for making into grindstones.

THE CHURCH.

LAMESLEY church was rebuilt in 1759; and a plain square tower, with an octagonal turret at the north-east corner, was added in 1821. The church consists of nave with narrow side-aisles of equal height; each aisle is formed by four obtusely pointed arches, supported by lofty clustered pillars. The chancel is entered by a low pointed arch. The east window is in three compart-

* As an instance of the enhanced value of land for building purposes in this district, it may be mentioned that two fields, containing 25 acres, called West Pennyfine Farm, in the township of Lamesley, were sold, a short time ago, for 1,630*l.*, being upwards of 39 years' purchase upon the rental.

ments, ornamented with medallion coats of arms in stained glass. There are four double windows in each of the aisles, divided into upper and lower compartments; the former affording light to galleries which extend over the aisles. The organ is placed in the tower, which is open towards the nave. The font is a plain octagonal basin. On the south side of the chancel there is a very beautiful monument to the memory of the Hon. Frances-Jane Liddell, who died in November, 1823, aged 24 years. It was erected by the late Lady Ravensworth, mother of the deceased, and the figures are elegantly designed and beautifully executed. Adjoining it is a handsome mural tablet to the memory of her ladyship. In the wall of the south aisle is a marble tablet belonging to the Crosby family. The church plate consists of two silver flagons, the gift of Sir Henry-George Liddell, Bart., 1765; a chalice, dated 1696; and a salver, 1740. The family vault of the Ravensworths is in the chancel. The church-yard is spacious, and adorned with trees: it contains memorials to the Waltons of Farnacres, and other families connected with the chapelry. On August 16, 1849, an additional piece of ground was added and consecrated by the Bishop of Durham.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages, from 1603 to 1729 (imperfect); Nos. 2 to 4, baptisms and burials from 1730 to 1812, and marriages from 1730 to 1753; and Nos. 5 and 6, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Lamesley chapelry is not in charge nor certified. Patron, Lord Ravensworth. Dedication, unknown.

CURATES.—Thomas Lang, 1409; John James, 1464; Sir Wm. Johnson, Feb. 20, 1565; Geo. Eglesfield, 1567; Thos. Martin, 1572; Edw. Erington, 1587; John Blaxton, Aug. 15, 1590; Thos. Hope, 1606; Amb. Lowther, June 5, 1611; Jer. Williams, Oct. 7, 1619; John Buckley, A.M., 1636-41; — Wilson, an intruder, ejected 1660; Jacob Harrop, 1677; John Aird, 1700; John Balguy, A.M.,* 1711; Robt. Wilson, cl., 1729, p. res. Balguy; John Wibbersley, A.M., 1751, p. m. Wilson; Caleb Dixon, 1782, p. m. Wibbersley; John Collinson, 1820; Robert Hopper Williamson, 1847, p. res. Collinson.

This chapelry formed the second prebend in the collegiate church of Chester-le-Street, formed in 1286; but the chapel existed previous to that date. On the Dissolution, a slight provision was reserved for a perpetual curate. The chapelry pays tithe of lamb and wool

* Mr. Balguy was a native of Sheffield. He bore a distinguished part in the Bangorian controversy, was an opponent of the principles of Lord Shaftesbury, and answered Hutchinson's "Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue." He was collated by Bishop Hoadley to a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and obtained the vicarage of Northallerton through Bishop Talbot. During the first four years he held the humble living of Lamesley, "he did not intermit

to the curate of the mother church of Chester. The corn tithe belongs to Lord Ravensworth, and the small tithes generally to the curate of Lamesley. The parsonage is situated to the south-west of the church. The income is stated at 138*l.* per annum.

CHARITIES.

Charities of Harrison and Surtees.—Ralph Harrison, benefactor of the poor at Boldon and other places, gave 50*l.*, and Ralph Surtees, on September 3, 1733, 10*l.*, for the use of the poor of Lamesley. In respect of these two sums, the late Lord Ravensworth paid 3*l.* yearly as interest; but on the death of his steward and of the Rev. Caleb Dixon, incumbent of the chapelry, in 1820, this payment was inadvertently discontinued. On its resumption, the arrears of interest were added to the principal, so as to increase the yearly sum to be distributed to the poor, which is now 4*l.* 10*s.*

John Smith's Charity.—John Smith, by will dated March 25, 1734, devised 500*l.*, which he had charged on his estates, to his daughter, and 20*l.* to the poor of the parish of Lamesley. In respect of the latter benefaction, the yearly sum of 20*s.* is paid by Lord Ravensworth, whose father is stated to have become possessed of the estate formerly belonging to the donor. This sum is divided by the incumbent, on Christmas-day, equally amongst eight poor persons of the chapelry, not receiving parochial relief.

Greenwell's Charity.—On May 8, 1846, the sum of 1,500*l.* was received from the executors of Major-general Sir Leonard Greenwell, K.C.B., to be invested, agreeably to his request, for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Lamesley, of which he was a native. The proceeds were to be annually distributed at Christmas in coals and clothing, but are generally distributed in provisions.

Lady Ravensworth's Alms-houses.—These alms-houses are situated at a short distance north from the village, and form a neat and convenient residence for eight poor persons, who receive 40*l.* a year. On the front is the following inscription:—

"Anno Domini MDCCCXXXV.—These alms-houses were built and endowed by Maria Susanna Lady Ravensworth in memory of her two departed children.—It is good for me that I have been afflicted that I might learn thy statutes. Cxix Psalm, lxxi verse."

one week without composing a new sermon; and, desirous that so excellent an example should be followed by his son, he destroyed almost his whole stock, and committed at one time two hundred and fifty to the flames." He died September 21, 1748, leaving a high character as a candid and able philosophical writer. His only son was the famous Dr. Thomas Balguy, archdeacon of Winchester.

Liddell's Charity.—The Hon. Thomas Liddell, who died in 1856, bequeathed 600*l.* for the benefit of Lamesley school, and 400*l.* for the alms-houses, to be paid on the death of his widow, who has a life-interest in the same.

ALLERDEAN is situated a little lower down the vale of Team, and to the north of Lamesley. *Allerdean Cottage* is the residence of William Barkus, Esq., colliery viewer. *Allerdean or Eighton Moor Colliery* is worked by William Wharton Burdon, Esq., and Partners; and *Team Colliery* is carried on by Mr. Burdon. The *Street Pit* (so called from its proximity to the site of the Roman road), or *High Team Colliery*, was held under Lord Ravensworth by the ancestors of Mr. Burdon from the year 1796, but was laid in some years ago. It was situated near the junction of the old and new roads from Newcastle to Durham.*

EIGHTON BANKS.

EIGHTON or Ayton Banks is a village scattered over a considerable extent of a high and bleak fell, east of Lamesley. The ground is rugged and broken, quarries having been worked in all directions. *Ayton Cottage*, formerly the residence of B. Thompson, Esq., is now occupied by J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner of Chester Ward.

This place is occasionally mentioned as an appendage to Ravensworth, and is included in the general conveyance of the Ravensworth estates from Gascoigne to Liddell in 1607. A small freehold, however, was early held by a family bearing the local name, but was carried to the Ravensworths by marriage before 1380. A grant is in existence, dated 1387, of an acre of land near the brook to the hermit of Eighton. In 1781, the East York and South Lincoln regiments of militia were encamped at Eighton Banks; and, in the following year, the East York and North York regiments occupied the same station.

THE CHURCH.

In the year ending June, 1847, a recommendation was made to the ecclesiastical commissioners for the formation of a chapelry district at Eighton Banks, to be composed

* About 40 years ago, a pitman named Byne, with his son, were engaged in the Street Pit. The father was in a corfe, and the boy standing on its bow, holding on by the rope, whilst the engine was drawing them up the shaft. When within two fathoms of the top, the boy was thrown off by a sudden jerk of the pulleys, and fell perpendicularly down the pit. The father, on arriving at bank, exclaimed, "The — is gyen!—he was always a hemp!" Meanwhile, the on-

of parts of the chapelries of Lamesley and Usworth and the parish of Gateshead, comprising an estimated population of 2,300 persons. For some years, a congregation has existed at Eighton Banks, a part of which assembled in the school-room at that place, and the other part in the school-room at Wreckenton; the Rev. R. H. Williamson, incumbent of Lamesley, and the Rev. — Philp, curate of Sheriff Hill, attending to perform divine service. At length, Thomas Davison, Esq., of Durham, granted an acre and a half of ground as a site for a church and parsonage, and added 150*l.* to commence the structure. The late Lord Ravensworth gave 200*l.*; the Bishop of Durham and J. Blakency, Esq., 100*l.* each; the Church Building Society, 140*l.*; the Diocesan Church Building Society, Bishop Barrington's trustees, William Peareth, Esq., and the Hon. H. T. Liddell, each 50*l.*; the Hon. Mrs. Russell Barrington, of Hetton-le-Hole, and R. W. Hodgson, Esq., Gateshead, each 20*l.*; the Rev. R. H. Williamson, 15*l.*; the owners of Springwell colliery, John Chandless, J. M. Favell, John Greene, Esqrs., and the executors of the late Dr. Durell, 10*l.* each; William Barkus, Esq., 5*l.* 5*s.*; the Hon. T. H. Liddell, Mrs. T. H. Liddell, the Rev. G. S. Faber, — Favell, Esq., Henry Blanchard, Esq., Lord Seaham, Nathaniel Grace, Esq., Miss Watson, Millfield, John Barras, Esq., — Watson, Esq., Mrs. J. M. Favell, and Mrs. J. Davison, 5*l.* each; besides several smaller donations. The foundation stone of St. Cuthbert's church was laid by the Hon. T. H. Liddell, as representative of his father, Lord Ravensworth, on March 9, 1852; and the edifice was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham in September, 1854. The designs for the edifice were gratuitously furnished by Mr. G. G. Wall, architect, of Durham. The style of architecture is early pointed English of the 13th century. The dimensions of the nave are 63 feet by 27, and the chancel is 21 feet by 15. The interior is lighted by eight lancet lights on each side of the nave, and three similar lights at the east end of the chancel. The church is supplied by the Rev. R. H. Williamson and his curates.

RAVENSWORTH.

THE population of this township was, in 1801, 160; in 1821, 161; in 1831, 187; in 1841, 151; and in 1851,

setter, at the bottom of the shaft, seeing something fall into a deep "sump" beside him, pulled it out with a hook, and found it to be the boy; who, in an hour or two, was able to be sent to bank, and in a few days returned to his work. It is remarkable that a brother of this boy, a short time afterwards, was caught by the thumb while looking on a corfe at the bottom of the shaft, and was in that manner drawn to the top without injury.



The Kelds, near the River Keld

158, of whom 75 were males and 83 females, inhabiting 29 houses. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 834*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Hutchinson supposes the name of *Ravensworth* to allude to the *Ruffen*, the standard of Denmark; but Surtees shows that the name *Raven* enters into the composition of numerous Saxon names of places, and that, in some instances, it may be derived from the haunts of the very bird itself. Ravensworth thus implies the vill or domain of the Raven; and *Ravensholm*, or *Ravenshelm*, which occurs in old documents, signifies the tower of the Raven. The hamlet of Ravensworth consists of but few houses, though there are several farm-houses and cottages throughout the township: many of these were rebuilt during the present century by the late Lord Ravensworth, who, with commendable liberality, spared no expense in erecting neat and substantial dwellings, the arrangements of which combine every convenience and comfort. The manor includes a very extensive and valuable field of coal. A grant from Bishop Ruthall of way-leaves from a colliery here occurs in 1530. The first waggon-ways, and the second steam-engine used in the north, belonged to the Liddells of Ravensworth; and Colonel Liddell and the Hon. Charles Montague were the founders of a partnership for working coals, popularly known in the north of England as the *Grand Allies*.

Ravensworth is mentioned in a legend of about the date of 1040. A century later, Bishop Ranulph granted Ravensworth and Eighton to his nephew, Richard, the stock of the Barons Fitz-Marmaduke. Eleanor, sister of the murdered Richard Fitz-Marmaduke, carried the manor of Ravensworth to a younger branch of the Lumleys. In 1439, Isabel, only daughter of Bartram Lumley, was contracted to Sir Henry Boynton; and Isabel, their daughter and sole heiress, became the wife of Sir Henry Gascoigne. Their grandson, Sir William Gascoigne, of Sedbury, in 1607 alienated the castle of Ravenshelm, the manors of Ravenshelm and Lamesley, and lands and services in Eighton, Hedley, Over Eighton, Nether Eighton, Longacres, Northendes, Ravensworth and Pockerley, to Thomas Liddell, merchant, of Newcastle. It must be observed that several freeholds or tenements existed, held by subinfeudation under the chief lords of the fee. Thus, John Scrutevill held 24 acres in Ravensworth of Alexander de Kibblesworth, and 20 acres in Lamesley of the Lady of Ravenshelm, then styled "Countess of Ravenshelm." In 1451, a portion of land was held by a family who bore the local name, but who belonged to Gateshead.

RAVENSWORTH CASTLE.

This noble and magnificent edifice stands beautifully on the eastern side of a hill, which slopes gradually towards the Team, about 3 miles south-west from Gateshead, and forms a fine object in the view of the vale of that river. This castle, according to Hutchinson, "was a fortress before any records now extant; as there is no license to embattle and kernellate this house found in the bishop's archives, though of every other castle in the county there is that evidence." In the time of the Boyntons and Gascoigns, it seems to have consisted of four oblong square towers, connected by a regular curtain, and probably including a keep or central tower. Buck's View, in 1728, exhibits the towers, with a perfectly modern building between them. The apartments were small, but neat, and with little ornament; the saloon and staircase were spacious, and there was a good dining room. Nearly the whole of the building was taken down in 1808, with the exception of two of the old towers, which are incorporated in the offices. One of them is covered with ivy, and has a fine effect as seen through the plantation rising around this part of the castle. The interiors of those venerable structures are vaulted with stone, no timber having been used in their erection. A comparatively modern sun-dial has been placed on one of the faces of the southern tower, and is dated 1688.

The erection of the present castle was commenced on the removal of the old building. It is of freestone from a neighbouring quarry, and was built from designs furnished by Nash, in a light Gothic style, consisting of a selection from the castle architecture of various periods, skilfully brought into contact. The castle has three fronts; and the various square and octagonal embattled towers produce a pleasing effect. On one of the towers is a reservoir, capable of containing 3,000 gallons of water.

Internally, the castle includes every requisite to the beauty and convenience of a splendid mansion. The windows are square-headed, of the time of Elizabeth and James I.; and this has been objected to as an incongruity with the earlier style of the building. The principle of utility, however, may justify this deviation from purity of taste.

The principal entrance to the castle is from the north, and opens into a majestic hall, 100 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 50 feet high. At its western extremity is a handsome staircase, containing a sculpture of St. Michael and the dragon; and at the east end, a gigantic and

highly ornamented Gothic fireplace. An open gallery extends along the south side. The lofty roof is of oak. Opposite the entrance, a passage conducts into the grand suite of apartments on the ground floor, which are lighted from the south, and are uniformly 18 feet in height, with coved and ribbed roofs, tastefully adorned with plaster work. The saloon is 24 feet square; and the drawing room is 36 feet 4 inches long by 24 feet broad. The dining room, which is about the same size, contains a curious sideboard, of old carved oak. The library is the most western apartment, and opens into a handsome conservatory. Large thick folding doors of oak divide the apartments, and which, when thrown open, present a continuous view from the dining room on the east to the conservatory.

The museum, which is above the northern gateway, is 36 feet square; and the picture gallery is 101 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, and lighted by domes. Amongst the pictures in the castle are, a battle-piece, by Salvator Rosa; a Magdalen, by the daughter of Carlo Dolci; dead game, by Casteels; a portrait of a lady, by Sir Peter Lely; a portrait of Mareschal Le Duc d'Harcourt, by Netscher; the last portrait of George IV., painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence; a portrait of the late Lady Ravensworth, by the same artist; portraits of the late and present Lords Ravensworth, by Evans; Moses at the burning bush, by G. Poussin; a landscape, by N. Poussin; a musical party, by Michael Angelo de Carravagio; a very fine boar-hunt, by "Ioannes Fyt, 1648;" and several other excellent pictures. Two of these, a Holy Family by Vandyke, and the same subject by Carlo Rosa, are probably the finest paintings of the kind in the north of England. A small landscape, by the Rev. J. Thompson, is a real gem of art. Many of the landscapes which adorn the walls of the castle were painted by the late Lady Ravensworth, and mostly represent Italian scenery, in the style of N. Poussin. Amongst the other curiosities of art are models of St. Peter's church at Rome, and St. Paul's cathedral, London; also a model, by Dodds, of Newcastle, intended to represent Ravensworth Castle, but which does not correspond with its present form. There are several good specimens of Italian sculpture; but the bronze figures constitute the most valuable part of the collection. A museum of preserved birds, with other objects connected with the study of natural history, has been for many years in the course of collection by the present Lord Ravensworth.

The stables and other offices are on the east side of the castle, and are entered by an archway under a lofty

gate-house. On the opposite side of the quadrangle is a clock-tower, beneath which an archway conducts into a court-yard, containing a dairy, kitchens, &c., and flanked by the old towers already alluded to.

The entrance hall and principal apartments of the castle are lighted by gas, which is manufactured at a gasometer situated in the quarry from whence the stone for the edifice was obtained. Water is procured from a reservoir on a western eminence, capable of producing a pressure of 75 feet; and there is a good supply of pipes, &c., in case of accidental fire.

The castle is sheltered on the north and west by a fine forest of oaks and evergreens, which cover the rising grounds, and impart to the whole a rich and warm appearance. Some of the trees are of great size; and it is related that nine men, during a thunder-storm, took shelter in the hollow of one of the oaks. The south aspect consists of at least 300 acres of rich meadow lands, scattered over with large trees at irregular distances. The vale of Lamesley lies below, extending about a mile and a half, and beautifully clothed with wood. At the south entrance into the park is a handsome lodge, in a style corresponding with the castle. The east side of the castle is closed in by plantations, which exclude the view of the opposite eminence of Gateshead Fell. The gardens are at a short distance north of the castle, and are neat and productive. The vinery is also extensive. The head gardener's cottage, at the chief entrance, exhibits a striking specimen of good taste. On the private road near the castle is the plain shaft of a cross on an octagonal pedestal. The common tradition is, that when Newcastle, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was infected with the plague, the country people left the provisions intended for the inhabitants of the town at this place. It may be observed, however, that in ancient times, besides the crosses in towns and villages, such monuments were erected in many different places, for the purpose of reminding travellers of their religious duties.

THE LIDDELL FAMILY.—The ancient pedigree of the Liddell family is very imperfect. They are first mentioned as Lords of Liddel Castle and Barony of Buft. Thomas de Liddel or Lyddale, merchant, of Newcastle, was sheriff of that town in 1563, and mayor in 1572: he married Margaret, daughter of John de Layburne, and died in May, 1577. Thomas Liddell, his son and heir, was also sheriff of Newcastle in 1592, and mayor in 1609. In 1607, he purchased the manors of Ravensworth, Eighton, and Lamesley. He married Barbara,

daughter and heiress of Richard Strangeways, Esq., by whom he had four sons and two daughters. Thomas, eldest son and heir, had, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of John Watson, alderman of Newcastle, Thomas, his heir, and three daughters; and by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Henry Mitford, alderman of Newcastle, he had Henry Liddell, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Jennison, Esq., of Newcastle, from whom descended the Farnaces branch of the Liddells. Another son by the second marriage was Roger Liddell, to whom the Darnecrook estate was bequeathed. The father died in August, 1619.

Thomas Liddell, eldest son, baptized April 14, 1578, was sheriff of Newcastle in 1609, and mayor in 1625 and 1626. He was a zealous supporter of Charles I., and was created a baronet on November 2, 1642. Two years afterwards, he was one of the gallant defenders of Newcastle, which was stormed by the Scots after a leaguer of eighteen months, and a close siege of eight weeks. Sir Thomas was carried prisoner to London, committed to the charge of General Lambert, and at last compounded for his estates as a delinquent for 4,000*l*. He married, February 23, 1595, Isabel, daughter of Henry Anderson, Esq., of Newcastle and of Haswell-Grange, by whom he had issue.

Thomas, the eldest son, baptized October 27, 1603, was knighted in 1626, and died the following year. He married Bridget, daughter of Edward Woodward, Esq., of Lee, near Windsor, one of the maids of honour to the Queen of Bohemia, by whom he had issue an only son.

Sir Thomas Liddell, first baronet, died in 1650, and was succeeded by his grandson, who married Anna, daughter of Sir Henry Vane the elder, of Raby Castle, by whom he had issue five sons and three daughters. He was buried at Lamesley November 23, 1697.

Sir Henry Liddell, third baronet, was M.P. for the city of Durham in 1688 and 1695, and for Newcastle in 1700 and 1708. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Sir John Bright, of Carbrook, Derbyshire, by whom he had issue five sons and a daughter. Thomas, the eldest son, born August 31, 1670, married, October 12, 1707, Jane (buried at Lamesley in 1774), daughter of James Clavering, Esq., of Greencroft, and died in 1715 in his father's life-time, leaving two sons, Henry and Thomas (of Newton Hall). John, second son of Sir

Henry, was adopted heir to his grandfather, Sir John Bright, and assumed that name; Henry, third son, died without issue; George, fourth son, M.P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed, died also without issue; Michael died unmarried; and Elizabeth the daughter, became the wife of Robert Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn. Sir Henry was buried at Kensington, September 3, 1723, and was succeeded by his grandson,

Sir Henry Liddell, 4th Bart. (eldest son of Thomas Liddell, Esq., and his wife Jane), born in 1708. He was M.P. for Morpeth in 1734 and 1741, and elevated to the peerage, June 29, 1747, by the title of *Baron Ravensworth, of Ravensworth Castle*. His lordship married, in 1735, Anne, only daughter of Sir Peter Delme, Knt., alderman and lord mayor of London, by whom he had an only daughter, Anne, who married Augustus-Henry, Lord Euston, afterwards Duke of Grafton, from whom she was divorced, and married subsequently John, Earl of Upper Ossory. Lord Ravensworth died January 30, 1784, and was buried at Lamesley. As he left no male issue, the barony expired, while the baronetcy devolved upon his nephew, Henry-George, son of Thomas Liddell, Esq., of Newton Hall, by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Bowes, of Streatlam Castle.

Sir Henry-George Liddell, 5th Bart., was born November 25, 1749, and married, in April 1773, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Steel, Esq., of Hampsnet, Sussex, and had issue Thomas-Henry, afterwards Lord Ravensworth; Henry-George, in holy orders, married, November 11, 1809, Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Lyon Bowes, of Hetton-le-Hole, and granddaughter of Thomas, eighth Earl of Strathmore; Elizabeth, married to Brook Richmond, Esq.; Anne, died unmarried in April, 1843; and Charlotte-Amelia, died unmarried in 1850. Sir Henry died at Sidmouth, Devonshire, November 26, 1791, and was buried at Lamesley on the 18th December. He enjoyed a high reputation for a warm and generous, but somewhat romantic disposition. His rapid excursion to Lapland, in consequence of a wager, and his return with two native girls and some rein-deer, are particularly described in Consett's "Tour through Sweden," &c. The Lapland girls were restored in safety to their native country, after an absence of seven months, with 50*l*. and numerous trinkets; and the deer bred in England.*

* Sir Henry-George Liddell was accompanied, on his tour to Sweden and Lapland, by Mr. Consett and Mr. Bowes. They left Ravensworth Castle on May 24, 1786, and embarked at Shields on board the merchant ship *Gottenburg*; and they returned in that ship to the same port about the middle of August following. Mr. Consett's account of the Lapland girls is as follows:—

"We first met with our two female travellers at Igsund, a small town. Their names are Sigree and Anea, and they are natives of Jockmo Lapmark. With respect to their persons, they are low in stature with broad features like the rest of their country-women.—We had no great difficulty in persuading them to take this journey. They seemed so satisfied that our intentions were good, and relied so entirely upon the

Sir Thomas-Henry Liddell, born February 8, 1775, succeeded as sixth baronet on the death of his father. He was M.P. for the county of Durham in 1804, and was elevated to the peerage as *Baron Ravensworth, of Ravensworth Castle*, July 14, 1821. He married, March 26, 1796, Maria-Susanna, daughter of John Simpson, Esq., of Bradley, and granddaughter, maternally, of Thomas, eighth Earl of Strathmore, by whom (who died November 22, 1845) he had issue, 1, Henry-Thomas, his successor; 2, Thomas, born September 20, 1800; married, February 28, 1843, Caroline-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George, fifth Viscount Barrington; 3, John-Simpson, born February 1, 1803; 4, George, born July 31, 1806; an officer in the army; married, May 23, 1842, Louisa, second daughter of Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade; 5, Robert, born September 24, 1808; in holy orders, vicar of Barking, Essex; married, January 26, 1836, Emily, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerard-Valerian Wellesley, D.D.; 6, George-Augustus-Frederick, lieutenant-colonel in the army; born July 28, 1812; and married, May 11, 1842, Cecil-Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerard-Valerian Wellesley; 7, Charles, born June 10, 1815; died December 1, 1832; 8, Adolphus-Frederick-Octavius, born January 15, 1818; Fellow of All Souls College, Oxon.;

promise of Sir H. G. L. that he would send them safely back again to their friends and country, that they made very little opposition to his proposals. In all probability the poverty of these females, joined to an enterprising spirit, occasioned their easy acquiescence. They thought that if they returned at all, a circumstance they saw no room to doubt, they would not return in the same state of indigence in which they then were. It is more surprising that their parents should consent to their undertaking this arduous journey. They did so, without any bribe or any other consideration than the faithful promise of our baronet. *They dropt, indeed, some natural tears, but wiped them soon.* From Igesund, they accompanied their children a part of their journey, then took an affectionate leave and returned home.

"When our Lapland female friends had determined to undertake the journey, among other questions, they desired to know whether there were any churches in England. Before they left their own country, they applied to their minister for a certificate of their fidelity to their own church. The female Laplanders, with three more as companions, walked on foot with the five rein-deer near six hundred miles by land before they reached Gottenburg, where we met them, and embarked altogether for England." They "were received in this country as great curiosities and visited by all ranks of people. And probably they were as curious to see others as others were to see them. I have before told you that they were lively and cheerful; I may add also that they were graceful and unaffected. The natural habits and constitutions of these two females were truly amiable: their tempers steady and unvariable, their happy dispositions pictured in their faces. Besides they were particularly easy in their address, especially Sigree; so much so, that instead of their Lapland mountains you would have imagined their education had been in the drawing room. This observation has been frequently made by Lady L. whose natural ease and politeness give the greatest weight to her opinion.

married, in 1845, Frederica-Elizabeth, daughter of George Lane Fox, Esq. Also, 1, Maria, born April 20, 1798; married, in 1818, to the Marquis of Normanby; 2, Frances-Jane, born July 6, 1799; died unmarried, November 11, 1823; 3, Anne-Elizabeth, born November 1, 1801; married, April 18, 1826, to Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.; 4, Jane-Elizabeth, born August 17, 1807; married, in 1823, to the Hon. William-Kepple Barrington, son of Viscount Barrington; 5, Elizabeth, married, August 1, 1835, to the Hon. Edward-Ernest Villiers, who died October 30, 1843; 6, Susan, born January 11, 1810; married, October 4, 1833, to the Earl of Hardwicke; 7, Charlotte, born February 1, 1814; married, October 29, 1833, to John Trotter, Esq., of Dryham Park, Hertfordshire, late captain of the 2nd life-guards; 8, Georgiana, married, September 4, 1845, to the Hon. J. A. D. Bloomfield, now Lord Bloomfield. Lord Ravensworth died March 9, 1855, and was buried in the family vault at Lamesley.

The present Lord Ravensworth was born March 10, 1797. In February, 1826, he contested the representation of the county of Northumberland with Matthew Bell, Esq., of Woolsington, and was a successful candidate at the memorable general election in the same year.* He was also elected for the North Division of the county

"The time came when they were to return; and the same friend who brought them into this country was particularly anxious that they should meet with no accidents in returning. They re-embarked in the same ship that brought them, and we know for certain that they safely reached their native land after an absence of several months."

* In the first of the above contests, the polling continued from February 21 to March 7, when Mr. Liddell declined: the numbers at the close of the poll were, for Bell, 1,186; Liddell, 1,150. At the general election, the candidates were, the Hon. H. T. Liddell; M. Bell, Esq.; T. W. Beaumont, Esq., of Bywell, and Lord Viscount Howick (now Earl Grey). The contest lasted from the 20th of June to the 6th of July; and the numbers polled for each candidate were, Liddell, 1,562; Bell, 1,380; Beaumont, 1,335; and Howick (who had declined the contest on the 3rd), 976. The following stanzas, written at the time, were from the pen of the late Robert Surtees, Esq., of Mainsforth. As they were not written for a party purpose, they were not published till after the end of the contest.

THE COLOURS.

"Colours of more varied hue
Than Iris' purfied scarf can show."

"O'ER Northumbria' hill and dale,
Far and wide the summons flew;
Dallying with the summer gale,
Four gay banners court the view.
"Where bright beauty's glance is beaming,
Lasses' love and lads' delight;
See young LIDDELL'S colours streaming,
In a flood of pink and white.
"Unstain'd and true, see deep True Blue,
With lighter tints combine,

of Durham in 1837, 1841, and 1847. In 1852, he was a candidate for the representation of South Shields, but was returned for Liverpool in 1853, which town he continued to represent till his accession to the peerage. He married November 9, 1820, Isabella-Horatia, eldest daughter of Lord George Seymour, by whom (who died August 6, 1856) he has issue, 1, Henry-George, M.P. for South Northumberland, born October 8, 1821, married Mary-Diana, only daughter and heiress of the late Captain Gunning Sutton, R.A. 2, William, born June 22, 1824; died January 29, 1834. 3, Hedworth, captain in the army; born July 2, 1825. 4, Seymour, born February 12, 1827. 5, Atholl-Charles, an officer in the army, born August 6, 1833. 6, Albert-George, born August 6, 1841; died in infancy. Also, 1, Maria. 2, Florentia, married, in 1853, to Hugh R. Hughes, Esq., of Kimmel Park, Denbighshire, nephew and heir of the first Lord Dinorben. 3, Horatia, died June 5, 1846. 4, Elizabeth. 5, Emily. 6, Harriet. 7, Eleanor; and 8, Victoria-Isabella, born with her brother Albert.

Lord Ravensworth is well known for his appreciation of the fine arts, and as the liberal patron and encourager of local talent. In a volume of poems, entitled "The Wizard of the North," published in 1833, his lordship,

For honest BELL, the triumph swell,
And deck the coaly Tyne.

"From Hexham's towers, from Bywell's bowers,
From Allen's wilder shade,
While BEAUMONT'S name loud bands proclaim,
Glints forth 'The White Cockade.'

"From mountains rough, old Blue and Buff,
That oft has won the day,
Is loath to yield, untried, the field,
And waves once more for GREY.

"Two must win, though Four may woo;
Mingle while ye mingle may;
Pink and White, and Buff and Blue,
In a medley strange and gay.

"Gay fleeting colours shift and blend
Beneath the sunbeam bright;
Two may last to six years' end,
And two must fade ere night."

"'Twas thus Northumbria's genius spoke,
And cast a pitying glance behind,
As from old Alnwick's bowers she broke,
And mounted on the eddying wind.

"She wav'd on high the bonny Bell,
And Liddell's red rose streak'd with pale;
The Blue and Buff, and the White Cockade
She scatter'd on the rising gale."

* The following depositions, quoted by Surtees, in the cause of 1715 (in which the bishop's right to the mines, and the plaintiff, Sir Henry

then the Hon. H. T. Liddell, evinces much poetic feeling, enthusiasm, and classical taste; and to his lordship's pen the Antiquarian and Natural History Societies of the district are indebted for several valuable and interesting contributions.

CREATIONS—Baronet, November 2, 1612; and Baron, July 14, 1821.

ARMS—Arg., fretty, gu.; on a chief, of the last, three leopards' faces, or.

CREST—A lion rampant, sa., billettée, or, ducally crowned, gold.

SUPPORTERS—Two leopards, or, spotted, murally gorged and crowned, purp.

MOTTOES—"Fama semper vivit." "Unus et idem."

SEATS—Ravensworth Castle, Durham; and Collingwood House and Eslington House, Northumberland.

BLACKBURN FELL.—This common, containing by estimation 2,000 acres, with the stinted pasture called the South Pasture, containing 600 acres, were divided under an act passed in 1801. John Fryer, John Taylor, and John Martindale, were the commissioners. Sir Thomas-Henry Liddell, Bart., was admitted to be lord of the manor, and to be entitled to the soil and royalties of Blackburn Fell and Burdon Moor (except the coal and seams of coal on Blackburn Fell, which belong to the see of Durham);* Sir Thomas-Henry Liddell and Sir John Eden, Barts., (as owners of Beamish) were recited

Liddell's right to the soil and royalties of Blackburn Fell, were established), are curious:—

"Blackburne Fell, about 3,000 acres on the west of Ravensworth, joins the defendant's (*the bishop's*) manors of Chester-le-Street and Whickham; Chowdene Fell, about 2,000 acres east of Ravensworth and Eighton, joins the defendant's manor of Gateshead; Blackburne Fell lies between the waters of Blackburne and Tame, on the west of Tame; Chowden, east of Tame.

"Sir T. Liddell rode the boundaries 63 years ago (1715), once down to Blackburn, and another time near Urpeth Burn or Tame.—William Lawes proved the boundary of Blackburne Fell 'up Mereburne to the head thereof, then down Aldridches to Tame, and up Tame to Beckley Burn.' Old Sir Thomas kept courts.

"Francis Buck. 48 years ago, Sir Thomas Liddell's servants were riding the boundaries on Blackburn Fell, near Blackburne, and thence to an ale-house at Street Gate, where they called for drinke, and gave the boyes drinke and white cakes.

"Ra. Suerties. The cottagers on Blackburne Fell, Hedley, Chowdene, and Ravensworth, appeared at Lamesley Court, and one was sworn in constable, ale-taster, bread-weigher, &c.; and old people said they did so in Sir William Gascoigne's time, a hundred years ago. Sir Thomas kept great flocks of sheep on Chowdene, and distrained Gateshead cattle trespassing. The tenants of Ravensworth had entercommon from 1 Nov. to 2 Feb. and then bailiffs broke down the hedges from Tame to Blackburn.

"Edward Liddell. 40 years ago, Mr. Jenison was killed on Chowdene by a fall from his horse; the bishop claimed the horse as a deodand, which Sir Thomas hearing, he sent his servant John Smith to demand him, had him carried to Ravensworth, and kept him till Jenison's widow came and begged him, and Sir Thomas gave him to her."

to be entitled to the soil and royalties of Kibblesworth Common; they also claimed to be lords of Hedley Fell and Beamish East Moor; and the Earl of Strathmore claimed to be lord of Hedley. The commissioners allotted one-sixteenth of Blackburn Fell and Burdon Moor to Sir Thomas-Henry Liddell and Sir John Eden, Barts.; the residue to be divided proportionally amongst them, the Earl of Strathmore, Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart., and others having common rights. The town fields of Ravensworth were to be divided amongst persons having common right; reserving to Sir Thomas-Henry Liddell, Bart., the coal mines and quarries. Sir John Eden surrendered his claim on Beamish East Moor (otherwise part of Blackburn Fell) for some consideration; and the right of the soil was awarded to Sir Thomas-Henry Liddell. The Earl of Strathmore brought no action within six months (the time limited), and the lordship of the soil of Hedley Fell was also therefore awarded to Sir Thomas-Henry Liddell. The award was read November 5, 1812, and deposited in the exchequer at Durham on March 13, 1818.

On January 22, 1855, a case came before the Court of Common Pleas, "*Bowles v. Lord Ravensworth*," relative to a right of way to carry coke over Blackburn Fell. The award of the enclosure commissioners provided that the defendant should have a right of way for carrying coals, and other produce of mines and minerals, across the plaintiff's land; and a railway was constructed for the purpose. The question was, whether, under the terms of the Enclosure Act, the defendant's easement entitled him to carry coke, as well as other articles. The court, after hearing counsel, gave their opinion that Lord Ravensworth's right of way extended to coke, as well as the other articles, and therefore that he was entitled to judgment.

Hollenbush is supposed to have been originally a freehold within the manor of Lamesley. It was forfeited to the bishop for a murder committed by George Hall, former owner thereof, on Ralph Hedworth, on an outlawry for the murder; and the bishop granted it by copy to Ralph Tailbois, Esq., his officer, as parcel of the manor of Whickham, 22nd August, 39 Elizabeth.

KIBBLESWORTH.

THE township of Kibblesworth contained, in 1801, 202 inhabitants; in 1821, 237; in 1831, 246; in 1841, 219; and in 1851, 476, of whom 258 were males and 216 females. In 1841, there were 42 inhabited houses; and in 1851, 94. The annual value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was 2,643*l.* 4*s.*

The village of Kibblesworth is one mile west from Lamesley. *Kibblesworth Colliery* is worked by John Bowes, Esq., and Partners. The railway to it was opened June 6, 1842.

As early as 1180, Kibblesworth gave name to its possessors. In 1368, the *Upper Hall*, with only half the vill, were held by Alexander de Kibblesworth; and the other moiety was held by the Scrutevilles. The estate was afterwards divided, in various proportions, amongst the Harbottles, Wilds, Hedworths, Lawsons, Bonners, Hargraves, and Lewens. The *Nether Hall* is supposed to have been the family mansion of the Greenwells. A portion held at a late period by the Johnstons is now vested by purchase in Lord Ravensworth. The *Broad Moor*, adjoining the Nether Hall, which abutted on Blackburn Fell on the west, was divided in 1672.

HEDLEY.

THE township of Hedley, or Hedley Hall, which lies to the west, across Blackburn Fell, contained, in 1801, 54 inhabitants; in 1821, 49; in 1831, 44; in 1841, 46; and in 1851, 42, of whom 23 were males and 19 females; there being, at the same date, 5 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was 453*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

Hedley was anciently the estate of the Mundevills, of which family Gilbert de Merley and Agnes his wife held the manor, with a moiety of the vill, making suit at the court of Ravenshelm, and paying to William Bultflour and his heirs 13*s.* 4*d.* Two persons from Hedley joined the Northern Insurrection in 1569, one of whom suffered death. Hedley soon after became parcel of the Gibside estates, held by the Blaxtons in the reign of James I., and is still, by regular descent, held with that property.

CHESTER WARD—WEST DIVISION.

PARISH OF LANCHESTER.

The extensive parish of Lanchester, inclusive of its dependent chapelries of Esh (see vol. i., p. 418), Satley, Medomsley, Ebchester, Collierley, and Benfieldside, is bounded on the north by the parish of Ryton and the chapelry of Tanfield, on the east by the parish of Chester-le-Street, on the south-east by Witton-Gilbert and St. Oswald's in the suburbs of Durham, on the south and south-west by Brancepeth and Wolsingham, and on the west and north-west by the parishes of Stanhope and Muggleswick, and the Darwent, which forms the boundary of Northumberland. Exclusive of the chapelries, the parish contains the townships of Lanchester, part of Burnhope and Hamsteels, Langley, Holmside, part of Greencroft, Iveston, Cornsay, Butsfield, and Heleyfield.

LANCHESTER.

The township of Lanchester and Hamlets comprises an area of 4,266 acres. Its population, with that of Butsfield, was 708 in 1801, and 834 in 1811. In 1821, the number of inhabitants in Lanchester was 659; in 1831, 574; in 1841, 579; and in 1851, 752, of whom 394 were males and 248 females. There were 22 persons in the Union workhouse in 1841, and 46 in 1851. In the latter year, there were 134 inhabited houses, 5 uninhabited, and 2 building. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate, for the undivided part of Lanchester, consisting of the townships of Lanchester, Holmside, Burnhope and Hamsteels, and Butsfield, was 9,019*l*.

The Stockton and Darlington Railway has an extent of 1 F. 30 Y. and an area of 1 A. 1 R. in the township of Lanchester. In each of the years 1851 and 1852, it contributed 8*s*. 2*d*. to the local rates; the gross amounts collected in the district in those years being 532*l*. 8*s*. 1½*d*. and 513*l*. 13*s*. 7½*d*.

The village of Lanchester is irregularly built, in a warm, sheltered vale, watered by the Smallhope Burn, over which there are three bridges, of one arch each. It is 8 miles north-west-by-west from Durham, and 13 south-west from Gateshead, and contains two farmholds, four public houses, a corn-mill, and several tradesmen's and operatives' shops. "Great part of the village," says

Billings, "as well as the present Christian church, is composed of the Pagan masonry of the adjacent Roman station; so that, as far as the materials of construction are concerned, Lanchester may claim precedence even of Jarrow." A Methodist chapel was erected in 1821. Petty sessions are held every alternate Friday; and there are a rural police station and a post-office in the village. Lanchester is one of the polling places at elections for the Northern Division of the county, and the centre of a revising barrister's district, comprising the townships of Benfieldside, East and West Billingside, Collierley, Conside and Knitsley, Ebchester, Edmondbyers (including Roughside), Edmondsley, Esh, Greencroft, Healeyfield, Hunstonworth, Iveston, Kyo (including Bushblades), Lanchester (including Burnop and Hamsteels, Butsfield, and Holmside), Langley, Medomsley, Muggleswick (including Rowley), Satley, Tanfield (including Beamish and Lintz Green), and Witton-Gilbert. There was an agricultural society in Lanchester, the object of which was to reward merit, by giving prizes for ploughing, faithful services, &c.; but it is now discontinued.

THE CHURCH.

THE parish church of Lanchester, though stripped of its vast revenues since it ceased to be a collegiate church, still exhibits many traces of its ancient grandeur. It

was originally built during the Norman period, but shortly after destroyed, or nearly so; the greater part of the present church being of the early English style, about 1250, with additions or insertions of a later date. It consists of nave and chancel with regular aisles, a tower, and a porch. The latter is very deep, and gives a heavy appearance to the south front. The west tower, which is 70 feet in height, is a square of 20 feet, embattled, and strengthened by flying buttresses. Its lower stage contains a simple, but good specimen of the ribbed groining of the decorated period. The nave is 45 feet in length, and, including the aisles, 54 feet in width. Each of the aisles is formed by a row of three round pillars, supporting four pointed arches, with zigzag mouldings. They exceed the nave by a few feet in length. The chancel is divided from the nave by the original Norman circular arch, springing from clustered pilasters, with ornamented capitals; the arch itself being decorated with three rows of rich zigzag moulding. The chancel is 41 feet long by 15 wide. A door opens into the vestry on the north, under a pointed arch, which has been ornamented with a group of figures in bas-relief. The Virgin is in the midst, seated in a chair of state, and adored by angels, while the Old Dragon lies prostrate underneath. There are corbels of human heads within the altar rails, alternately crowned and mitred, into which iron staples are fixed for receiving the candlesticks used before the Reformation.* An ancient piscinum is in the wall. The old carved stalls or prebendal seats are still in the church, but are of much later date than the foundation of the college.

Each of the aisles is lighted by two double windows under square labels, and, towards the east, by one of three lights under a pointed arch. On the south, there are four upper windows, each with two lights under square labels. On the south side of the chancel are three windows under pointed arches, two of which have two lights, and the other three, in the early decorated style. The east window consists of three tall lancet lights, which have been filled with stained glass. In the upper part was the flight of the Virgin Mary from Herod's persecution; and there are still traces of the adoration of the Magi, with the legend, "*Ecce Magi rerum Deum ador.*" The Virgin and Child appear again in the western window of the chancel. In the east window of the south aisle are the arms of Tempest impaling Umfreville. A venerable head in the adjoining window is said to represent the Apostle John. Other

heads and fragments of stained glass remain in various parts of the windows. Some of the architectural ornaments are executed in the style which prevailed in the time of Henry VI.; but the remains of a much older edifice are visible. Fragments of Roman sculpture, Saxon sepulchral stones, and ancient tombs, have been discovered both in the building and its vicinity.

In the wall of the south aisle is a zigzagged Norman arch, beneath which is a recumbent effigy, in Stanhope marble, of a canon secular, with elevated hands clasping the chalice. This figure is supposed to represent Stephen Austell, dean of Lanchester, who died in 1461, and on whose account Thurstan Ryston, rector of Stanhope, and William Sotheran, chaplains, conveyed two tenements and 18 acres in Greencroft to the churchwardens and parishioners of Lanchester, on condition of their causing Placebo and Dirige to be annually performed for the soul of Dean Austell on his anniversary, February 27, and of finding a perpetual lamp to burn before the altar of St. Catherine, where he was buried. In the midst of the chancel is a large blue slab, covering the tomb of Dean Rudde, who died September 20, 1490, and also recording the death of George Baker, Esq., of Crooke, eldest son of Sir George Baker, Knt., who died October 14, 1677. There are inscriptions in the church belonging to the Whittinghams of Holmside, the Sandersons of Hedleyhope, the Claverings of Greencroft, the Greenwells of Greenwell Ford, the Maddisons of Hole House, and other local families.

The church plate includes a silver-gilt chalice-cover, or "patera," discovered in the ruins of the neighbouring Roman station in 1571, which date is inscribed upon it. There are also a silver salver, "The Gift of the Rev. Robert Rickarby to his Parish Church of Lanchester, 1730;" and two silver plates, inscribed, "A Gift to the Parish Church of Lanchester for the use of the Communion, in y^e yr 1762, by Miss Jane Tempest." The organ is a very fine one.

The confirmations held in the church include a district containing Lanchester, Satley, Ebchester, Medomsley, Muggleswick, Esh, Shotley, Collierley, Edmondbyers, and Benfieldside. The church-yard is elevated above the adjoining road; but the soil is not deep, and is much crowded. Efforts have recently been made to purchase a piece of additional ground on the east.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 7 contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1560 to 1603, and 1653 to 1812; and marriages from 1560 to 1603, and 1653 to 1753. Nos. 8 and 9, marriages from 1754 to 1812. The registers from 1603 to 1653 are lost.

* Bellamy asks, "Are they an ancient type of the civil and ecclesiastical authorities constituting the lights of the church?"

The church of Lanchester has been successively a *rectory*, a *collegiate church*, and a *perpetual curacy*. Hervey occurs as rector in 1147; Philip de Sancta Helena, in 1221; Mag. Alex. de Alverton; and John de Craven, in 1283, who was the first dean. In that year, Bishop Beck, by endowment, dated Aucland, 12 Oct., instituted a college, consisting of a dean and seven prebendaries. For its government he furnished a set of statutes and ordinances, which were confirmed by Edward I. in 1293. The following passages from an old English translation, quoted by Surtees, are curious, as illustrative of the state of ecclesiastical discipline at the time.

"The dean shall be perpetuall within holy orders of priesthood, having wholly the cure of souls." Each of the prebendaries of the three first stalls shall provide, at his individual charge, one vicar chaplain; and each of the four remaining prebendaries shall maintain one chaplain in holy orders. Let "everye of the vicars goinge from his house towards the church, and likewise returninge, &c., endeavour hymself to goe with a modest and grave pace; and when he shall come into the church, lett hym humble hymselfe before the crucifixe, and there lett him pray; and after that he has entered into the quier, and before he doo goo into his stall, let hym inclyne and bow hym selfe towards the high alter in honour and reverence of our Lord and his most holye mother." None of the vicars shall "brawle or chide in the quier or without; but lett them keep silent; not mormoringe, gaynsayinge, or contendinge with one another; neyther yett laughing, fleeing, staring, nor casting vagabond eyes towards the people remayning in the same church." "Let the vicars read and also singe alowde, distinctly, with full voice, and without over skipping or cutting the wordes, making a good pause in the mydest of every verse, begynninge and endinge altogether, not protractynge or drawinge the last syllable to longe; not hastily running it over, much less interminglinge any strange, variable, profaine, or dishonest speeches." "None of the said vicars shall, without some sufficient cause, go into any common tavern, nor tarye in the same; neither exercise wrastlinge, dauncing, or any other hurtfull gaymes, nor [frequent] such spectacles or syghes, which are comonly called *Myrales*; neither lett them be helpers to any that practise the same." The succeeding clause prohibits the ecclesiastics from that "grave scandalum" of wandering about "upon the streate," or sitting in the houses of "anie lay-person in their habit, unlesse the occasion be godlie and honest." The punishment for the first offence against these statutes was private reprimand; then severe and public rebuke in the chapter, with loss of that one day's stipend; for the third offence, loss of three days' stipend; for the fourth, "the subtraction of a whole week's waige;" for the fifth, suspension from the priestly office for fifteen days, with loss of waige therewith; "but if anie doo fall into offence the sixt tyme, lett him be taken as a rebel not reformable, and without delay expulsed from the college;" saving in all things the discretion of the dean either "to deal more courteously or sharply." Half the fines for neglect were to go towards church ornaments, the other half to the vicars, "who by occasion thereof will be better adorned." Each prebendary was to renew his sacerdotal habit, and pay his vicar his wages, when he received the fruits of his prebend.

The dean was to retain the whole altarage of the church of Lanchester, and the chapels of Esh, Satley, and Medomsley, that is to say, "of sheaves, graine, and blaydes, called thrushe tithes, mortewarie's woll, lambes'

milk, calves' pulleyne, kocks and hennes, piggs, lyne, hemp, hay, and all petty and prediall tithes; with the landes, medowes, demaynes, services, rents, and courtes of the tenants of the church; whereunto also the penyons of Colyerley and Satley shall be whollie applied." "Wee also assigne to the deanery the messuages belonging to the same chappells, with their courts and lands; this onely excepted—that everye of the prebendaries shall have a certain portion of the platt, soil, or court-yard, of the same chappells, in which they may sell their corne." In consideration of this endowment, the dean was to provide two "competent chapleynes, like in their habitts unto the vicars of the canons;" and to bear "all ordinary chardges of the church, and the repayringe and uphouldinge of the chancell; but he shall not be bounde to the worke of any new building." He was to cause the several chapels to be served by competent ministers, direct all things relative to divine service, and take special care that matins were sung daily for the benefit of the parishioners who might attend before going to their labour.

To the first stall were assigned the fee-farms of Eshe, Cornshow, Hedley, Hamsteels, High and Low Broom-sheels, and those arising from the land of Matthew the Forester. To the second, Medomsley, Housetrees, Kyo, Bursblades, Billingside, Bradley, and Crook. To the third Greencroft, Holmside, Colpikehill, Steley, Buclesfelde, the Smith's land, and Seatigurley (Satley). To the fourth, Langley, Riding, Stubbilee, Brome, Notesteles, Brunhope, Langcestre, and Peche. To the fifth, Heley, Conkesheved, and Kincheley. To the sixth, Yvestone and Benfieldside; and to the seventh, Morileys, Newbigging, Hartibuke, and Fordes. Each prebend was generally denominated from the first place named in its endowment, as the prebend of Eshe, &c.

In the arrangement of the stalls in the choir, "the first on the south side we specially reserve to ourself and successors in token of preheminance." The three remaining stalls on that side were appropriated to the first, third, and seventh prebendaries. On the north, the dean sat opposite to the bishop, and below him the remaining prebendaries.

Abuses, in the course of years, crept into the college; and even the church, in consequence of the rapacity and non-residence of the deans and prebends, exhibited "vacations and gaping ruins." Cardinal Langley endeavoured to reform the establishment, and afterwards, by his decree, settled a dispute respecting the right of vending and distributing holy water in the villages of Hamsteels, Cornsay, and Hedley.

DEANS.—John de Craven; Wm. de Mardan, ecc. 1311; Wm. de Qwyclam, 1313; John de Newbigging, June 19, 1350; John de Derby, collect. Aug. 2, 1369 (king's chaplain and canon of Westminster, June 17, 1400; archdeacon of Northumberland, Dec. 3, 1370; and prebend of Dunelm cathedral of York); John Burgeys, 1389; John de Cokyn, May 13, 1399; John Dalton (archdeacon of Northumberland); Wm. Pattenon; John Suthwell; John Huntman, S.T.B., Jan. 25, 1409 (prebendary of Sutton in the Marsh, Linc. Cath., and chancellor, which he exchanged for the deanery of Lanchester); Wm. Browne, 1416, p. res. Hunt; Wm. Aslakby, 1421 (prebendary of Welton-Paynel, Linc. Cath.); Stephen Anstell, ob. Feb. 27, 1461; John Rudd, B.D., ob. Sept. 29, 1490 (buried in the church, under a large blue stone, which was afterwards the burial-place of Baker of Crook); Thos. Thomyoo, D.D., p. m. Ruddle; Lane. Claxton, collat. Apr. 7, 1496 (son of Wm. Claxton of Hallywell, constable of Brancepeth); Robt. Hyndmer, Apr. 2, 1532, p. m. Claxton.

At the Dissolution, the revenues of Lanchester college were valued at 49*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; but had been valued in the Lincoln taxation, at 90*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1553, Robert Hindmers, dean, received a pension of 20*l.*; William Frankland, prebendary of Iveston, 3*l.*; Lancelot Knagge, prebendary of Buttsfield, 2*l.*; Richard Burncheper, prebendary of Medomsley, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; John Mylner, prebendary of Greencroft, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; William Knagges, prebendary of Esh, 5*l.* Small pensions were reserved for the perpetual curate of Lanchester, and the curates of Medomsley, Esh, and Satley chapelries. The lands and tithes belonging to the college were granted by the

* If the statutes prescribed by Anthony Beck were violated before the Dissolution, the following depositions shew that the new order of things had not improved the discipline of the church in Lanchester. They occur in proceedings against James Walton for laying violent hands upon the curate in the church-yard:—

"The personal answer of James Walton to the libel of Richard Mylner, clerk.—James Walton of Lanchester, yoman, alias laborer, aged about 30 years.—Neither this examine nor his brother, Thomas Walton, ever did lay in wayt nor frayd off the said Sir Richard Mylner, in any malicious intent or greiff, as is articulate, nor otherwaies. This examine dyd never speke any raling wordes to or of the said Richard, nor drewe any dagger at the said Sr Richard, but only drew his dagger for and in defence of hymself. He saith, upon his oath, the said Thomas at that tyme had no dagger about hym, nor drewe them at all, nor spoke any raling wordes of the said Sr Richard; he dyd nothing but only for saff gaird of his this examine lyfe. Signed + JACOBI."

"29 Ap. 1575. John Hopper of Shynkley, near Durham, husbandman, aged about 40 years.—Richard Mylner, articulate, about Wytsonday 3 yere last paste, was in one Herrison house of Lanchester, in the company of one Lancelott Wilkinson and others; at what tyme the said Sr Richard, being mery with drinke, maid a quarrall to this examine, being then Mr. Lever's man (Ralph Lever, rector of Washington, and prebend of Durham, who held lands in Muggleswick in right of his stall), which had been at Muggleswick with four score lambs, and, in comyng homewards to Washington, caulde for a pott of drynke at the said Herrison's house. At what tyme the said Sir Richard misused this examine and cauld hym 'roge,' and wold neids have him to the stoks as a roge, for any thing that this examine culde alledge or saye; and rent this examine's coote he had on at that tyme, because he this deponent wold not go to the stoks by his commandement. At what tyme the said Lancelot wilde this examine

crown in various proportions. Sir Nicholas Tempest held the tithes of grain in the hamlets of Lanchester and Newbiggin, which, with a large portion of tithes held by the Widdringtons of Cheeseburn Grange, were conveyed to the Greenwells. On March 25, 7 Edward VI., the king, by letters patent, granted to Simon Welbury and Christopher Morland, with other church lands, all the capital messuage and site of the late college of Lanchester, and all the lands and possessions to the deanery of the same, under a small crown rent. The grantees immediately conveyed the premises in Lanchester, Medomsley, Esh, Greencroft, Ulshaw, and Cornsey, to Richard Hodshon. The deanery was recently held by D. Bevan, Esq., of London, and now belongs to Messrs. Brooksbank and Allgood. The site of the deanery is still known, on a plot of ground surrounded by a ditch, a little to the north of the church; but no part of the ancient building now remains. *Ladie-Lands* consisted of certain meadows and a garth called Ladies-garth, containing about six acres: they were given for the maintenance of one light, called Our Ladie light, in the parish church of Lanchester.

Lanchester perpetual curacy is not in charge; the Bishop of Durham, patron. Dedication to All Saints.

CURATES.—Richard Mylner, ecc. July 21, 1562; * Miles Watmough, Jan. 31, 1586, p. m. Mylner; Robt. Hunt, A.M., lic. Sept. 15, 1624;

to be content, saing that he, this examine, shuld take no harme ther, and that the preist, Sir Richerd, was nott then to talke withall. And the said Lancelott, and one Rippon, and James Walton, brought this examine's horse to the back door in the said Herryson's house. And there, immediatlye, the said George Herson and the said Sir Richerd was at hye words concernyng this examine, as he beliveth. At what tyme the said Herryson gave a strike, which this deponent hard, and further he cannott depose, for he cam nott backe again. Signum J. JOHANNES HOPPER."

Thomas Rippon confirmed this evidence. Robert Hormesbye, parish clerk of Lanchester, deposed that the said Richard commonly used Herrison's house "for company of honest persons that resortith thither. And some tyme, by reporte, the said Sr Richerd will be mery with drinke ther, but not drunken, to this examine's knowledge; for that he wold then immediatly after reid and say his service distynctly, without any fault to be found; and at no tyme so distemperd but that he culd gyed hym self, in his going to and from his chamber, without any vomett, faul, stumbling, or help of any person; and for fighting in any ailehouse this examine cannot depose, for he never sawe the said Sr Richerd so doo." The same witness added that, on a Sunday after evening prayer, James and Thomas Walton were sitting on the kirk wall; "and at that tyme this examine dyd se the said Sir Richerd comynge in the said fauld garth towers his owen chamber, having his gown one, and one of his hands bleiding, and his dagger in his other hand. At what tyme this examine dyd se Michael Mylner, the said Sir Richerd sonne, smyte with a staff at the said James; and the afore said James, having a moch longer staff, kepet the said Michael of hym, so that ther was no hurt. And then came the said Thomas Wawton behynd the said Mychaell, and smote hym over upon a donghill ther. And then the said Sir Richerd cast his gown, and gott a staff, and maid toward the said James, and one Henry Thomson preised to hold the

Thos. Thompson, lic. Sept. 30, 1635; Josias Dockway, an intruder, depr. 1662, after conformed and proceeded LL.D.; Josias Dockway, A.B., 1663; John Martin, A.B., lic. July 15, 1669, p. res. Dockway; Alex. Eggleston, lic. 1682 (of the family of Eggleston of Hunstanworth, licensed to teach a school at Boldon, Apr. 31, 1686); Thos. Seaife, 1686, p. res. Eggleston; Robt. Carr, 1694, p. res. Seaife; John Bryding, A.M., 1695, p. res. Carr; Robt. Richarby, Sept. 10, 1721, p. res. Bryding; Miles Patrick, cl., Sept. 17, 1731, p. m. Richarby; Wm. Adey, cl., lic. Sept. 14, 1744, p. m. Patrick; Robt. Dent, cl., 1778, p. m. Adey; Jos. Walker, cl., 1796, p. m. Dent; Jos. Thompson, cl., 1806, p. m. Walker; John F. Fanshawe, A.M., 1812, p. m. Thompson.

The parsonage-house stands near the church, with a good garden attached. The curate has a pension of 10*l.* from the crown, and 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing from the vicarial tithes, both reserved at the Dissolution. About 6 acres were allotted on the division of Lanchester Common, and 10½ acres at Wigside in Wolsingham parish, let at 59*l.* per annum; this land was purchased with 200*l.* subscribed, and 200*l.* added by the trustees of Queen Anne's Bounty. Above 40 acres, with right of common, at Greenhead, in the parish of Stanhope, was purchased with 600*l.* subscribed, and 900*l.* added from Queen Anne's Bounty: the remainder, 240*l.*, was completed by additional benefactions, including a gift of 190*l.* from Bishop Barrington. The curate likewise receives 10*l.* per annum from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities, and has the right of presentation to the perpetual curacy of Satley. In the returns of 1835, the annual income is stated at 126*l.*, subject to the permanent payment of 3*l.*; but the living, with those of Stockton, Satley, Etherley, Esh, &c., were considerably augmented, and the arrangement or scheme for that purpose received the approval of the Bishop of Durham on September 13, 1834. The net value of the living is now stated at 270*l.*

CHARITIES.

School.—In 1824, a school was erected, by voluntary subscription, on the site of a previous one, and with apartments above for the residence of the master. Upon the inclosure of the commons in 1781, a small allotment, containing little more than an acre of very bad land,

said Sir Richard, saying, "Will ye hold me, and seith them kill my sone?" And therupon the said Sir Richard and James fraied and smote to gither, and James Watton smote the staffe out of Sir Richard hand, and the said Sir Richard returned to his chamber again hairhead, bleiding upon his head." The deponent heard the curate say, "I am a man off peac, and ye seik this of me."

George Harrison, keeper of the ale-house at Lanchester, William Hodgson, of Maner House, gent., and William Hall, of Greineroff, gent., spoke favourably of the character of Sir Richard, though the latter had been in his company "at many feastes, weddings, maches, shotyngs, dinners, and drinkins." Another witness mentioned hop-

was set out in respect of the school: this is fenced out, and is in the occupation of the schoolmaster. Towards the endowment of this school, 100*l.* was left by John Smirke about 40 years ago, in respect of which 89*l.* 16*s.* is now in the hands of the Rev. J. F. Fanshawe, who pays 4*l.* yearly as interest. For this endowment, the schoolmaster instructs four children, boys or girls, of the parish, two being appointed by the curate, and two by William Thomas Greenwell, Esq., in reading, writing, and accounts, without any charge. Each child is allowed the benefit of the charity for two years. The schoolmaster, who is appointed by the incumbent, Mr. Greenwell, and Sir Thomas Clavering, takes other scholars, and has upon an average 50 or 60 throughout the year.

Clavering's Charity.—George Clavering, by a codicil attached to his will, May 18, 1793, declared that 265*l.* 10*s.* four per cent. Bank Annuities had been purchased by him, in the names of himself, Allan Greenwell, Esq., of the Ford, and the Rev. Robert Dent, curate of Lanchester, as trustees, out of the dividends to pay to the master of the school the annual sum of 10*l.*, for instructing four boys in English grammar, writing, and arithmetic, until they should be fit to put out to business; such boys to be nominated by the possessor of his estate at Greencroft for the time being, or, in default, by the curate of Lanchester; the residue of the dividends to be paid to the proprietor of Greencroft. Since the death of the testator, the sum of 10*l.* has been annually paid by the agent of his successor to the master of the school.

Atkinson's Charity.—Cuthbert Atkinson, in 1681, bequeathed a rent-charge of 3*l.* yearly, issuing out of his lands at Woodside, to be distributed at Easter and Christmas to the most needy, indigent, helpless poor people. The tenant of a farm called Low Woodside pays 3*l.* annually to the curate, who distributes it in sums varying from 1*s.* to 4*s.*, as he sees occasion, to poor persons of the parish.

Old Parish Stock.—The sum of 110*l.*, according to an old parish book, was placed out on bond from 1732 to 1751, and the interest thereof added to the produce of

seen Sir Richard, one Meborn, and certain women, thre or 4, come from Herrison's to go to evening prayer; and that they were met by James and Thomas Walton, the former of whom, after some altercation, called Sir Richard "dronken horemonger preist," who replied, "James, I have bein punished for my hordom, and the part I dyd; saing yee ar my neighbours, a good fellow and nowe an honest man, I pray you to leave such talke." Walton, however, continued to threaten to "whapp his coot," and dared Sir Richard to meet him at any place to fight, who repeated that he was a man of peace. The parties at length drew their daggers, when the bystanders drew Sir Richard away, and he went into the church to commence the service.

Wilkinson's charity, hereafter mentioned.* In 1752, the principal was laid out in the purchase of a close called Lint Lands, containing 3A. 2R. 16P., lying between and adjoining two fields, part of the estate derived from Rowland Wilkinson, and also a house with out-buildings, and a garth and cottage in Satley, part of which premises have since been resold, and the residue now forms part of the estate held by the parish officers, with the lands belonging to Wilkinson's charity.

Wilkinson's Charity.—Rowland Wilkinson, by will, dated April 20, 1674, gave all his freehold lands in Satley to the use of the poor of the parish of Lanchester and Satley; the rents to be distributed by the churchwardens and overseers, with the rest of the parish stock, at Christmas and Easter. The estate held by the parish officers (including the lands mentioned under the preceding head) consists of a farm-house and several closes of old inclosed land, containing 52A. 1R. 27P., and 32A. of allotments, set out on an inclosure in 1781. The whole is let at the yearly rent of 50*l*. Previously to 1828, the income, after the payment of outgoings, was divided, on St. Thomas's day, amongst the overseers of the different townships, to be distributed amongst such poor persons as received regular weekly relief from the poor-rates, in sums varying from 1*s*. to 2*s*. Since that year, the rent has been divided according to a list of persons not receiving weekly relief, allowing to each person from 7*s*. to 10*s*. or 12*s*.

Charities of Jane and Elizabeth Tempest.—Jane Tempest left 6*l*. a year for clothing and teaching a certain number of poor children of the parish of Lanchester, and 4*l*. a year for the relief of poor housekeepers. Her sister Elizabeth, by will, dated May 27, 1785, gave her nephew, John Tempest, Esq., 200*l*. in trust, out of the proceeds of which he was directed to distribute 2*l*. 2*s*. in augmentation of the said charities, and the residue to be distributed amongst the poor prisoners in the gaol and house of correction at Durham. It appears that some children were formerly clothed and sent to school by the owner of Hamsteels, Jane Tempest's estate; but nothing has been paid for nearly 50 years, nor is there a trace of any payment in respect of Elizabeth Tempest's charity, nor evidence of any settlement having been made by John Tempest, Esq., in pursuance of either bequest.

* On a freestone slab near the south porch of the church is the following inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Anthony Blaton, sonne of Antons Blaton, of Knapton. Also his wife and thre childrend. He did give to the poore of this parish a pound, to be lettene for tenne shillings in the year for their use, and the stoke remain for ever. He was buried the ii of September, 1617."

POOR-LAW UNION.

LANCHESTER Union comprises the whole of the parish, with its dependent chapelries of Satley, Esh, and Collierley, and those of Tanfield (dependent on Chester-le-Street) and Muggleswick. It is divided into two subdistricts. That of Tanfield comprises the chapelry of that name, and the townships of Collierley and Kyo, containing, in 1851, 9,357 acres, and a population of 5,457 persons, of whom 2,896 were males and 2,581 females. Lanchester subdistrict consists of the remainder of the Union, and contains 45,186 acres, with a population of 14,616, of whom 7,902 were males and 6,714 females.†

For the income and expenditure of the Union for the year ended Lady-day, 1851, see vol. i., p. 162. Since that time, they have been as follows:—

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.	DEFICIT.
1852 ..	£3,820 11 ..	£3,607 9 ..	£ 213 0
1853 ..	3,393 7 ..	3,491 17 ..	00 0
1854 ..	3,320 7 ..	3,702 14 ..	64 0

For the year ended Lady-day, 1855, the receipts were—

From poor-rates	£2,690 7
In aid of poor-rates	58 5
	£2,748 12

The expenditure, during the year, was as follows:—

Maintenance	£513 4
Out-relief	1,453 7
Workhouse loans repaid and interest thereon ..	114 13
Salaries and rations of officers	258 18
Other expenses connected with relief	246 12
	2,586 14
Costs of proceedings in law or equity	17 18
Constables' expenses before justices	81 16
Vaccination fees	8 1
Registration fees to clergymen and registrars ..	74 11
County-rate	90 13
Parliamentary registration	20 9
For all other purposes	300 13
	£1,088 15

Expended in medical relief, £64.

ROMAN STATION.

THE date of the foundation of the celebrated Roman station at Lanchester is unknown; and even its name is dubious, for there are many disputed opinions on the subject. A recent writer derives it from the "camp on

† In the population returns of 1851, Lanchester Union is included with that of Durham, which contains the subdistricts of St. Oswald and St. Nicholas. The number of males, of 20 years and upwards, in the two Unions, was 15,398, of whom 5,074 were under 16 years of age, 9,310 married, and 1,005 widowers; and there were 13,826 females, of whom above 20 years, 3,728 of whom were spinsters, 9,951 married, and 1,559 widows.

or the *lin*, or *linn*, which means a *still* or *quiet* stream. Dr. Horsley makes this the site of the Roman station called *Glonicania*, or *Glanoventa*, which Camden allocates in Cumberland, on the banks of the river Derwent. *Glanoventa* signifies clear or *wan* water, from *linn*, *smooth* water, and *ghuent*, white, *wan*. Derwent signifies the same thing; and the Durham river of that name is not so far distant but that it might have given occasion to the name." Another opinion, however, founded on the authority of Richard of Cirencester, makes Lanchester the *Epiacum* of Ptolemy, which stands at the head of the towns belonging to the Brigantes. Camden supposes it to be the *Langovicum* of the *Notitia Imperii*. That it existed during the early ages of the Roman dominion in Britain may be inferred from the large number of coins found here belonging to the higher empire; and a considerable lapse of time must have intervened to produce that state of decay in which it was found by Gordian. The two following inscriptions, now in the dean and chapter's library at Durham, attest this:—

IMP. C. CESAR M. ANTONINVS.	IMP. C. CESAR M. ANTONINVS.
SEPTIMI SEVERI P. F. AVG.	GORDIANVS. P. F. AVG.
PRINCIPALIS ET ARMAMENTARIA	PRINCIPALIS ET ARMAMENTARIA
CONCLAPSIT RESTITVIT	CONCLAPSIT RESTITVIT
PER MICHIVM PISCVM LEG.	PER MICHIVM PISCVM LEG.
AVG. PR. PR. VRANTE M. AVR.	AVG. PR. PR. VRANTE M. AVR.
QVIRINO PR. COH. I. L. GOR.	QVIRINO PR. COH. I. L. GOR.

The first is read thus:—"The Emperor Gordian, by his legate, Eusebius, and under the inspection of A. Quirinus, Prefect of the first cohort of the Gordian Legion, built this bath and basilic."*

The second:—"When Gordian was Emperor, and M. Eusebius Lieutenant of Britain, these barracks and magazines, which had fallen into decay, were repaired by A. Quirinus, Prefect of the first cohort of the Gordian Legion."

An altar, now also in the library at Durham, was discovered amongst the ruins of the bath, the inscription on which has been rendered, "*Fortunæ Augusti sacrum Publicæ Aeliæ prefectus votum solcit lubens merito.*" These altars bear inscriptions which show that they were either erected in the reign of Severus or Caracalla, as they mention the tribune *Titianus* and the *Vardulians*. *Titianus* is supposed to have been procurator of Alexandria, and to have been put to death by Caracalla, with one of his favourites, called *Theocritus*. The *Vardulians* were a people of Spain, and formed part of the 20th legion, which was occasionally quartered at this

* The *Principia* were courts of justice and places where merchants met to transact business; our modern justice-room and exchange under one roof. Afterwards, when Christianity obtained the protection of the emperors, the Basilicæ were sometimes converted into churches. The *Principia* were the quarters of the *Principes*, where the legionary eagles were deposited; the *Armamentaria* were the magazines of arms or arsenal.

station. A great many other relics, including a small gold plate, have been rescued from the ruins of the station; the greatest number of which, accumulated by Hunter, are deposited in the cathedral library; though many are preserved at Ford, the seat of the proprietor of the station. Numerous hearths, containing ashes, have been discovered amongst the ruins; and quantities of iron scoræ are scattered over the hills of Lanchester. But the hearths were probably used for cooking and not for smelting; and it ought to be remembered that the station had other tenants after the departure of the Romans. A York penny of Edward III., a penny of Edward II., a groat of Robert Bruce, a Calais groat of Henry IV. or V., and some later pieces of the time of Elizabeth, have also been found.

The final destruction of Lanchester station is involved in equal obscurity with its origin. Surtees observes, "The discovery of coins of the Constantines and their successors, to Valentinian, may seem to prove that the station was scarcely abandoned before the final flight of the Roman eagle. Its destruction was probably owing to some sudden and violent catastrophe. The red ashes of the Basilica and the bath, the vitrified flooring, and the metallic substances, evidently run by fire, which occur amongst the ruins, form a strong indication that the structure perished in flames. A long night intervenes; and, a century after the Norman conquest, a Christian Lanchester first appears—parcel of the ancient patrimony of St. Cuthbert, with a church built out of the military ruins of Pagan Rome."

The remains of the station occupy an eminence between the river Browney and the Smallhope Beck, a little to the west of the village of Lanchester. On three sides the grounds fall from the camp, which is commanded only on the west by a high moorland hill. Within the last century, the whole site of the station was overgrown with thorns, brambles, and hazels; and though its irregular ruins have long been levelled, and its area and suburbs cultivated, yet it still exhibits one of the most conspicuous remains of a Roman fortress at present existing in England. It formed a parallelogram of 183 yards in length from east to west, and 143 in breadth from north to south, having Watling Street (see vol. i., p. 104-6) extending along its eastern side. The road called Wreckendyke also led from this station, by Maiden Law, Urpeth, Kibblesworth, and over Gateshead Fell, to the estuary of the Tyne. The vallum of the station has been probably nearly 12 feet in height; the outside being perpendicular, built of ashlar work in regular courses, with stones about 9 inches deep and 12 long.

The interior is also of ashlar work, formed of thin stones laid tier above tier, slanting and covering each other featherwise, and run with mortar mixed with rough gravel. The thickness of the vallum at the present surface is 8 feet, but diminishes gradually by parallel steps to about four feet at the summit. It has a deep fosse on the west, and on the other sides the advantage of the sloping hill. The angles of the walls appear to have been guarded by round towers; and, like other Roman camps, there were entrances in the middle of each side. The *Prætorium* was at the north gate. The stone employed in the station has been brought from a hill about a mile to the east of Lanchester. Though several deep wells have been found near the walls, and though the garrison could be supplied with water from two open springs within 50 paces from the south and east wall, the Romans were not to be satisfied without a stream flowing through their camp; and the traces of two aqueducts, each at least two miles long, are standing proofs of their industry. The reservoir of both channels was opposite the south-west corner of the vallum.

In 1851, about 20 yards of the northern rampart, the most perfect remaining portion of the station, was levelled, and the materials conveyed to "the Ford," the residence of the proprietor, Mr. Kearney, for stables and farm-buildings in course of erection there. On the circumstance becoming known, the local secretary of the Archaeological Institute, Mr. Sidney Gibson, opened a correspondence with the central committee and with the secretaries of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society; and the result was that Mr. Kearney expressed his regret that the old walls had been touched, promised that not a stone should be removed during his occupancy, and, rather than resort further to the Roman masonry, opened a quarry at considerable cost.

LANDS.—In Boldon Book, Lanchester is stated to contain 41 oxgangs, each consisting of 8 acres. Twenty tenants in villenage paid for each of these oxgangs 30*d.*, and, with the help of the cottagers, mowed the whole of the meadows, won and led the hay, and brought the hogs from the forest: whilst they mowed, they had a corrody (crowdy); and when they drove the swine, each had one loaf. Four cottagers held 8 acres, 4*s.* Some held their lands on more honourable services. Ulf held 60 acres, paid 16*s.*, attended the lord with one greyhound at the great forest hunt in Weardale, and served on the bishop's errands. Ulkill and Meldred held 40 acres by similar tenure. The punder held 6 acres, took the thraves of corn of the vill of Lanchester, and ren-

dered 40 hens and 300 eggs. The meadows and cow-pastures were in the hands of the bishop. The mill paid eight marks, and every two oxgangs of villain-tenure provided one measure (*chordam*) of provisions in the great chase.

Under Hatfield's Survey, the tenants were distinguished into those who held by exchequer rents, free tenants, bond tenants, and cottagers. At the present time, the chief portion of the lands are held by copy of court-roll under the see of Durham. The manor includes the several vills of Lanchester, Broom, Flass, Burnhope and Hamsteels, Coldpikehill, Broomsheels, Satley, Butsfield, Benfieldside, Billingside, Kyo, Rowley, and Roughside.

An act was passed, 13 Geo. III., 1773, "for dividing and inclosing certain moors, commons, or tracts of waste land, within the parish and manor of Lanchester." These lands were described by the names of Lanchester Fell, Medomsley Fell, Ebchester Fell, Rowley Fell, Butsfield and Satley Fell, Knitchley Fell, and Newbiggin Fell, containing together about 20,000 acres.* The proprietors claiming right of common were, the Right Hon. John Bowes, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn; the Hon. Henry-Francis Widdrington, commonly called Lord Widdrington; William Lambton, George Clavering, George Baker, John Hall Stevenson, William Farquharson, John Simpson the elder, John Simpson the younger, Henry Swinburne, John Hunter, Anthony Wilkinson, and John Moses, Esqrs.; James Brack, Cuthbert Hunter, Alan Greenwell, Samuel Newton, and Anthony Surtees, gentlemen, and others. The commissioners were, Thomas Forster of Durham, John Swinburne of Edesbridge, Northumberland, and Martin Darnton, of Aldernage, gentlemen; and the arbitrators were, Thomas Gyll of Durham, Christopher Fawcett of Newcastle, and Ralph Hopper of Bishop-Middleham, Esqrs. To the curate of Satley, 30 acres were reserved, in augmentation of his curacy; and an allotment was assigned to the curate of Ebchester, in lieu of all tithes. Certain lands were to be appropriated for sale for payment of the expenses of the act, enclosing, &c. Not more than 500 acres, nor less than 300, were to be assigned to the justices of the peace for the county of Durham, in trust, with suitable buildings and conveniences thereon, the income from which was to be employed in making compensation to allottees who might receive damage from the working of the bishop's mines, &c., and the residue, if any,

* According to Bailey, the account stands 12,281*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, more improveable; 3,835*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, less improveable; and 300*l.*, sold to defray expenses.

laid out on the highways, &c. These 300 acres were sold under a separate act, 17 Geo. III., 1779. A rent-charge of 4*d.* per acre was reserved to the see of Durham. The new allotments were to be considered as of the same tenure, and subject to the same tithes, as the ancient estates, in right of which they were set out. All timber grown on copyhold enclosures was exempted from the bishop's rent, and 21 years were allowed for inclosing the less improveable allotments. The draught of award was read February 5, 1781; and the award is enrolled in the office of the auditor, Durham.

In 1810, an act was obtained for making a turnpike-road from Durham, by Lanchester, to Shotley Bridge. The road passes directly through the vale, instead of the old circuitous route along the heights.

Lanchester Lodge stands upon the site of White House, and is parcel of the dissolved deanery. In the reign of Elizabeth, it belonged to the Tempests. It was, a few years ago, in the possession of George Ormsby, Esq., and is now the property of John Fawcett, Esq., of Durham, and the residence of Mr. Shields.

Ford, or *Greenwell Ford*, is a handsome modern mansion, seated in a beautiful vale, about half a mile from Lanchester, surrounded by rich enclosures and scattered woodlands, and watered by the Browney and Smallhope Becks. Previous to Hatfield's Survey, this estate gave name to John of Fenhall and Gamel del Ford. The Fayrhairs held the property about a century later; and, in 1633, Nicholas Greenwell, of Fenhall, purchased their lands in Ford. In 1638, he acquired another portion from Hodgson, of Manor House, and other parcels at various dates. *Greenwell*, the tenement where the family resided before the Ford was built, lies to the south, across the Browney. The Ford estate was offered for sale in 1851, and is now the property of Matthew Kearney, Esq.

Manor House.—This estate adjoins Lanchester on the south-west, and was anciently parcel of the monastery lands of Hexham. A modern farm-house, the property of John Fawcett, Esq., now occupies the site of the mansion anciently called Maydenstonhall.

Coldpike Hill, sometimes corrupted into *Cold-pigg-hill* and *Cowpigg-hill*, occurs in an early grant to St. Cuthbert and the monks of Durham. At the close of the 14th century, it was a free manor belonging to the family of Parke. The Cocksons were owners of the manor in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It afterwards became the property of the Newtons. By marriage with Miss Newton, it passed to Andrew Robinson Stoney, Esq. (see p. 54) More recently, it became the property

of Robert Johnson, Esq., of Byker, Northumberland; and a portion is also held by Taylor Smith, Esq.

MAIDEN-LAW is a small hamlet on the summit of a hill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-by-east from Lanchester, near which the roads from that place to Durham and Newcastle separate.

BUTSFIELD.

BUTSFIELD, occupying an area of 1,422 acres, belongs to the undivided part of Lanchester parish. Its population was returned with that of the township of Lanchester in 1801 and 1811. In the subsequent enumerations, it was returned at 226, 285, 252, and 318; 157 of the latter number being males and 161 females. There were, in 1851, 55 inhabited houses and 3 uninhabited.

East and West Butsfield are about 4 miles west from Lanchester, and contain six farms. The estate had given name to a family in the time of Hatfield's Survey. The Heswells held 69 acres of the bishop *in capite*, by homage and foreign service and 3*s.* rent, for the non-performance of which the lands were seized by the lord under a writ of *cessavit*.

Woodlands.—When the act was passed for the inclosure of Lanchester Commons, the prudence of the measure was much controverted; many persons considering the improvement of those lands as utterly hopeless. The commissioners sold 1,551 acres for about 8,174*l.*; and another allotment of 300 acres were sold, subject to a rent-charge of 30*l.* a year. Thomas White, Esq., of Retford, Nottinghamshire, was the principal purchaser. He planted one-half of the 300 acres with forest trees; and, under the shelter of another plantation of 211 acres, he planted 16 acres with fruit trees, which continue to flourish.* "Thus," as has been observed, "by this gentleman's spirited exertions, a vast, lofty, and barren expanse of country, where the perplexed traveller wandered in ambiguous tracts, is now enclosed and clothed with rising plantations. His example has been successfully followed, and the barren fells are intersected with good roads; innumerable buildings are scattered over a former dreary prospect; merchandise has now an expeditious passage to the villages, which were, previous to this enclosure and cultivation, almost inaccessible except in summer; and the inhabitants, greatly increased in number, obtain with facility the principal comforts of life."

* Mr. White received the silver medal once, and the gold medal ten times, from the Society of Arts! The first gold medal was for planting 10,000 elms at Butsfield, the second for planting 37,230 alders, and the third for planting 50,000 oaks, all on the same estate.

Woodlands Hall is a good and substantial mansion. The pleasure-grounds and gardens, which have been arranged in the midst of a wilderness, are laid out with much taste. One of the ancient aqueducts, which extended from the Roman station, now supplies the fish-pond and reservoir. The estate of Woodlands consists of about 470 acres. On the death of Mr. White, it became the property of Mr. Wilkinson, solicitor, who married the daughter of the late proprietor. George Smith, Esq., of Wester Hall, North Tyne, Northumberland, afterwards became the purchaser, by whom it has recently been sold to Jonathan Richardson, Esq., for about 8,000*l*.

BURNHOP AND HAMSTEELS.

THESE places form a joint township, 6 miles west-by-north from Durham, and containing 2,027 acres. The population, at the successive periods of enumeration, was 68, 115, 127, 133, 154, and 139; 69 of the latter number being males and 70 females. In 1851 there were 26 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The township is assessed for the county-rate with the undivided part of Lanchester parish.

Under Hatfield's Survey, Burnhop and Hamsteels were occupied by a number of tenants, some of whom were free. *Burnhop* lies on the Browney, and its name is supposed to be derived from the ridge or hope that rises from the hollow of the Brune or Browney. *Hamsteels* stands further westward, and only a short distance from Esh, to which chapelry it was attached about the year 1833 (see vol. i., p. 419).

In 11 Geo. III., 1771, an act was passed for enclosing and dividing Hamsteels Moor, containing about 1,000 acres, held under lease from the see of Durham. The leaseholders claiming right of common were, Sir Edward Smythe, Bart.; Elizabeth Tempest, spinster; William Lambton and John Hunter, Esqrs.; Thomas Taylor, George Taylor, Christopher Johnson, Alan Greenwell, and George Wood, gentlemen, and others. The commissioners appointed by the act were, John Smith, of Witton-Gilbert, Gent.; Thomas Forster, of Durham, land-surveyor; and Martin Darnton, of Aldernage, Gent.; and the arbitrators were Thomas Gyll and Ralph Hopper of Durham, and Christopher Fawcett of Newcastle, Esqrs. Twenty-one acres of land were assigned to the curate of Esh; and a yearly rent of 6*d*. per acre was reserved to the bishop and his successors, besides an additional fine of 6*d*. per acre on admission or alienation of copyholds. The charges of obtaining the act, &c.,

were to be defrayed by a rate upon the owners of allotments; the bishop not to be chargeable to such expenses. The royalties were also reserved to the see; and damages sustained by individual allottees through the working of mines, &c., were to be made good by the other owners.

Burnhop Flat Colliery is worked by Messrs. Robert Fletcher and John Sowerby.

HOLMSIDE.

THIS township is included in the undivided part of Lanchester parish, being situated near its south-eastern verge, 6 miles north-west from Durham. Its area is 2,860 acres. Its population has been successively returned at 179, 202, 228, 218, 610, and 1,012, of whom 533 were males and 479 females. The increase, at the two latter periods of return, is attributed to the opening of new coal-mines and iron-stone works. In 1841, there were 123 inhabited houses, 7 uninhabited, and 2 building; and in 1851, 207 inhabited and 31 uninhabited.

Holm Hall stands in a hollow flat, formerly immersed in wood and morass, when its situation must have been very gloomy. Part of the original mansion remains, with narrow windows, strongly guarded with mullions and iron bars. It has received such varied alterations and additions as to present a confused mass of buildings of different characters. The north side of the court-yard is formed by the ruins of a domestic chapel; and the moat includes the site of an orchard. Another old building, a little to the west, has also been defended by its moat. *New Holmside Hall* is comparatively modern, having been built at some period subsequent to 1682. Both halls are now occupied by farmers.

According to Boldon Book, Holmside was held by one mark rent, and the service of watching the bishop's deer for 40 days in fence time and rutting season, and by the carriage of wine with a draught of four oxen. Richard de Holmside occurs about the middle of the 13th century; and about a century afterwards, the Umfrevilles held the estate, with Whitley and other adjoining lands. The property passed, by marriage with Isabel, grand-niece of Sir Robert Umfreville, to Rowland Tempest; and it was forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Robert Tempest, who was engaged in the rebellion of the earls. In 1573, Queen Elizabeth granted to Henry Gate, Knt., the manor and park of Holmside, to hold of the manor of East Greenwich, under 4*l*. crown rent. The manor was transferred, in 1595, to Henry Jackson,

Esq.: and in 1613, Sir Timothy Whittingham* purchased it from Margaret Hawkins, widow. The two heiresses of Timothy Whittingham, grandson of the above, who died in 1682, married Isaac Cookson, of South Shields, and John Hunter, of Medomsley, Esqrs. Holm Hall was purchased by Robert Spearman, Esq., of Old Acres, and afterwards became the property of Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of Witton Castle, in right of his wife, Hannah-Elizabeth Spearman. It is now held by his descendant, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. New Holmside Hall, and some portion of lands and tithes, were vested in the late John Hunter, Esq., and Miss Cookson, representatives of the Whittinghams. This property now belongs to Messrs. Brooksbank and Allgood.

Ousterley, from the time of Hatfield's Survey to 1428, belonged to the Birtleys, who sold it to Thomas Chancellor, Esq. From his descendants it passed to the Halls.

WHITLEY GREEN is a neat little village on the Conebeck, and partly in the parish of Chester-le-Street. In 1339, Whitley belonged to John de Whitley. By Hatfield's Survey, it was held by the Umfrevilles, and seems afterwards to have gone with the Holmside estate.

Holmside and Craghead Collieries are worked by the Messrs. Hedley. Attached to them are several houses inhabited by pitmen.

CORNSAY.

THE township of Cornsay, in the south-eastern portion of the parish, was formerly included in the North-west Division of Darlington Ward; but, by order of the Easter sessions, 1830, it was annexed to the West Division of Chester Ward. It contains 3,404 acres. The population, at the decennial returns, was 234, 254, 249, 230, 201, and 370, of whom 203 were males and 167 females. In 1851, there were 83 inhabited houses and 3 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 1,928*l.* 15*s.* The village contains a public house and a few cottages; and there are seventeen farms in the township.

Cornsay and Hedley were united under Boldon Book, when they were held by Walter the Chamberlain, by the payment of two marks, carrying wine with a draught

of twelve oxen, and providing five chords at the bishop's great chase. In 1350, Will o' the Raw died seised of half the manor of Cornsay, which afterwards belonged to the Earls of Westmoreland till the forfeiture. The property in the township has long been much divided. *Cornsay Hall*, 6 miles north-west-by-west from Durham, was, with a considerable estate, purchased by one of the Taylors, whose descendants, a respectable Roman Catholic family, continued in possession till the death of the last male heir, the Rev. Thomas Taylor, in December, 1818, when the property became vested in his sisters, from whom it passed to the possession of Ushaw College. The old hall is used as a country retreat by the students, who are permitted to enjoy certain periods of relaxation at this place.

RUSSELL'S ALMS-HOUSES AND SCHOOL.—These buildings are situated near the village of Cornsay, and consist of three rooms in the centre, comprising a school-room and a residence for the master. On one side of this building are six apartments for six poor men, and on the other side the same number for six poor women.

William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, by indenture, dated October 22, 1811, granted to General Gordon Drummond, Rowland Burdon, Esq., the Rev. James Britton, Robert Taylor, George Shaw, and two others, and their executors, &c., the premises above described, with the buildings, gardens, and yards to the same respectively appropriated, for the term of 10,000 years, upon trust, to permit the said premises to be used for the term aforesaid as an hospital and school for the residence and accommodation of six poor men and six poor women, to be each of them of the age of 55 years or upwards, and one schoolmaster, and for the instruction of 20 poor children in the school-room; the said poor persons, schoolmaster, and children, to be from time to time appointed by the owner or owners for the time being of Brancepeth Castle, under such regulations as were thereafter expressed; and for the making a provision for the maintenance of the said hospital and school, the said William Russell granted to the same parties, their executors, &c., the house and farm called Billy Hall, containing 259 A. 2 R., in the parish of Brancepeth (all mines and quarries, and liberty of working the same, excepted), for the like term of 10,000 years, upon trust, out of the rents and profits to pay to the said poor men and women the yearly sum of 12*l.* each, clear of all deductions, to be paid half-yearly on the 13th May and 24th December; and when any one of them should die, to pay to his or her personal representative 20*s.* towards defraying the expense of the burial; and also to pay to the said schoolmaster the yearly sum of 20*l.* by half-yearly payments, on the same days; the first half-yearly payment of the several sums aforesaid to be made on such days as should first happen after the said poor persons and schoolmaster should be respectively appointed; and upon further trust, to provide and deliver yearly

* Eldest son of Dean Whittingham of Durham. He seems to have lived in a state of feud with all his children, whose marriages he disliked; and though his last will was calculated to sow the seeds of dissension amongst them, yet in it he exhorts them "to keep unitie and love amongst them, for charitie is the highest step in all the *ladder* (ladder) to heaven." From the following strange entry in the

register of St. Nicholas' church, Newcastle, it has been inferred that he broke his wife's heart:—" Dame Whittinghame slaine by her husband." In his old age, he was provost-marshal to the trainbands of the county of Durham, and was recommended by Bishop Neile, in 1631, as "a grave ancient knight and a severe justicer."

Each of the said poor persons and schoolmaster, at their own doors, on the 13th May in each year, three loads of coals, each load to contain 12 bushels Winchester measure, and to provide and deliver yearly to each of the said poor men a coat of woollen cloth, and to each of the said poor women a gown, of such stuff as the said trustees for the time being should direct, between the 1st October and 1st December in each year; and also to provide and deliver to each of the said poor persons and schoolmaster, twice every year, viz., on the 13th May and 24th December, the following provisions, viz., four stone of wheat meal, two stone of beef or mutton, half a stone of raisins or currants, half a pound of tea, and seven pounds of moist sugar; and also to provide and deliver to each of the said poor persons and schoolmaster a Book of Common Prayer and Bible, and to deliver a new one whenever any one should be worn out, lost, or accidentally destroyed; and also to purchase and deliver, for the use of the scholars, such books as should be necessary for their instruction, as often as occasion should require; and upon further trust, to raise and apply for repairing the said hospital and school and the furniture therein (to consist of an iron bedstead, mattress, two blankets, a coverlet, two chairs, and a table for each dwelling house, and proper desks and seats for the school-room) such sum as should be sufficient for those purposes; and also to pay, twice in every year, to the rector of Brancepeth or his curate, as a compensation for administering the sacrament at the said hospital to the several inmates thereof, and such other persons as should attend the same, 1*l.*; or in case of the refusal of the said rector or his curate, to pay the same to any other clergyman who should administer the sacrament; and also to provide bread and wine for the said sacrament. It was next provided that proper persons be hired and paid for their trouble in attending to the schoolmaster or such of the twelve poor persons as should by sickness, infirmity, or accident, be rendered incapable of taking care of themselves. The 20 children admitted to the school were to be between the ages of six and ten years, boys or girls or both; and no child was to continue in the school after the age of twelve years. The poor persons were to be unmarried or in a state of widowhood; and in case any of them should have a child or children, such child or children should not be permitted to become inmates with them in the said hospital. And it was directed that the said poor persons, schoolmaster, and scholars should constantly attend divine worship on Sundays and holidays, unless prevented by sickness or some other sufficient cause, at the nearest church or chapel; and that the schoolmaster should, every Wednesday morning, and also on Sundays and holidays, when the poor persons should be prevented attending at any church or chapel, read in the school-room one of Paley's or Hampson's sermons, or such other as should be selected by the rector of Brancepeth or his curate, and should also every morning read such prayers as should be selected by the said rector and his curate, to the said scholars and poor persons. The owners of Brancepeth Castle, with a majority of the trustees, were empowered to make rules for the government of the charity; such rules to be painted or written on a tablet and hung up in some conspicuous part of the hospital or school. If the schoolmaster or poor persons should refuse or neglect to comply with the rules, or otherwise misbehave themselves, or if any of the said poor persons should marry, it should be lawful for the owners of Brancepeth Castle for the time being to suspend, punish, or remove them, with the like power of displacing any of the scholars who should misbehave. It was further directed that the trustees should pay to the owners of Brancepeth Castle the surplus of the rents of the Billy Hall estate; and that they should appoint an agent to superintend the hospital and school-house, who should report the state thereof at least once in three months, and receive a stipend not exceeding the yearly sum of 5*l.* for his trouble. Whenever the number of trustees should be reduced to three, the survivors might appoint so many other fit persons, residing in or near the town of Brancepeth, as should

make up the number of seven; and the trust estates should be assigned so as to become vested in such old and new trustees; the expense of preparing such conveyances to be paid out of the rents and profits of the said premises.

The rents of the Billy Hall estate having been found insufficient for the purposes of the charity, Mr. Russell, by indenture, dated December 2, 1816, conveyed to the same trustees, their executors, &c., for the term of 10,000 years, a messuage and farm and several closes thereto belonging, and containing 197 a. or thereabouts, in the township of Thorp-Thewles, excepting all mines and quarries, and the timber and wood growing thereon, upon the same trusts as those contained in the indenture of 1811.

The repairs of the school and alms-house are charged to the private account of the owners of Brancepeth Castle. The average annual expenditure of the charity is about 240*l.*

LANGLEY.

THIS township, about 5 miles north-by-west from Durham, contains 2,378 acres. Its population, at the successive returns, was 83, 102, 97, 75, 81, and 80; 46 of the latter number being males and 34 females. There were, in 1851, 16 inhabited houses and 5 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 1,270*l.* *Langley Colliery* is worked by Messrs. Edward Richardson and Co.

According to Boldon Book, Arco, Bishop Pudsey's steward, held Langley, one moiety of which was presented to him by the bishop, who had purchased it, and the remainder was held under the rent of half a mark. The estate reverted by escheat to the see of Durham, and was granted to Henry de l'Isle, lord of Wynyard. Before 1306, the manor was again vested in the see, and was granted by Bishop Beck to Henry Lord Percy. Under the Survey, it was held by Sir Richard le Scroop, Knt. It is supposed that Henry Lord Scroop, the eleventh lord of Bolton, and who died 25th Henry VIII., built the hall of which the present ruins remain. On the extinction of male and legitimate issue in Emanuel Lord Scroop, Earl of Sunderland and Lord President of the North, his estates were settled on his three illegitimate daughters, Mary, wife to Charles, Marquis of Winchester, first Duke of Bolton; Elizabeth, wife to Thomas Savage, Earl Rivers; and Annabella, married to John Howe, Esq., of Gloucestershire. Langley, with more important estates, fell to the share of the marquis, and remained in his descendants until William Powlett, son of Lord William Powlett (second son of the first Duke of Bolton), sold the estate to Henry Lambton, Esq., whose representative, the Earl of Durham, is the present proprietor.

The ruins of Langley Hall stand on the slope of a lofty hill, commanding a beautiful view over the vale of Brune, with Durham cathedral and its surrounding hills

in the distance. Some armorial shields, with bold triple corbels of unique character, still remain; but a huge mantle-piece in the great hall, described by Hutchinson, is removed. Surtees mentions a very small chamber, with access to it concealed in the thickness of the wall, near the south-east angle of the chief mass of building. Part of the hall is now converted into a farm-house. It was formerly protected partly by a moat, and partly by the Langley Burn, which turns the old water-mill below, and descends through a pleasant dell into the Browney. The Langley Mill farm consists of 106 acres, and the Langley farm 150 acres.

GREENCROFT.

THIS township adjoins Lanchester on the north-west, and contains 3,050 acres. Its population, at the several returns, was 184, 205, 229, 235, 392, and 720; 383 of the latter number being males and 337 females. In 1841, there were 74 inhabited houses, 5 uninhabited, and 1 building; and in 1851, 121 inhabited and 21 uninhabited. The property was assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, at 2,069*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

The Stanhope branch of the North-eastern railway has an extent of 1 M., and an area of 2 A. 2 R. in this township: it contributed 7*l.* in 1851, and 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* in 1852, towards the local rates. The gross amounts of rates collected in the township in those years were 103*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* and 92*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

The township of Greencroft is partly in the chapelry of St. Thomas, Collierley, and contains thirteen farms, a corn-mill, and a colliery, worked by John Bowes, Esq., and Partners. *Greencroft Hall*, at present unoccupied, stands on the southern declivity of a hill, about a mile to the north of Lanchester: it is a spacious, elegant mansion, embosomed by luxuriant plantations of lofty forest trees, and commanding a fine rural prospect of the winding vale of Lanchester. In the mansion are several excellent paintings by Titian, and the most eminent masters in the Flemish school. *Little Greencroft* is also a handsome mansion, the property of Robert Baleny, Esq.

By Boldon Book, the tenants of Greencroft paid 16*s.*, carried the lord's wine with a wain of four oxen, and maintained the twelfth part of Lanchester mill-pool: the demesne lands were exonerated from the latter service, but performed the whole carriage of wine. In Hatfield's time, Robert de Kellow and John Rugheved (drenges) held the vill of Greencroft under several services, and attending the bishop's great chase with two

greyhounds; and other parcels of land were held by exchequer rents. Kellow's moiety passed to the Claxtons, and was forfeited by Robert Claxton, who engaged in the Northern Rebellion in 1569. In 1423, the Rugeveds' portion was in the possession (on trust) of Sir Ralph Eure, Knt. This moiety was conveyed by Thomas Forster, in 1468, to the Halls of Stanley, who appear to have reunited the whole estate. Their manor-house and land was let, in 1598, to the Lady Catherine Grey, daughter of the attainted Earl of Westmoreland (see p. 102). Ralph Hall, who died in 1656, was a steady loyalist; and his eldest son, William, who refused to compound, was plundered and sequestered, and his estate ordered to be sold by the parliamentary commissioners. He was still in possession, however, after the Restoration, but in so much difficulty that he was obliged first to mortgage, and then to sell his estate, about 1670, to the Claverings. It has been in possession of that family to the present time.

IVESTON.

IVESTON, about 3 miles north-west from Lanchester, is a township containing 1,925 acres. The amount of its population has, within the last 20 years, been influenced by the progress of the coal mines and iron works of the neighbourhood. In 1801, there were 251 inhabitants; in 1811, 214; in 1821, 238; in 1831, 212; in 1841, 448; and in 1851, 2,500, of whom 1,408 were males and 1,092 females. There were, in 1841, 91 inhabited houses and 15 uninhabited; and in 1851, 423 inhabited houses, 313 uninhabited, and 1 building. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 4,919*l.* 10*s.*

The Stanhope branch of the North-eastern railway has an extent of 1 M. and an area of 5 A. in this township, towards the local rates of which it contributed 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1851, and 7*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* in 1852. The Wear and Darwent railway, with an extent of 4 F., and an area of 3 A., contributed 4*l.* in 1851, and 4*l.* 5*s.* in 1852. The gross amounts collected in the township in those years were 192*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* and 167*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

The village of Iveston consists principally of houses occupied by colliers.

Iveston Colliery was won in June, 1839, by Messrs. Black, Ray, and Co. The seam of coal is 4 feet 7 inches thick, hard, and of excellent quality. It is now carried on by Jonathan Richardson, Esq., and Partners.

Under Boldon Book, Iveston paid two marks, provided a milch cow, ploughed one acre and a half of the lord's land at Lanchester, attended the great chase with two

greyhounds, and undertook the carriage of wine with a wain of eight oxen. A family bearing the local name occurs soon afterwards; but, in Bishop Hatfield's time, the estate had become a possession of Kepier Hospital. After the Dissolution, John Cockburn sold his manor of Iveston to John Heath, Esq., the heiress of whom married into the Tempest family; and the estate is now the property of the Marchioness of Londonderry.

Crook-Hall, a little to the west of Iveston, was formerly the seat of the Bakers, but is now used as a farmhouse. Crook is mentioned as a free manor in Boldon Book, and belonged to the De la Leys, lords of Witton, who soon after gave it to the church of Durham. Under

* SIR GEORGE BAKER was the son of Oswald Baker, of Durham. His first preferment was the office of Clerk of Durham Chancery, which his father-in-law, Wm. Smith, Esq., resigned in his favour. He was afterwards recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was one of the principal defenders of that town during its siege by the Scots in 1644. Devoted to the king, he borrowed large sums on his own credit, which he sent to his majesty, or laid out in his service. Indeed, he almost ruined his family by these exertions. He died at Kingston-upon-Hull, and was buried in the great church of that place with the military honours due to a cavalier.

GEORGE BAKER, Esq., of Crook Hall, son of Sir George Baker, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Forster, Esq., of Adderstone, Northumberland. Their second son, THOMAS BAKER, S.T.B., a learned antiquary, was born at Crook Hall, September 14, 1656. After an education at the free-school at Durham, and St. John's College, Cambridge, he became chaplain to Bishop Crewe, who collated him to the rectory of Long-Newton in June, 1687. It is said that the bishop intended to give him the rich living of Sedgefield, but that Mr. Baker incurred his displeasure by refusing to read King James II.'s declaration for liberty of conscience. He resigned Long-Newton August 1, 1690, refusing to take the oaths, and retired to his fellowship at St. John's, where he was protected till January 20, 1717, when, with twenty-one others, he was dispossessed of it. This hurt him most of all, not for the profit he received from it, but that some whom he thought his sincerest friends came so readily into the new measures. After the passing of the registering act, 1723, he was desired to register his annuity of 40*l.*, which the last act required before it was amended and explained. Though this annuity, left him by his father for his fortune, with 20*l.* per annum left by his elder brother out of his colleries, from the day of his death, August, 1699, for the remaining part of the lease, which determined at Whitsuntide, 1723, was now his whole subsistence, he could not be prevailed upon to secure himself against the act by making a conveyance. He continued to reside in his college as commoner-master till his death, which happened July 2, 1740, of a paralytic stroke, in his 84th year. For many years, he was almost a recluse, and seldom went further than the college walks, unless to a coffee-house in an evening after chapel, when he spent an hour with great cheerfulness in conversing with a select number of friends. Being appointed one of the executors of his elder brother's will, by which a large sum was bequeathed to pious uses, he prevailed on the other two executors, his other brother Francis and the Hon. Charles Montague, to lay out 1,310*l.* of the money upon an estate to be settled upon St. John's College for six exhibitioners. Mr. Baker likewise gave the college 100*l.* for the consideration of 6*l.* a year (then legal interest) for his life; and to the library several choice books, both

Hatfield's Survey, the estate belonged to the Kirkleys, from whom it passed through the Thorntons, to the descendants of Richard Lord Lumley. In 1588, it had become the property of the Shaftoes, who, about 50 years afterwards, sold it to George Baker (afterwards Sir George Baker, Knt.*), in whose descendants it is still vested (see vol. i., p. 405).

High Brooms has long been the residence of a respectable Roman Catholic family named Smith.† *Brooms Chapel* is a small, but remarkably neat building, belonging to the Catholics. The Rev. William Thompson is the present chaplain, and officiates alternately here and at the chapel of Esh.

printed and MS., medals, and coins, besides what he left by his will. All that he printed were, "Reflections on Learning, shewing the Insufficiency thereof in its several particulars, in order to evince the Usefulness and Necessity of Revelation, London, 1710," which went through eight editions, and was for some time one of the most popular books in the English language; and "The Preface to Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, 1708," both without his name. The latter piece is a sufficient specimen of the editor's skill in antiquities to induce a regret that he did not live to publish his "History of St. John's College, from the Foundation of old St. John's House to the present Time; with some occasional and incidental Account of the Affairs of the University, and of such private Colleges as held Communication or Interchange with the old House or College; collected principally from MSS., and carried on through a Succession of Masters to the End of Bishop Gunning's Mastership, 1670." The original, fit for the press, is among the Harleian MSS., No. 7,028. His MS. collections relative to the history and antiquities of the University of Cambridge, amounting to 39 volumes in folio, and 3 in 4to, are divided between the British Museum and the public library at Cambridge. Two large volumes of his letters to Mr. Hearne, the antiquary, are in the Bodleian library. It was his custom, in every book he had, or read, to write observations and an account of the author. Of these, a considerable number are at St. John's College, and several in the Bodleian library, amongst Dr. Rawlinson's bequests; some also fell into the hands of private individuals, and are much prized.

† THE REV. THOMAS SMITH, D.D., Bishop of Bolina, and Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, was born at the Brooms, March 21, 1763. His parents sent him to the Catholic school of Sedgley Park in Staffordshire; and in 1778, he was removed to the English college at Douay, where he advanced rapidly in the mathematical and grammatical classes. On the death of the Rev. John Lodge, in November, 1795, Dr. Smith succeeded to the mission at Durham. He was created the coadjutor of Bishop William Gibson, on the 11th of March, 1810, by the title of Bishop of *Bolina*, a city of Achaia. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Poynter, at the college of St. Edward, Old Hall Green, Hertfordshire. On the death of his venerable colleague, Dr. Gibson, June 2, 1821, Dr. Smith succeeded to the charge of the diocese. He resided chiefly at the city of Durham, Ushaw College, and the family residence of the Brooms. After a long and painful illness, he died at Ushaw College, July 30, 1831, and was interred in the burial-ground of that establishment. He was a man of great learning and piety, an excellent classical scholar, and a profound theologian.

HELEYFIELD.

THIS township is situated on the western verge of the parish, and adjoins Rowley in the parish of Muggleswick. It contains 1,221 acres, comprising nine farms. Its population, at the successive returns, was 145, 156, 161, 159, 189, and 299; 155 of the latter number being males, and 144 females. In 1851, there were 58 inhabited houses and 11 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 836*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

The Stockton and Darlington railway has an extent of 1 M. 4 F., and an area of 7 A. in this township. In 1851, it contributed 2*l.* 15*s.*, and in 1852, 3*l.* to the local rates; the gross amounts collected in those years being 42*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* and 46*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Bishop Pudsey granted the vill of Heley to Alan de Chilton, in exchange for his interest in the bishop's vill of Cornford. In 1349, Richard de Chilton gave this manor to Sir John Stryveln, who, in 1382, alienated it to John Neville, lord of Raby, by whom it was granted to William of Lanchester, vicar of St. Oswald's, and William Graystanes, chaplain. The latter survived his colleague, and conveyed the estate to the dean and chapter

of Durham; the almoner of the convent having previously held lands there. *Heley Chapel* is mentioned in the foundation charter of the collegiate church of Lanchester, 1283. In 1648, the parliamentary commissioners did "think fit and certify that Heleyfield, in Lanchester parish, be annexed to Muggleswick, and united to be a parish church."

ALANSFORD, on the Darwent, is supposed to have derived its name from Alan de Chilton, lord of Heleyfield. The ford has been long superseded by a bridge. There are a few cottages on the Durham side of the river. An inn near the bridge, and a mill, are beautifully situated; and the place is justly celebrated for its delightful and romantic scenery.

Hole-House is seated in the deep vale of the Darwent. The estate was, at an early period, sold by the Leybournes to the Hoppers, from whom it was purchased, in 1595, by Alexander Maddison. John and George Maddison, the last lineal male descendants of the family, were succeeded in the estate by their sister, who became the wife of Thomas Greenwell, of Broomshields, in whose descendant, John Greenwell, Esq., it is still vested.

CHAPELRY OF SATLEY.

THE chapelry of Satley is situated in a narrow vale, between the branches of a small beck, which run eastward to the river Browney. It consists of the township of Satley, with a portion of that of Hedley-Hope, the remaining part being now attached to the parish of Brancepeth.

SATLEY.

THIS township contains an area of 901 acres. Its population, at the six periods of enumeration, was 78, 88, 103, 112, 132, and 287; 141 of the latter number being males and 146 females. In 1841, there were 25 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited; and in 1851, 59 inhabited and 3 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 504*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* The township includes four farmholds; and the village of Satley contains two public houses, a corn-mill, a school, and a few mechanics. In 1324, Robert de Greenwell held the vill of Satley of the see of Durham in chief, by 40*s.* rent, and 13*s.* 4*d.* in addition for the manor mill. In later times, the families of Merely, Chambre, Hesswell, Millet, and Rippon, held lands in Satley.

THE CHAPEL

Is a small building, situated on a bleak hill to the north of the village, and possesses few features of interest. In 1221, Philip de St. Helena, rector of Lanchester, granted to Satley chapelry a general release of all tithes, oblations, and altarage, within Satley and Butsfield. Satley afterwards became a chapel of ease to Lanchester, from which it was again severed on receiving an augmentation of 200*l.* from Queen Anne's Bounty in 1768. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, of the certified value of 11*l.* 4*s.*; and the perpetual curate of Lanchester is patron. The annual value is 114*l.*; and there is a glebe house, towards the erection of which the Bishop of Durham gave 200*l.* The Rev. Joseph Thompson, the present incumbent, was appointed to the living in 1832. The register of baptisms, burials, and marriages are con-

tained in one book, and extend from 1797 to 1812. The earlier registers are supposed to have been entered at Lanchester.

Broomshields, under Hatfield's Survey, was divided into various parcels. Peter Greenwell of Bromesheles occurs in 1488; and the estate has ever since been in possession of the Greenwell family. One person from Bromshele, who joined the rebellion in 1569, was executed. *Broomshield House* was rebuilt some years ago by John Greenwell, Esq. *Broomshield Cottage* is the residence of some of Mr. Greenwell's relatives.

West Sheel, or West Broomshields, was long in possession of the Darnell family, but was alienated by William Darnell, merchant, of Newcastle, to the Greenwells.

* A case, *Meynell v. Surtees*, was tried before Sir J. Stewart, in the Vice-chancellor's court, on the 7th and 8th of November, 1854. The bill was filed for the specific performance of an agreement, dated in 1843, by which a way-leave was granted to the Darwent Iron Company, owners of the Wear and Darwent Railway. They had been desirous of making a railway to be called the Weardale Extension Railway, for connecting their own line with the Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railway near Hedley-Hope and Crook, and by that means to obtain access to the port of Middlesborough on the Tees. The right and interest of the company in the Extension line becoming vested in the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, they constructed the railway; and it was opened for public traffic in May, 1845. The performance of the agreement of 1843 was resisted on several grounds, the principal of which were, that it was not a valid agreement; that it was only an offer, which was not accepted in writing on behalf of the Darwent Iron

HEDLEY-HOPE.

THIS township contains an area of 1,506 acres; and there were, in 1851, 16 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The successive returns of population were 47, 48, 51, 72, 48, and 91; 53 of the latter number being males and 38 females. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 1,400*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

Hedley-Hope was anciently a portion of Cornsay, but was separated from that township before the time of Hatfield's Survey, when it belonged to the family of De l'Isle, of whom it was held by the Nevilles. After the attainder of the Earl of Westmoreland, the estate appears to have been purchased by the Sandersons, who were merchants in Newcastle. The principal estate was latterly the property of Lady Peat, and now belongs to Edward Taylor Smith, Esq. (see vol. i., p. 440.)*

Company; that the rent to be paid for the way-leave was undetermined; and that the way-leave was granted for the purpose only of having conveyed, on the proposed railway, lime for agricultural purposes, and not for general traffic. The Vice-chancellor, in giving judgment, dismissed the plaintiffs' bills against all the defendants, but was not so entirely satisfied with the conduct of the principal defendant as to dismiss them with costs. The plaintiffs, he said, were driven into court by the resort of Surtees to the extreme step of an action of ejectment without any sufficient effort on his part to avoid the expenses, harassment, and risks of litigation, by offering fair terms for an adjustment out of court. The plaintiffs so far succeeded in this litigation as to shew that their possession was entitled at least to *interim* protection by the court, and the act of parliament had relieved the court from entering upon the question of the terms on which the plaintiffs' possession should be continued.

CHAPELRY OF ST. THOMAS, COLLIERLEY.

THE chapelry of Collierley was constituted on the 24th of September, 1842. It consists of the townships of Collierley, Kyo, and Billingside, and part of the township of Greeneroft, the same being bounded on or towards the north-north-east and east by the chapelry of Tanfield, in the parish of Chester-le-Street; on the south-east by the road leading from Shildrow to the turnpike gate on the Newcastle and Wolsingham turnpike-road (including all the houses on the north-west side thereof); it thence proceeds south along the turnpike-road towards Lanchester (including all the houses on the west side thereof), till it meets the road leading to Greeneroft tower, and proceeds down that road in a south-westerly direction as far as the gate leading to the tower; thence westerly along the road leading to Shotley Bridge as far as the road leading from Collierley to Iveston, whence it proceeds north along the centre of that road as far as another road leading to Shotley Bridge, between the townships of Collierley, Billingside, and Iveston, as far as the chapelry of Medomsley; it then proceeds in a northern direction along the boundary that divides the said chapelry from the townships of Billingside and Collierley until they meet the chapelry of Tanfield at the north-western point of the district.

COLLIERLEY.

THE township of Collierley is about 9 miles south-west from Gateshead, and contains an area of 1,055 acres. In 1801, the population was 539; in 1811, when that of

Billingside was returned with it, 549; in 1821, 556; in 1831, in consequence of the removal of workmen to Tanfield colliery, it was reduced to 526; in 1841, it was 853; but in 1851, it had fallen to 576, of whom 304

were males and 272 females. In 1841, there were 177 inhabited houses and 11 uninhabited; and in 1851, 119 inhabited and 13 uninhabited. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 1,943*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

The Stanhope branch of the North-eastern Railway has an extent of 1 M. and an area of 8 A. in this township, towards the local rates of which it contributed 13*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* in 1851 and 12*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* in 1852. The Wear and Derwent Railway, with an extent of 1 M. 2 F. and an area of 10 A., contributed in those years 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and 5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The gross amount collected in 1851 was 208*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, and in 1852, 197*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

Collierley was in possession of the Guildford family in the time of Hatfield's Survey, and continued to be their property till the last heiress intermarried with the Robsons. In 1474, Robert Rhodes died seised of the manor of Collierley and of land called Greenlaw. Queen Elizabeth, in 1571, granted lands here to Sir George Bowes, who conveyed certain tenements in Collierley to Robert Pye, William Parker, Cuthbert Burrell, and Robert Cooke, merchant, of Newcastle. The property in this township is now much divided. The *Collierley estate* contains 65 A. 1 R. 7 P., of which 20 A. 0 R. 32 P. are woodlands.

COLLIERLEY-DYKES is a village on the road from Newcastle to Shotley Bridge, and contains a Primitive Methodist chapel; and DIPTON, another colliery village, contains two public houses, with grocers, drapers, butchers, and other tradesmen. It is mentioned in the earliest inquest of the Guildfords in 1341.

The estate called *Simpson's Hill* contains 18 A. 0 R. 34 P. of grass land, with several small garths and gardens, containing 3 A. 3 R. 14 P.; and four adjoining cottages.

PONTOP is a village adjoining a lofty pike, called *Pontopike*, from which the name is derived. The manor, in 1361, belonged to the Gourleys; and in 1409, it was sold to Sir William Claxton, with one of whose co-heiresses it passed to the Elmedon family. It afterwards became, by marriage, the property of Sir William Bulmer, whose great grandson, Bartram Bulmer, sold Pontop in 1600 to Anthony Meabourne.* Thomas Swinburne, Esq., third son of Sir William Swinburne, the second baronet of Capheaton, Northumberland, married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Anthony Meabourne, Esq., of Pontop Hall, and relict of Thomas Thornton, Esq., of Netherwiton (by whom she had a daughter and heiress, married to William Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale), and by this lady

(who died in 1772) had a son and daughter. Thomas Swinburne, Esq., of Pontop Hall, inherited the estate from his mother. He married, in 1781, Charlotte, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Spearman, Esq., of Old Acres, and had issue a son and two daughters. He died in October, 1825, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas-Robert Swinburne, Esq., of Pontop Hall, and Marcus Lodge, Forfarshire, lieut.-col. in the army, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Forfarshire; born in 1796; married, first, December 8, 1818, Maria, third daughter of the Rev. Anthony Coates, rector of Gouldsbro', Yorkshire, and by her (who died in July, 1820) had a son, Thomas-Anthony, R.N., born July 13, 1820. Col Swinburne married, secondly, in October, 1826, Helen, eldest daughter of James Aspinall, Esq., of Liverpool, and by her has two sons, Robert-Spearman and James. He served in the Guards, in Holland and the south of France, and in the campaign of 1815, at Quatre Bras, Waterloo, the taking of Peronne, and in the army of occupation.

ARMS.—Per fesse, gu. and arg., three cinquefoils, countercharged.

CREST.—Out of a ducal coronet, or, a demi-bear, rampant, arg., crined, of the first, langued, gu.

MOTTO.—Semel et semper.

In 1851, a number of ash, oak, cypher, elm, and plane trees, standing in Cooper's Gill, Pontop East Low Wood, and the Spring Pit Wood, were sold by proposal. On February 3, 1854, the colonel applied to the commissioners for the advance of 5,000*l.*, for draining lands in Lanchester, Tanfield, and Muggleswick.

Pontop and Dipton Collieries are worked by Messrs. J. Bowes, Hutt, N. Wood, and Charles M. Palmer. At Pontop the Tyne high main seam, 5 feet thick, is at the depth of 8 fathoms; 24 fathoms further is the five-quarter seam, 4 feet 6 inches; at a quarter of a fathom further, the brass thill, 6 feet; at 34 fathoms further, the Hutton seam; and 6 fathoms further, the main coal; the total depth being 72½ fathoms.

THE CHAPEL.

THERE was anciently a chapel at Collierley, which has been many years in ruins. The present chapel was built by voluntary contributions, for the benefit of the mining and labouring community in the district. It was opened by license from the Bishop of Durham, on the 25th July, 1841, and consecrated on the 4th of August following. The plate for the communion was presented by Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart., of Greencroft the font, by the archdeacon of Durham; the books, by T. E. Charlton, Esq., of Broadwood Hall; the bell, by

* Anthony and Thomas Meabourne held, by patent (dated February 11, 1635), the office of Forester of Weardale, jointly and to the survivor.

the Stanhope and Tyne Railway Company; and the ground for the church and church-yard was given by Miss Clayton of London. The building is in the early English style; consisting of nave and chancel, with narrow lights, a western bell turret, and spirets at the corners of the gables. The stone used in the erection is that of the district, which assumes a stained appearance on exposure to the weather; but the turret is constructed of a purely white stone. The church-yard is bounded on the north by a rising plantation.

The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Durham; and its annual value is 140*l*. The first incumbent was the Rev. Thomas Jackson, A.B., who was succeeded, in 1854, by the Rev. Blythe Hurst.*

* REV. BLYTHE HURST. This learned and excellent man adds another to the many instances on record, of what may be effected by the combined influence of genius and industry. At a public dinner, in proposing the health of the Bishop and clergy of the diocese, Joseph Laycock, Esq., of Winlaton, graphically detailed the successful struggles of Mr. Hurst in pursuit of knowledge, and which eventually led to his present position. After eulogising the bishop, Mr. Laycock observed that there was then living in the village of Winlaton a striking and interesting proof of the bishop's benevolence—a man whom the right rev. prelate had raised from the lowest ranks of the workmen of Winlaton, to the station of an ordained clergyman of the Church of England. The individual to whom he referred was a native of Winlaton, and was put to the trade of a blacksmith at the early age of seven years. At that time, he had received little education. He could read the scriptures, but could write only imperfectly. After he went to trade, he attended a Sunday-school (Archdeacon Thorp's), where he made some progress. Writing, however, was not taught in the school. When he had entered his teens, his mind was directed to the study of languages, beginning with his own. Afterwards, he acquired six others, viz., Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and French. A few years ago, a missionary made his appearance in the village, to disseminate the damnable doctrines of Socialism, trusting, no doubt, to the well-known readiness of the villagers to patronise whatever was new and good. The friends of the learned blacksmith, Mr. Blythe Hurst, pressed him to deliver lectures in reply to the Socialist. This he declined; but he wrote a book, entitled, "Christianity no Priestcraft," and had it printed and published. The worthy rector of Winlaton, Mr. Wardell, enclosed a copy of the pamphlet to the Bishop of Durham, as the work of a common man, a labouring blacksmith. The bishop wrote back, expressing the great satisfaction with which he had read the book, and observing that it might be written by a common man, but it was the production of no common mind, and he was anxious to receive some further particulars of the author's life. These were not mere words of compliment. The bishop was in earnest, and wrote to Mr. Douglas, the rector of Whickham, wishing him to see Mr. Hurst, and ascertain his ability to make a ready application of his acquirements. Mr. Douglas visited him, and found him toiling the whole day long to support his family. He pursued his studies while at work, having his lessons on his "flame stone"—(a stone suspended before the eyes of the workmen to protect them from the flames). Mr. Douglas conversed with him, and subsequently made a report to the bishop. His lordship next wrote to Mr. Davies, the rector of Gateshead, on the subject of Mr. Hurst. Mr. Davies visited Mr. H. at Winlaton, and stated the result in a letter to the bishop. Dr. Maltby afterwards corresponded with

A national school, belonging to the chapelry, is situated a little to the north of the church. It is partly supported by the subscriptions of the neighbouring colliery owners; and the average attendance of children is about 80.

KYO.

THIS township contains 1,230 acres. Its population, at the successive returns, was 281, 385, 448, 412, 965, and 1,401; 757 of the latter number being males and 644 females. In 1841, there were 196 inhabited houses, 2 uninhabited, and 2 building; and in 1851, 271 inhabited, 3 uninhabited, and 2 building. The property was assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, at 2,864*l*. 10*s*.

Mr. Hurst, and advised him as to his course of reading, recommending to his attention the most suitable books. His lordship (mark his liberality!) did more than this; he enclosed Mr. Hurst the means of following out his recommendation. He also wrote to Mr. Collinson, the late rector of Gateshead, who, like the "good Samaritan," as he had always been, invited Mr. Hurst to his house, and also Mr. Hurst's daughter. Mr. Collinson saw that the blacksmith was about to rise from his obscure station; and he was kindly anxious to prepare both him and his family for the new sphere of life on which they were shortly to enter. Some time afterwards, the bishop having occasion to visit Newcastle, he had a personal interview with Mr. Hurst, and arrangements were then made for his ordination. When the time for the ceremony was at hand, Mr. Hurst received a kind letter from Auckland Castle, intimating that apartments had been provided for his accommodation. His lordship also presented him with a silk gown, through Mr. Wardell. On Thursday, the 9th inst., Mr. Hurst proceeded to Auckland; and he (Mr. Laycock) had received a letter, communicating some particulars of his reception. From this letter he would read an extract:—Mr. Hurst passed his examination with great credit to himself, and much to the satisfaction of his examiner. The bishop was particularly kind, and took especial notice of Mr. Hurst. On Saturday, as is customary, all those to be ordained dined with the bishop. The bishop, on looking round the drawing room for Mr. H., found that he was at the opposite end. He asked him to come to him, and went and met him—took his arm—and introduced him to Mrs. Maltby and all the ladies. When they met in the dining room, he said, "You must come and sit beside me." Then he was set with the bishop on one side, and Archdeacon Raymond on the other; and the same way on Sunday at lunch. Thus honourably and pleasantly did Mr. Hurst pass his examination, and the bishop's kindness extended also to paying the fees. On this very day (Tuesday), Mr. Hurst had returned to his native village an ordained clergyman of the Church of England; and he would shortly, through the bishop's patronage, enter upon his ministerial duties as curate of Garrigill, near Alston. The villagers, as a farewell token of their esteem and respect, were now providing a purse of gold, to be presented to Mr. Hurst on his removal to his curacy.

Mr. Hurst's subsequent appointment to Collierley is noticed in the text. In the early part of 1856, he delivered two highly interesting lectures to the members of the Church of England Institute, Newcastle; the first on the Sinaitic inscriptions, and the second on Egyptian hieroglyphics, in both of which he evinced the intimate knowledge he had acquired of those abstruse subjects.

The Stanhope branch of the North-eastern Railway has an extent of 1 M. 6 F. 99 Y. and an area of 14 A. 3 R. 3 P., in this township. It contributed 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1851, and 27*l.* 10*s.* in 1852, to the local rates. The Stockton and Darlington Railway, which extends over 1 M. and covers 4 A. 3 R. 21 P., contributed in those years 13*s.* 4*d.* and 14*s.* 9*d.* The gross amounts collected were 195*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* in 1851, and 202*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* in 1852.

This estate was given, subject to a reserved rent, by Walter de Monasteriis, or Musters, to Simon, archdeacon of Durham, who granted it to the almoner of St. Cuthbert. Henry de Ferlington, brother of the archdeacon, gave the estate to the Hospital of the Trinity in Gateshead, which paid 40*s.*, half of the fee-farm rent, to the almoner of Durham. In 1631, Isabel de Birtley held lands of the house of St. Edmond's (to which the Trinity was annexed) by the service of a rose on St. John the Baptist's Nativity. Subsequently, the Merleys had lands in Kyo, and a family of Blakistons in Kyopeth. *Harpley House* was long the property and residence of the Wilkinsons. *Kyo-Laws* and *Quaking House* are farms in the south-eastern portion of the township, and contain together about 187 acres. A considerable part of the property in this township has recently been purchased by James Joicey, Esq.

South Tanfield Colliery.—The depth to the five-quarter seam, which is 5 feet thick, is 44 fathoms, and at a further depth of 8 fathoms is the brass thill seam, also

5 feet thick. A fire-brick manufactory and a large number of coke ovens are attached to the colliery. The royalty was lately purchased of Thomas-Robt. Swinburne, Esq., by James Joicey, Esq., who is working the colliery.

ANFIELD PLAIN is a considerable colliery village on the road between Gateshead and Lanchester, and is intersected by the Pontop and Tyne railway. It contains a Primitive Methodist chapel, a post office, a police station, and two public houses. The houses are of stone, with slated roofs. Upwards of 200 coke ovens have been erected in the neighbourhood by the Marley Hill Coking Company. BUSHBLADES is a small village near Tanfield, and was, about 60 years ago, the residence of the late Mr. John Buddle and his father (see vol. i., p. 181).

BILLINGSIDE.

THIS township comprises 288 acres, in one farm, on which there were, in 1851, 3 inhabited houses. The population, in 1801, was 54; in 1811, it was included with that of Collierley; and in the four succeeding returns, it was 45, 18, 13, and 16; the latter number consisting of 8 males and 8 females. In 1853, the property was assessed to the county-rate at 133*l.* 10*s.*

In Hatfield's Survey, Richard Lorde holds a messuage and 36½ acres, 12*s.* 6*d.*; and an acre called Pundbanks, 6*d.* Exchequer lands:—Thomas Gowhills holds a messuage, 24½ acres, 8*s.* 2*d.*; 1½ acres in Pundband, 6*d.*; and an acre called the Bog, 1*s.*

PARISH OF RYTON.

THE parish of Ryton, previous to the formation of that of Winlaton, contained six townships, viz., 1, Ryton; 2, Ryton Woodside; 3, Crawcrook, including Bradley; 4, Stella; 5, Winlaton, including Blaydon, Thornley, the Spen, Whitehouse, and other tenements, parcels of the lordship of Winlaton; and, 6, Chopwell, including Black Hall, Milkwell Burn, Ravenside, Armonside, Hukergate, and other tenements. The modern parish of Ryton is bounded on the east by Blaydon Burn, Barlow Burn, and Coldburn; on the south by the township of Chopwell; on the west by Hedley Fell,* and Stanley Burn, dividing the county of Durham from Northumberland; and on the north by the Tyne, extending from Stanley Burn foot to Blaydon Burn foot.

RYTON.

THE township of Ryton contains 1,302 acres, of which 99 acres are covered by tidal water. Its population, at the decennial periods of return, was 432, 462, 445, 590,

* THE BEWICK FAMILY.—The grandfather of William Bewick, the painter, noticed at page 515, vol. i., was born at Hedley Fell House; and not far distant is also the birth-place of Thomas Bewick, the

677, and 739; 350 of the latter number being males and 389 females. In 1851, there were 156 inhabited houses, 1 uninhabited, and 1 building. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 3,255*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

celebrated wood engraver, of whom a memoir will be given under the head of Gateshead.

Talent appears to be hereditary in this family. William, the grand

The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway has an extent of 2 M. 0 F. 160 Y., and an area of 19 A. 2 R. 36 P. in this township, towards the local rates of which it contributed 60% in 1851, and 67% 10s. in 1852. The gross amounts collected in those years were 336% 12s. 5½d. and 324% 6s. 6½d. The railway station is near the river, which here winds around Ryton Haugh. This beautiful level, which is dotted with trees and bushes, was long the resort of pleasure parties, for purposes of recreation; but this is now interdicted, on account of the damage done to the herbage.

father of the favourite pupil of Haydon, evinced great taste for the arts, and produced large engravings on wood; but having turned his ingenuity to the discovery of improved methods of making paper, which at this time excited considerable interest in Germany (by Schäffers), France, and Holland, as well as in England by Whatman and Baskerville, he removed from the banks of the Tyne to the Abbey Paper Mills at Athelstane, near Rokeby, on the banks of the Tees, where he proposed to carry on his experiments. As he delighted in the study of forestry, and was intimately acquainted with every variety of wood, its habitat and uses, it is probable that his investigations led him to experiment upon the inner bark of trees for the manufacture of paper, as well as the improvements of the finer kinds since discovered by Didot, Fourdrinier, and at the present time by Losh of Newcastle. It was during these scientific experiments, and in this picturesque and charming scenery, that he was struck with the beauty of the daughter of a respectable inhabitant of Startforth, near Barnard Castle, whom he married; and in the vicinity of the ruins of Athelstane Abbey, William Bewick, the father of the artist, was born.

This second William Bewick inherited a critical taste in the arts, which was not cultivated; but a passion for antiquarian lore was indulged in instead. He was married at Darlington to "one of the most beautiful women that ever went to St. Cuthbert's church," as was said by an old Quaker banker upon the High Row, as he watched her to church. His wife, Jane Rowntree, was a native of Hurworth-upon-Tees. Her brother George left home to try his fortune in the world; he set up his stick at four cross lanes, to direct his course; it fell to the north—he followed to where it pointed, and proceeded in that direction until he came to Edinburgh. He there became acquainted with the celebrated Francis Horner, with whom he planned and established the first machinery in Scotland for spinning flax, at a place called Saughton Mills, some three miles from Edinburgh. The eldest son of George was John Rowntree, who became a printer and bookseller at Darlington, and who purchased the private printing press belonging to the antiquary, George Allan, Esq., of the Grange. He also collected materials, and issued a prospectus for a history of Durham, previous to the time of Surtees; and it is to be lamented that his early death prevented the fulfilment of his design.

It was at Darlington, as has been noticed at page 515, vol. i., that William Bewick the artist was born, Oct. 20, 1795. The pupil of Haydon distinguished himself, some few years ago, in company with the gifted family of the Landseers, by publicly exhibiting in London those fine cartoons from the Elgin marbles, and the cartoons of Raphael, so much admired at the time. He also was the artist selected to execute large drawings of the finest groups of the Elgin marbles for the poet Goethe, and which are alluded to in Haydon's memoirs. It was when these drawings were exhibited in the British Museum that the venerable Benjamin West came there, and delivered an eulogistic address to the students, paying Mr. Bewick a high compliment for the power and truth of his large drawings. After painting the original

The name of Ryton has been derived from the British word *Ry*, meaning water, supposed to have been applied to places seated in a "wide watered vale." The village is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Tyne, about 7 miles west from Newcastle, and is remarkably well built and handsome, containing some respectable villas. The banks which slope steeply between it and the river are thickly overhung with trees. From its summit a beautiful and interesting prospect extends to the east, west, and north, embracing the wide and fertile valley of the Tyne, with the distant villages of Wylam,

historical pictures mentioned by Haydon in his memoirs, he was selected by the president of the Royal Academy, Sir Thomas Lawrence, to proceed to Italy, and undertake the extremely difficult task of making, on a large scale, a series of copies of the celebrated Prophets and Sibyls of Michael Angelo in the Sistine chapel at Rome—works of such gigantic proportions and sublimity of composition as were never before attempted upon so adequate and comprehensive a scale. The difficulty of obtaining permission for scaffolding to be erected in the Pope's private chapel was overcome by the letters from the president of the British Academy, who had been in Rome a short time before to paint the portraits of the Pope and his secretary of state, for his majesty George IV., and by the influence of the president of the Roman Academy of Arts, Signor Cammuccini. The whole of the cartoons done upon the scaffolding for the detail of this undertaking were completed; and four of the full-sized copies in oil sent to their possessor in London, when the sudden death of Sir Thomas Lawrence put a stop to the completion of his series in oil colours, which he had intended to present to the school of painting in the Royal Academy; and the four that he had received were disposed of at the sale of his effects. These cartoons, done on the scaffolding for the detail, are still in Mr. Bewick's possession at Haughton-le-Skerne, and placed in a gallery erected for the purpose. The series are eleven in number, and represent the Prophets Jeremiah, Joel, Daniel, Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Zechariah; of the Sibyls, who, it is said, foretold the coming of our Saviour, they are the Cumæan, the Delphic, the Erythrean, the Libican, and the Persian. In viewing these transcripts of such extraordinary examples of the sublime in art, we are struck with the grandeur of the composition, and the wonderful intensity and truth of expression: and when it is considered that they are about twice the proportions of life, we gaze with a mixture of surprise, awe, and wonder. These examples are said to be the finest of all Michael Angelo's works, either of sculpture or painting, and are well adapted for a public institution or national gallery. After Mr. Bewick's return from Italy, he resided in London, where he placed some of those cartoons in his studio, and where they soon became an attraction to artists and amateurs. From a bed of sickness Mr. Bewick was ordered to the country, where he has continued, his state of health not permitting his return to his "labour of love" in the metropolis. Besides the cartoons, there are at Mr. Bewick's residence a collection of original chalk portraits of eminent men, with whom he has associated in society, amongst whom may be named Scott, Jeffrey, Hazlitt, Maturin, Mackenzie ("Man of Feeling"), Shiel, McCulloch, Basil Hall, Brewster, Landor, Hogg, Curran, Norbury, Mrs. Grant, Lady Morgan, Alison, Wilson, &c. Mr. Bewick is at present understood to be engaged on a series of sketches or memoirs of distinguished characters of his time; and if he draws with the pen with the truth, power, and distinctive character he has portrayed in those drawings from life, the work will, no doubt, prove highly amusing and piquant.

Heddon-on-the-Wall, Throckley, Walbottle, and Benwell, in Northumberland; whilst Fenham plantations, and the heights of Newcastle Town Moor close the view to the east. A subscription school was built in 1791, and endowed with 5*l.* per annum by Lord Crewe's trustees. The Independents have a small chapel in Ryton, the minister of which, the Rev. D. Wilson, also attends a congregation at Crawcrook. There are in the village four public houses, a surgeon, a post-office, a rural police station belonging to the Chester-le-Street division, and several mechanics. A cross was erected in 1795, at which two hirings for servants are held annually on the Fridays before May 12 and November 22. The Ryton Savings-bank, one of the oldest institutions of the kind in England, has been for some years discontinued. A Society for promoting Christian Knowledge was commenced many years ago. From its pleasant and salubrious situation, Ryton is a favourite summer resort, as well as permanent residence, for several persons connected with the trade of Newcastle, who obtain easy and speedy access by means of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. The principal landed proprietors in Ryton are Lady Kinlock, the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, and Charles Townley, Joseph C. Lamb, Matthias W. Dunn, and Joseph Cowen, Esqrs.

The manor of Ryton belongs to the see of Durham, under which the greater part of the lands are held by lease or copy of court roll. According to Boldon Book, "The men of Ryton held the vill on lease, with the demesne, the assize rent, the mill and the service due (from the villains), with a stock of one draught and two harrows, and twenty chalders of oats of the bishop's measure, and the fisheries; they pay fourteen pounds rent, make ladings like the men of Whickham, and, jointly with Crawcrook, provide the carriage of one tun of wine. The punder has five acres and the thraves like other punders, and renders thirty hens and 200 eggs. The villains pay twenty-four hens and two hundred eggs" Hatfield's Survey mentions three free tenements, held by the rector of Ryton, Thomas Gategang, and John Stepyng.

An inquisition, taken at Gateshead in 1344, states that from time beyond the memory of man there existed a fishery near Ryton called the *Blacklough*, with others called *Cromwell*, *Quickham* (Whickham), *Dracwater*, *Rutyare*, and *Maleyare* (near Redhaugh), all west of Tyne Bridge; and to the east, *Kirkyare*, beneath the bishop's manor of Gateshead, *Toulershell*, *Helperyare* under Gateshead Park, and *Turnwater* under *Freregose*.

The common belonging to the manor of Ryton was

very extensive, and its boundaries towards Chopwell were the subject of litigation as early as 1562. A division of Ryton Moor bears date September 16, 1638; and the whole of the allotments are stated to be held of the see by copy of court roll, under 4*d.* an acre rent; the mines, of course, being reserved to the see, with the usual clauses of compensation for damages to the tenant of the soil in working. To the manor mill 20 acres were allotted, to provide horses for fetching in corn. Ryton, Broomfield, and High Hedgefield, were divided in 1669.

The *Bar Moor*, in the township of Ryton, and *Woodside Green*, in the township of Ryton Woodside, were inclosed in 1825, under the powers of an act, passed in 1823 (see WINLATON); when 4 A. 2 R. 10 P. of Woodside Green was allotted to the churchwardens and overseers of the latter township, to be by them employed and cultivated for the use of their poor, and in relief of the rateable inhabitants. The Bar Moor was divided, according to certain equitable proportions, amongst the different proprietors of land in the parish. The *Moor House* and *Emma Villa* have lately been erected on a small and beautifully situated estate adjoining the moor, purchased from Lord Ravensworth by Messrs. Potter, Buddle, Hall, and Dunn. Mr. C. R. Simpson, the manager of the collieries belonging to this firm, occupies the Moor House; and the pitmen and mechanics reside in the Villa.

In 1267, the Scottish champion, Wallace, burned the village of Ryton; the English army being, at the time, much mismanaged. When David, king of Scotland, entered England in 1346 (see vol. i., p. 52), St. Cuthbert is said to have appeared to him in a vision at Ryton; and thus, "meeting him as it were at his boundary fence, warned off the trespasser from his sacred patrimony." In 1640, Ryton was the scene of panic and confusion when the Scottish troops forced the pass of the Tyne (see vol. i., p. 74). "The parsons of Rye (Ryton) and of Whickham first rifled their own houses, and then fled, leaving nothing but a few play-books and pamphlets; and one old cloake, with an old woman, being the only living Christian in the towne; the rest being fled."

THE CHURCH.

RYTON church stands at the western extremity of the village, in a spacious cemetery, shaded by lofty elms. The body of the building is in the early English style, of about 1250; but it has undergone various mutilations and alterations, which materially affect its primary

character. It consists of nave, with uniform side-aisles, chancel, and square western tower, springing from arches supported by heavy clustered pillars; the tower is surmounted by an octangular spire, covered with lead, rising to the height of 108 feet, and forms a conspicuous and pleasing object for miles round. The chief entrance to the church is by a south porch. Each aisle is formed by two pillars, supporting pointed arches, the groins of which are ornamented with sculptures of human heads. The western pillars are plain cylinders; those to the east octagonal. The width of the nave and aisles is 42 feet, and their length 78 feet. Both the side walls have been rebuilt; but though the windows are of later date than the church, the general effect of its original composition is preserved. The sides of the triangular surface formed by the gable of the nave are continued over the aisles; a peculiarity which gives the building an appearance of great external width. The chancel is 30 feet long by 21 wide, and is divided from the nave by a pointed arch, springing from corbels, and enclosed by a screen of old oak, carved in open tracery, roses, quatrefoils, and foliage; and as the chancel is raised by steps, the appearance of the altar from the opposite extremity of the church is striking and impressive. Amongst the judicious alterations effected by the present rector, are the lancet lights at the east end of the chancel, instead of the square window which had previously been introduced there. The original pointed roof of the chancel has been removed, which causes the arch of the nave to appear in the external wall above the present flat roof. A western gallery, "erected at the cost of Mr. Ambrose Crowley and the Company of Smiths at Winlaton," has been replaced by one of smaller dimensions, in which an organ was placed in December, 1828. There are also galleries above the aisles. The chancel is stalled with oak, on which a dolphin embowed inter three crosses is repeated, supposed to be the arms of the Rev. W. James, rector of Ryton. The vestry, which consists of two apartments, projects from the north side of the chancel, and contains a library for the use of the parishioners, established principally by the contributions of the rector. The font, a large, ancient, stone basin, stands below the tower; and near it is a pulpit, where the funeral service is read. The tower contains three good bells.

* Francis Bunney, born May 8, 1543, was a prebendary of Durham, chaplain to the Earl of Bedford, a patron of Puritanism, and, as Wood adds, "very zealous in the way he professed, a great admirer of Jo. Calvin, a constant preacher, charitable, and a stiff enemy to Popery." He left 50*l.* towards the repairs of Ryton church, which sum his nephew, George Bunney of Newsham, seems to have disputed; as the following entry occurs in Ryton parish books:—"For writing a letter

A recumbent effigy of a Benedictine monk lies in the chancel; the hands are elevated on the breast, and clasping a book, on the cover of which is a dove; the feet rest on a lion. There are inscriptions in the chancel to the memory of the Rev. Francis Bunney, rector,* and his four sons; the Andersons and Simpsons of Bradley; the Rev. John Lloyd, rector of Ryton; and several relatives of the present incumbent. On a small tablet near the pulpit is a memorial to Matthias Dunn, who died January 5, 1825, aged 75 years. An old stone coffin, of the usual form, lies in the church-yard. Close to the north wall of the burial-ground is a large tumulus, nearly 20 feet high, covered with trees, and supposed to be of early British origin. Near this mount are the vaults of the late Alderman Potter, of Newcastle, and Mr. James Hall, of Greenside.

There was a chantry in Ryton church dedicated to the Virgin. Its foundation is unknown. Ralph Eure, the bishop's escheator, in 1425, mentions "five shillings, the rent of a messuage and eighteen acres, called St. Mary's land, given by the lord of Crawcrook to St. Mary's altar in Ryton church, in mortmain without license." On September 13, 1498, John Saunders, of Ryton, granted a cottage, three acres and a plot of ground, to William Clark and his successors, chaplain of St. Mary's altar, for the perpetual maintenance of a light before the image of the Virgin.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 8 contain entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages, from 1581 to 1812.

Ryton rectory; patron, the Bishop of Durham. King's Books, 42*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; Tenths, 4*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; Episc. proc., 18*s.*; Archid. proc. 3*s.* Dedication of the church to Holy Cross.

RECTORS.—Magister William de Marghe, 1254; Alan de Esyngwald, 1300; John de Botheby, 1312; Nich. Gategang, 1334 (chancellor to Bishop Beaumont); Wm. de Olby, 1342, p. m. Gategang; John de Wyndlynburgh, 1378; Thos. de Gretham, 1382; John de Burgh, 1402; Rich. Moor, 1407; John de Nepotius; John Wynname, 1497 (he bound himself to Bishop Fox in 100*l.* penalty, to observe continual and personal residence); Robt. Davell, LL.D. (the "Mister Doctor Davelle" of Leland); Anth. Salvayne, S.T.B., 1555, p. m. Davell (pres. to Ryton by Gerard Salvin of Croxdale, the elder and younger, patrons by patent from Bishop Tunstall); Wm. Garnet, A.B., 1558, p. res. Salvayne; John Bold, S.T.P., 1577, p. m. Garnet (Nicholas Baldwyn had letters of presentation 1576, but was never admitted); F. Bunney, A.M., 1578,

to Mr. George Bunney, vid. 1619; 8 Feb. 1624, a suite ord^d against George Bunney of Newsom, Gent., for 50*l.* given by Mr. Bunney the parson towards the repairing the church."

+ About the year 1571, Mr. William Garnett, clerk, aged about 78 years, deposed that William Sander, on the 4th December, "being in a great raid and furye, dyd willinglye and maliciously smite at this deponent with a water staff, suche as fishermen hangs thernetts upon,

p. res. Bodd; Wm. James, A.M., 1617, p. m. Bunney (vicar of Merrington and prebendary of the 12th stall); John Weld, an intruder (his brother intruded into Gateshead); Ra. Blakiston, A.M., 1660, p. m. James; Wm. Cave, S.T.P., 1676, p. m. Blakiston; Malin Sorsby, 1679, p. res. Cave; Jas. Finney, S.T.P., 1706, p. m. Sorsby (prebendary of the 3rd stall, and rector of Long-Newton); Thos. Secker, A.M., 1727, p. m. Finney (see vol. i., p. 255); Robt. Stillingfleet, A.M., 1733, p. res. Secker (see vol. i., p. 256); John Lloyd, A.M., 1738, p. res. Stillingfleet; John Rotheram, A.M., 1766, p. m. Lloyd; Hon. Rich. Byron, A.M., 1769, p. res. Rotheram for Houghton-le-Spring; Robert Thorp, D.D., 1795, p. res. Byron for Houghton-le-Skerne; Charles Thorp, D.D., 1807, p. res. Thorp.*

In 1314, Bishop Kellaw pronounced a decree between the hospital of Kepyner and the rector of Ryton, viz., that Hugh de Montalt, master of the hospital, and his successors, should continue to enjoy an annual composition of two marks, payable by the rector, in lieu of the one moiety of tithe of corn of the bishop's demesne lands within the whole parish of Ryton, and should, in consideration of such annual payment and perception, celebrate solemn mass with Placebo and Dirige for the soul of Bishop Anthony.

Bishop Fordham granted license to Thomas de Gretham, rector of Ryton, to carry an aqueduct from Southwell through the bishop's ground to the rectory. Bishop Skirlaw confirmed the grant to John Burgh, Gretham's successor, in 1405.

At the general array of the clergy, on Gilesgate Moor, in 1400, the rector was charged with one lance and three archers, being rated in the same proportion with the rectors of Whickham and Gateshead.

being towards 2 yards long, and that 2 sunby times; and therwith hurt this deponent off the left arme, so that sene that tyme this examine culde never doo any thing therwith, ye, not so moch as help one with his owne clothes." Also, that "yt was for that this deponent rebouked hym for cutting young eish wood in this examine's own grounde, called the Haull close." It was also deposed that this assault took place in Ryton town street, in the presence of divers women standing in Janet Smith's door and other places, and that Richard Robinson, aged 60, "was then also smytten under fott with the said Sander, and was so myerd and blynded, by reason of the said strokes, that he could (not) se to decern or knowe what persons they were that cried and sawe." William Sander, the accused, replied that "being at the out syde of the hedge, he cutt 4 kidgells or houghells to hange salmon netts upon;" and that being followed to his own door by the rector, his man-servant, and Robinson, who tried to take the heughells from him, he struck the latter down, but "is not certain whether he hitt the said Mr. Garnett at any of his strokes in his anger or nott, for he strooke at the nearest in that his anger."

* The Thorps are descended from Robert Thorpe, of Thorpe, near Wellwyke, in Holderness, *temp.* King John. John Thorpe, Esq., of Danthorpe, was captain in a regiment of horse for Charles I., and his son, John Thorp, was sheriff of York in 1689. His son, Michael Thorpe, of Yarm, died in 1710, leaving a son, the Rev. Thomas Thorp, A.M., bapt. Jan. 1, 1699, vicar of Chillingham and of Berwick, who

The rectory-house is on the south side of the churchyard, sequestered amidst trees and gardens. It was principally erected by Dr. Finney; but parts of the offices are of a date considerably older, and may be referred to the time of Elizabeth. Both the house and grounds have been much improved by the present rector. Several antiquities, brought from the Roman Wall, and described by Brand, are carefully preserved at the parsonage. The gross annual income was stated in 1835 at 1,144*l.*, subject to permanent payments amounting to 188*l.*; and out of the balance of 956*l.*, 263*l.* was paid to two curates. The present net income is 986*l.* a year. About the year 1830, Archdeacon Thorp had the offer of the living of Easington, which, although more lucrative than Ryton, he declined to accept, preferring to retain the latter living, and to give Winlaton, which at that time was connected with it, to the Rev. Henry Wardell, the present rector of that place.

An agreement was entered into between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Rev. Charles Thorp, archdeacon of Durham, that all lands, tithes, and hereditaments whatsoever, in the parish of Darlington, belonging to the said Charles Thorp as said archdeacon aforesaid, shall be absolutely vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in consideration of the annual sum of 210*l.*, viz., paid by the said Commissioners to Charles Thorp, and his successors as archdeacons of Durham. This arrangement, or scheme, was approved of by her majesty in council, and gazetted July 1, 1856.

married Mary Robson, of Egglescliffe, an heiress, and died December 12, 1767, leaving a son, the Ven. Robert Thorp, D.D., chaplain to the Earl of Tankerville, Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and archdeacon of Northumberland, who married Grace, daughter of William Alder, Esq., of Horncliffe, and by her (who died August 2, 1814) had issue four sons. He died April 20, 1812. His fourth son, the Ven. Charles Thorp, D.D., F.R.S., rector of Ryton and archdeacon of Durham, was born October 13, 1783, and married, first, Frances-Wilkie, only child of Henry Collingwood Selby, Esq., of Swansfield, and, secondly, Mary, daughter of Edmund Robinson, Esq., of Thorpe Green, Yorkshire, by whom he has issue a son, Charles, born in 1825, and five daughters. Dr. Thorp is Fellow and Tutor of University College, Oxford, Warden of Durham University, prebendary of the fourth stall, and one of the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities.

ARMS—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, per pale, arg. and or, within an orle of ten fleurs-de-lis, az., a lion rampant, gu., gorged with a plain collar, and pendent therefrom an escutcheon, of the second, charged with a cross-patée quadrate, of the fourth, for Thorp; 2nd and 3rd., az., a chevron, erm., between three boars' heads, erased, arg., langued, gu., for Robson; an escutcheon of pretence, for Selby.

CREST—A lion, rampant, gu., holding in the dexter paw a fleur-de-lis, az., gorged with a plain collar, and pendent therefrom an escutcheon, as in the arms.

MOTTO—Super antiquas vias.

SEAT—Ryton.

CHARITIES.

Ralph Harrison, by will, March 26, 1687, amongst the benefactions to Boldon and other places, gave 100*l.* to the use of the poor of Ryton, *Robert Surtees*, by will, September 14, 1705, gave all his lands in the parishes of Whickham and Ryton to certain persons therein named, they paying thereout 20*l.* for the use of the poor of Ryton quarter, the interest to be distributed by the minister and churchwardens. *Thomas Humble*, by will, December 31, 1718, gave to the poor of the constabulary of Ryton Woodside 20*l.*, the interest to be distributed at Christmas by the four-and-twenty of the parish. *Anthony Surtees*, who died about 1720, bequeathed to the use of the poor of Chopwell quarter 50*l.*, the interest to be distributed by the minister and four-and-twenty. In 1708, *Sir John Clavering* left 50*l.*, and *Jane Grey* 20*l.* The amount of these legacies, 260*l.* was for several years in the hands of the Ven. Charles Thorp, rector, who paid interest at the rate of five per cent., which was distributed annually on the 23rd December, with the produce of other charities noticed below, in sums of 3*s.* or 4*s.* each, amongst the poor of the several townships; regard being had to the places for which some of the bequests were specially made. The principal is now invested in the public funds.

John Simpson, who died in 1732, bequeathed to the rector of Ryton and his successors 50*l.* for the use of the poor parishioners. The interest of this sum, 2*l.* 10*s.*, is paid by the agent of the proprietor of Bradley estate, and distributed equally among 20 poor persons, every 23rd December.

John Simpson, jun., by deed in 1786, gave to the poor of the parish a sum of money, producing 5*l.* per annum. This sum is received from the agent above mentioned, and distributed at Candlemas amongst about 20 widows or aged persons.

Jane Forster, in her life-time, about 60 years ago, gave to the rector of Ryton 100*l.*, the interest to be distributed to the poor of the township of Ryton Woodside. The present rector, who received this sum from his predecessor, added 5*l.* as interest to the above Christmas distribution. *Mrs. Simpson*, of Purser's Close, Middlessex, left 30*l.*, the interest to be distributed annually at Easter-eve to six poor widows from the neighbourhood of the Bradley estate. Both these sums are now invested in the public funds.

Mrs. Cox, in 1826, invested 50*l.* in the new four per cents., in the name of John Copeland Weatherley, Esq., (since dead) of Crawcrook, the interest to be distributed,

on the 23rd December yearly, to 40 poor widows of the townships of Ryton, Ryton Woodside, and Crawcrook, which has accordingly been done since 1827.

Walker Lawson, Esq., who died about 1804, left 100*l.* three per cent. stock to the poor of Ryton and Ryton Woodside, and 60*l.* like stock for the better support of Ryton school. The stock was transferred into the names of Dr. Thorp, then rector, John Cox, and Barnabas Fenwick, Esq., at a vestry meeting held in 1804. In 1817, the stock was sold out by the surviving trustee; and the produce, 97*l.* 16*s.* was lent to the parish, under an engagement that within three years 160*l.* three per cent. consols should be purchased for the use of the poor and schoolmasters. In October, 1829, the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities found that the stock had not been replaced; but the rector forthwith purchased 160*l.* three per cent. consols, in the names of himself and Humble Lamb and Robert Thorp, Esqrs., both land-owners in the parish, relying upon the promise of the parishioners for repayment at Easter, 1830. The entire amount of this and preceding charities, 625*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, produces a dividend of 18*l.* 15*s.*, of which, since the division of the parish, 12*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* is appropriated to Ryton, and the remaining 6*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* to Winlaton.

RYTON WOODSIDE.

THIS township lies to the south of that of Ryton, and contains 2,802 acres. In 1851, there were 226 inhabited houses and 6 uninhabited. The population, as stated at the successive returns, was 885, 838, 1,057, 951, 1,059, and 1,133; 579 of the latter number being males and 554 females. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 3,050*l.* 15*s.* The constabulary contains twelve farms, three of which are in Greenside.

In 1592, Robert Hedworth died seised of his messuage of Ryton Woodside, which passed, in 1691, to Henry Jenison, Esq., of Newcastle. In 1697, it had become the property of Robert Surtees, Gent., of Ryton, but is now divided into several distinct tenements held by copy of court roll under the see of Durham, a portion of glebe belonging to the rectory, and some portions of free land.

GREENSIDE is a village south of Ryton, and consists principally of pitmen's cottages extending for nearly a mile along the road. There are five public houses, with a few mechanics and shopkeepers. A handsome chapel of ease to Ryton is now in course of erection from designs by Mr. John Henry, architect, of Bambrough. It is in the decorated style, and consists of nave and chancel,

a south porch, and western turret. The west window is in four compartments, and the east one in three: the whole of the windows are filled with plate glass. The chapel is erected on glebe land, and partly at the expense of the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp.*

In 1781, a large house was converted into a place of worship for the Methodists. A school-house was built by subscription in 1813, at which some of the children are educated gratuitously. Many of them also attend on Sundays; and there is a Sunday-school at the Methodist chapel. A mechanics' institution was erected in May, 1848, at the expense of the late Alderman Potter, John Buddle, M. W. Dunn, and T. Y. Hall, Esqrs., lessees of Townley, Whitfield, and Stella freehold collieries. The site was presented by the late George Silvertop, Esq., of Minsteracres. The institution now consists of 40 male and 4 female members, who possess a library of 427 volumes, and take in one daily and four weekly newspapers: the subscription is 1s. 4d. per quarter for adults, and 8d. for apprentices and persons under 16 years of age.

At the *Staigate* coal-pit, near this place, an explosion took place on May 30, 1830, when 37 men and boys were killed. Messrs. Dunn were at that time owners; but, in 1833, the leases expired, and the colliery, having been laid in soon after the accident, was not resumed until 1840, when it was attached to the *Rector's Glebe* and *Stella Freehold Collieries* by the present owners. There is a landsale pit wrought contiguous to the village, which chiefly supplies the local trade.

Greenside was included in the forfeiture of John Swinburne, Esq., of Chopwell, in 1570, and was granted by Bishop Barnes to Cuthbert Carnaby, Esq., by copy of court-roll. The same bishop granted other lands, between Rickley-forde and Abbotford near Rickley Hill, to Robert Dodd.

CRAWCROOK.

THIS township forms the western part of the parish of Ryton, and contains 1,158 acres, of which 23 acres are covered by tidal water. Its population, at the successive returns, was 325, 268, 308, 340, 290, and 320; 164 of the latter number being males and 156 females. There were, in 1851, 64 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 2,090l. 18s. 7d.

The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway has an extent of

* A tradition exists that the spot now occupied by the new chapel at Greenside was that originally intended for the parish church, but that all the stones laid down in the day-time for the purpose were spirited

1 M. 1 F. 163 Y., and an area of 6 A. 2 R. 3 P. in this township, and contributed to the local rates 17l. 14s. 2d. in 1851, and 16l. 13s. 4d. in 1852. The gross amounts collected in those years were 162l. 16s. 6½d. and 149l. 4s. 2d.

The village of Crawcrook is about a mile west from Ryton, and contains two public houses, four farm houses, and two schools, one of which was endowed by the late Miss Simpson, of Bradley, and the other was under the patronage of her sister, the late Lady Ravensworth.

By Boldon Book, Crawcrook was on lease with the villain service; but, before Hatfield's Survey, it had become a free manor, and Robert Horsley held half the vill by knight's service and 10s., also a toft and 40 acres called Bradley, by 1d. rent, on St. Cuthbert's day in September. In 1544, Margery, sister and heiress of Roger Horsley, married Cuthbert Carnaby, of Haydon Bridge, Northumberland, whose descendants sold the estate in small parcels. The other moiety of Crawcrook was the property of Kepyner Hospital, and, after the Dissolution, was distinguished by the name of Little Kepyner. It was purchased of John Heath, Esq., by John Watson, of Newcastle, in 1587, when it consisted of "four messuages, a water-mill, four gardens, 200 acres of arable, as many of pasture, 140 of meadow, 40 acres of woodland, 200 of furze and heath, 300 of moor, 30 of marsh, a free fishery in the Tyne, and 27s. rent in *Little Kepyneare near Crawcroke*." Parcels of land were granted by John Watson, and his son Thomas, to Delaval, Sander, Jollie, Hauxby, and French. Catherine Hauxby intermarried with Robert Surtees, Gent., of Ryton, whose descendants still possess property in Crawcrook.

In 1794, Crawcrook town fields, consisting of 700 acres, were divided by act of parliament. The coal-mines and other minerals were reserved to such persons as were entitled before the division, viz., Messrs. Wharton, Surtees, Weatherley, Lynn, and others. Messrs. Weatherley and Lynn disposed of their interest, in 1826, to Messrs. Lamb, Buddle, and T. Y. Hall, who, after expending nearly 5,000l. in sinking pits in the town fields, were obliged to abandon the pursuit, in consequence of doubts being raised as to whether the parties who had let the remainder of the coal had a right to do so without the consent of some others who made a claim to a portion of the undivided coal.

Bradley Hall is nearly a mile west from Crawcrook, and is a neat modern house, sheltered by fine woods.

away during the night to the site of the present church, until the builders conceded the point to their ghostly opponents, and erected Ryton church where it now stands.

The Horsleys held Bradley with Crawcrook.* Before 1610, it had become the property of John Lyon, who was ruined by a crown extent, but whose son retained possession in 1626. Shortly afterwards, it passed to Sir Francis Anderson, Knt., of Jesmond, "a devoted loyalist, and, on the ruin of the royal cause, became an object of peculiar persecution to the successful party. He was fined (1,200*l.*), sequestered, imprisoned, and stripped of his title of knighthood, which fell within the list of proscribed honours conferred after the 4th of January, 1641, when Charles separated himself from his parliament." He was sheriff of Newcastle in 1641, mayor in 1662 and 1675, and M.P. for the town in 1660-61 and 1678-9, in which last year he died. His son and successor, Henry Anderson, Esq., of Bradley, in 1681

* In a book of proceedings, 1561 to 1571, the following depositions occur in a case Waules against Browell:—"Matthew Wilde, of Winlerton, aged 30 years. He saith that, about Candlemas last, this examinat goinge furthe of Newcastle frome markett, with Richarde Flatte and the said John Waules, this examine, seinge George Browell, said

married Dorcas Matfen. Their daughter, Jane, married John Simpson, of Newcastle, and, in her right, of Bradley. John Simpson, their second son, married Anne, daughter of Richard Clutterbuck, Esq., of Warkworth. He was succeeded by his only son, John Simpson, Esq., of Bradley, who married, July 12, 1768, Anne, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Strathmore, and left three daughters, Anne, who died unmarried; Maria-Susanna, the late Lady Ravensworth; and Frances-Eleanor, who married John Dean Paul, Esq., a banker in London. The estate was offered for sale in 1851, when it was described as a first-class mansion, with suitable offices, gardens, and pleasure grounds, and about 1,140 acres of land, in a ring fence. John Walker, Esq., purchased the property from Lord Ravensworth at the reputed price of 40,000*l.*

unto the said Flatte and Waules. 'Yonder is he that would be lord of Bradlye hall.' And the said Waules answered, 'Let hym take yt whan he can get it:' whiche wordes the said Browell heringe, said unto the said Waules, 'Such maynsworn harlots as thou art kepes me from it.'" Richard Flatte, of Winlerton, butcher, confirmed Wilde's testimony.

PARISH OF ST. PAUL, WINLATON.

THE parish of Winlaton was constituted November 6, 1832, and included the whole of the townships of Winlaton and Chopwell, previously forming the eastern and south-eastern portion of the parish of Ryton. It was bounded on the north by the river Tyne, from Blaydon Burn foot to the confluence of the Tyne and the Darwent, a distance of about a mile. The boundary on the east is still the Darwent, extending for about 2 miles, between Axwell Park and Swalwell to Gibside Hall, whence it takes a westerly direction past the Smailes, Milkwell Burn, and the western part of the Crown Lands in Chopwell, and divides the new parish from Northumberland. The line proceeds in a northern direction past Hedley Fell, dividing that place from the townships of Ryton and Chopwell to Bucksnook estate,* belonging to A. Surtees, Esq., of Newcastle. On the south, this is the boundary line which separates the parish of Winlaton from that of Ryton. On the formation of the chapelry district of Stella, August 8, 1845, the northern portion of the township of Winlaton was added to it (see *STELLA*). Winlaton parish, thus reduced, contained, in 1851, 757 inhabited houses, 13 uninhabited, and 7 building; and the population was 4,171, consisting of 2,151 males and 2,020 females.

WINLATON.

THE township of Winlaton comprises an area of 5,111 acres, of which 82 acres are covered by tidal water. Its population in 1801, was 3,021; in 1811, 3,063; in 1821, 3,295; in 1831, 3,951; in 1841, 5,006; and in 1851, 5,627, consisting of 2,900 males and 2,727 females. There were, at the latter date, 985 inhabited houses, 18 uninhabited, and 16 building. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 11,875*l.* 5*s.*

* The late Ralph Lambton, Esq., of Morton House, so celebrated as a huntsman in the neighbourhood, and who kept a pack of hounds at his

The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway passes over an extent of 2 M., and covers an area of 25 A., 0 R., 19 P., in this township. In 1851, it contributed 189*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and in 1852, 173*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* to the local rates; the gross amounts collected in those years being 2,074*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.* and 1,908*l.* 2*s.* 9½*d.*

The town of Winlaton stands on a high, exposed ridge, sloping on the north, east, and south, to the rivers Tyne and Darwent. The houses are generally irregularly built, and apparently laid out without plan; but the streets

own expense, was in the habit of visiting Bucksnook on the last day of the season, for the purpose of killing his May fox.

are partially Macadamized. There is no record of its existence as a village previous to the year 1690, when Sir Ambrose Crowley commenced his establishment. Of late years some improvement has been made in its arrangements and appearance. In 1848, a number of the working men purchased about four acres of ground, in the healthiest part of the village, from the Hon. H. T. Liddell, at a cost of 370*l.*, exclusive of deeds. The plot was parcelled out into eighteen allotments, neatly laid out, on which several good houses have been erected; it is called *California*. Another field, in a different part of the village, was purchased, in 1851, of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P.; it contains above three acres, and is laid out in gardens by the workmen.

There are in the town a post-office, and a rural police station, with a lock-up, previous to the erection of which prisoners were taken by the police to Gateshead. The town is supplied with gas from the works of Messrs. Cowen at Blaydon. Water of good quality is procured, in considerable abundance, from a number of private springs; and the water of the "old well," 1747, at the north end of the town, is also good, though somewhat hard. A large inn has recently been erected, with stabling and other accommodation, previously much needed. There are also fourteen public houses and beer-shops, and a number of shops belonging to butchers, bakers, grocers, and other tradespeople. Since the removal of the establishment of Crowley, Millington, and Co., in 1816, the iron trade of the place has been successfully carried on by a number of individuals. Nearly every workman has a shop of his own, and receives from his employers iron, and orders into what description of goods it is to be made. The "oddwaremen" and "jobbing" smiths stand highest in the scale of skilled labour; followed by the makers of patten-rings,* hinges, and horse-nails. The making of common nails is considered unskilled labour. The clinking of the hammers in the various forges, and the heaps of ashes piled against their exterior walls, form the leading characteristics of the streets of Winlaton. The number of smiths, however, is gradually decreasing, in consequence of the comparative distance of this place from railway and water carriage; and a great number of the inhabitants are now pitmen, employed in the neighbouring collieries of Blaydon Main and Blaydon Burn.

A subscription library was established at Winlaton on July 19, 1819. It is supported by a subscription of 4*s.* annually, and now contains above 1,400 volumes.

* About 7,000 patten rings were, a few years ago, made weekly, calculated to exceed half the consumption of that article in England.

A Mechanics' Institute was established in 1847, and consists of 30 members, though the numbers fluctuate. The subscription is 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter; and the library contains from 90 to 100 volumes. A news-room is attached, and a daily paper and several weekly ones, with other periodicals, are taken in. Lectures are occasionally delivered, and the annual soirees of the institution are held in marquees, there not being a room in the village available for public meetings. By these efforts, the institution has hitherto been made self-supporting.

There is a respectable school for young ladies in Winlaton. The national school is held in a building erected on the site of the old chapel in 1816, and is attended by from about 100 to 140 children, who are supplied with books and stationary gratis; the expense being partly defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, and by a weekly payment from the children. The Primitive Methodists have a free school in connection with their chapel; and there are Sunday-schools attached to the various places of worship.

The character of the inhabitants of Winlaton was formerly much influenced by the discipline imposed by Sir Ambrose Crowley, and long afterwards continued by his descendants. That influence, however, has long been withdrawn; and the only bond of assimilation, of late years, has been the identity of business pursuits amongst the population. Politics have long engaged the attention of the people, who, since the withdrawal of the great firm, have taken the foremost place in the north on the side of democratic progress, as was evinced during the existence of the "Northern Political Union" between 30 and 40 years ago, and the more recent agitation of "Chartism." For upwards of 50 years, a band of music has been supported in the town, and has maintained a fair share of reputation. The working classes generally are an intelligent set of men. A recent writer says, "They are, however, conscious of this superiority, and it makes them a little egotistical. They are hospitable and kind to strangers; and while the morality of the bulk is not below that of their neighbours, the villagers generally have a singularly unhappy reputation for being great adepts at boxing, gaming, and general mischief-making; while as poachers, the neighbouring squirearchy declare them to be unequalled in the kingdom."

THE CHURCH.

AN old chapel at Winlaton, dedicated to St. Ann, was destroyed in the rebellion of the earls in 1569. In June, 1704-5, the hall belonging to Sir William Blackett

was licensed as a place of worship, when the workmen chose a minister of their own, and contributed for his support one half-farthing in the shilling from their wages, which was augmented by 10*l.* per annum from the proprietors. A stipend of 50*l.* per annum was afterwards fixed for the minister; and the above collection became sufficient to yield about 20*l.* a year for a school-master. In April, 1705, a subscription was commenced for building a chapel, which was finished in the following January, on the site of the chapel of St. Ann. It was served by its own separate minister, but fell into decay when the proprietors of the iron works withdrew from Winlaton in 1816; and the national school-room was erected on its site by subscription, aided by gifts from the National and Diocesan School Societies, and from Lord Crewe's trustees. Divine service was voluntarily performed in this room by the rector of Ryton and his curates.

The present church was intended for a chapel of ease to Ryton. The first stone was laid July 9, 1827, by the Bishop of Durham, by whom the church and cemetery were consecrated on the 9th September in the following year. The building is from a Gothic design by I. Bonomi, Esq., and cost 2,500*l.* It consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, and square western tower. The latter is embattled and adorned with corner spires: it contains five bells; on the tenor, which weighs 5 cwt., is inscribed—

"This peal of five bells was presented to the church of St. Paul, by Robert Belt, Esq., Winlaton, Anno Dom. 1828." On the reverse, "Charles Thorp, B.D., rector of Ryton; Henry Wardell, M.A., John Reed, B.A., curates; Robert Watson, Newcastle Tyne, founder."

On a tablet in the church porch is the following inscription:—

"This chapel was erected in 1829. It contains sittings for 800 persons; and, in consequence of a grant from the Society for enlarging and building Churches and Chapels, 400 of that number are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever.—Charles Thorp, rector. Henry Sanderson, John Fenwick, churchwardens."

The side aisles are each formed by three octagonal pillars, supporting obtusely pointed arches; and a similar arch is over the chancel. The east window, which is in five compartments, is filled with stained glass, representing our Saviour, the Evangelists, and other saints. The second window of the south aisle, presented by John and Philip Smith, contains illustrations of Noah and the ark and of John the Baptist. The fourth window on the same side was presented by Robert Belt, Esq., and contains passages from the life of St. Paul. In the north aisle, the most easterly window, dedicated to St. Barna-

bas, was presented by Mrs. Nixon of Barlow; and the second window contains a representation of St. Philip, purchased by a subscription raised by the poor of the parish. A spacious western gallery contains an organ, which was purchased by subscription, and is capable of being used either as a barrel or finger organ. The reading desk is a pedestal, placed in front of the chancel arch. The font is handsomely sculptured. A fine painting of Christ taken down from the Cross, presented by Charles J. Clavering, Esq., and which was formerly placed over the altar, is now in the vestry. The floor of the chancel and the altar are ornamented with needle work, the gift of a party of ladies; and emblazoned texts of scripture are hung around the walls. The church-yard is well inclosed, and adorned with trees.

At the time of the formation of the parish, November 6, 1832, the Rev. John Reed, A.B., officiated as curate. The presentation to the living was vested in the Bishop of Durham; and the present rector, the Rev. Henry Wardell, A.M., was appointed in 1833. The parsonage adjoins the church-yard. The gross annual value of the living was stated in 1835 at 356*l.*, subject to permanent payments amounting to 91*l.*, leaving a net income of 265*l.* a year.

CHAPELS.

THE *New Connexion Methodists* erected a small chapel in Winlaton about the year 1832; at which time the *Primitive Methodists* and the *Independents* assembled in private rooms, the latter under the pastorship of the late Rev. Ralph Davison, previously of the Postern chapel, Newcastle. Both these bodies, as well as the *Wesleyan Methodists*, have now chapels in Winlaton; but the *Independents* have not at present any resident minister.

By Boldon Book, Wynlakton and Berley were on lease with the demesne and the villain service, and with the farm stock, under 15*l.* rent. The tenants in villenage also mowed the lord's meadows (each two days' work with one man), and then received their corrody; and won and led the hay, one day's work. The marsh, the meadow, and the wood were reserved to the lord. The mill paid five marks and a half.

Ralph Neville, Chivaler, who died in 1368, held the manor by 20 marks exchequer rent. It continued in possession of the Nevilles till July 19, 1569, when Charles, Earl of Westmoreland, conveyed East and West Winlaton, for 2,000*l.*, to Richard Hodgson and

William Selby. Sir George Selby, son of the latter, died in 1625, and left six daughters, his co-heiresses, married to Belasyse, Delaval, Curwen, Conyers, Fenwick, and Delaval; yet his moiety of Winlaton seems to have descended to his brother, Sir William Selby. In 1633, John Hodshon, Esq., and William Fenwick, Gent., had pardon for purchasing this moiety without license from Sir William Selbie, Knt., and William Selbie, Esq.; but this alienation was probably on trust, as Sir George Selby of Whitehouse (created a baronet 1644) is sometimes styled of Winlaton. Of the moiety held by the Hodgsons, three-eighths were acquired by George Hodgson, Gent., in 1631. Alice, daughter and co-heiress of William Hodgson, Esq., described as of Winlaton in 1661, became the wife of Sir Thomas Tempest, of Stella, whose representatives afterwards held a portion of the manor. The Andersons of Newcastle also held part of the estate. The present proprietors are, Charles Townley, Esq. (as representative of Widdrington and Tempest); Lord Ravensworth (derived from the late Miss Anne Simpson, of Bradley); and the representatives of the Earl of Strathmore. The owners of houses in Winlaton pay a small ground-rent; and though no lease or other security is granted them, yet the fullest confidence is placed in the holders of the manor honourably adhering to ancient custom. About the year 1830, the late T. W. Beaumont, Esq., then owner of 24-96ths, offered his part of the manor for sale, on certain equitable conditions, which were readily accepted by persons who occupied portions of his property; and about fifty freeholders were created by the sale.

Winlaton Cottage is a commodious house near the village, the property of Robert Belt, Esq., adjoining to which is *Ladywell* bleach-field. *Darwent Villa*, a pleasantly situated mansion, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, is the residence and property of George Hepple Ramsay, Esq., J.P.

* In the *Spectator*, No. 299, February 12, 1712, Sir Ambrose is ridiculed under the soubriquet of *Sir John Anvil*. He is described as "a person of no extraction, who began the world with a small parcel of rusty iron." "Having a very happy genius for making money, he was knighted in his 35th year; and being bent upon making a family, with a dash of good blood in their veins, married an indigent young woman of fashion, who changed his name to *Enville*, and confined him to the cockloft when she had visitors of quality." "She had no portion, but what she wanted in fortune, she made up in spirits." *Anvil's* new relatives gave him the "cold shoulder" at first, but ultimately became so "well reconciled, that they dined with him almost every day, and borrowed considerable sums of him, which his Lady Mary often twitted him with, when she would shew him how kind her relations were to him." "She turned off a parcel of very careful servants, who had long been with him, and introduced in their stead a couple of black-a-moors,

SIR AMBROSE CROWLEY.—The name of this honest, worthy, and enterprising man has long been associated with the town and staple manufacture of Winlaton. The only circumstance known of his early life is the tradition that the sign of "The Doublet," at his establishment in Thames Street, London, was a picture of the identical leather jerkin in which he worked when a common smith.* He was knighted at St. James' on January 1, 1706, was sheriff of London in 1707, and died in 1713, being then one of the aldermen for that city, and M.P. for Andover. He married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Charles Owen, Gent., of London (fifth son of Sir William Owen, of Cundover, Shropshire), by whom he had one son and five daughters. John Crowley, Esq., the son, born 1689, married Theodosia, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Gascoigne, S.T.P., vicar of Enfield, Middlesex, and by her had issue John and Ambrose, who died without issue, and four daughters, Mary, second wife to Sir William Stanhope, K.B.; Elizabeth, married to John second Earl of Ashburnham; Theodosia, to Charles Boone, Esq., M.P. for Castle Rising; and a posthumous daughter, who died under age. Theodosia, widow of John Crowley, Esq., died May 7, 1782, aged 88 years, and devised the bulk of her property to the Earl of Ashburnham, her son-in-law, and to George Viscount St. Asaph, his only son, and the Ladies Henrietta, Jemima, Elizabeth, and Theodosia, his daughters, then her only surviving grandchildren.

Sir Ambrose Crowley first fixed upon Sunderland as an eligible situation for his projected manufactory in the north; but after an experience of five or six years, he transplanted his colony of smiths to the district between Tyne and Darwent, a cheaper country, and abounding with coal. This was about the year 1690, when the village is described as consisting of "a few deserted cottages." In the following year, Winlaton corn-mill was converted into an iron forge and grinding wheel;

and three or four very genteel fellows in laced liveries, besides her French woman, who was perpetually making a noise in the house, in a language which nobody understood except 'my Lady Mary.' "She thought herself his superior in sense as much as she was in quality, and therefore treated him like a plain well-meaning man, who did not know the world. She even dictated to him in his own business, set him right in points of trade, and if he disagreed with her about any of the ships at sea, wondered that he would dispute with her, when he knew very well that her great-grandfather was a flag-officer." "In short, he was so much out of his natural element, that to recover his old way of life, he would be very content to begin the world again, and be plain *Jack Anvil*." This exaggerated description, irreconcilable as it is with the well-known good sense and steady perseverance of Sir Ambrose, was, no doubt, intended as a personal satire upon him by the writer of the paper.

and the works for manufacturing the heaviest articles were soon after extended to Swalwell. At these works, every description of iron manufacture, "frev a needle tiv an anchor," was soon carried on. The following advertisement from the *Post Boy*, No. 510 (published about the year 1697 or 1699), gives a detailed account of the articles Mr. Crowley dealt in at the commencement of his bold enterprise:—

"Mr. Crowley at the Doublet in Thames Street, London, iron-monger, doth hereby give Notice, that at his Works, at Winlaton, near Newcastle upon Tyne, any good Workman that can make the following Goods, shall have constant Employment, and their Wages every week punctually paid, (viz.) Augers, Bed-screws, Box and Sad-Irons, Chains, Edge-Tools, Files, Hammers, Hinges, Haws for the [slave] Plantations, Locks, especially Ho-locks, Nails, Patten Rings, and almost all other sorts of Smiths' Ware."

Having fully established his useful and extensive manufactory, Sir Ambrose Crowley, with great good sense and benevolence, instituted a code of laws for the government of his colony, and which was afterwards altered and improved as cases and exigencies required. A court of arbitrators was appointed to put these laws into execution, who met in Winlaton every ten weeks, to hear and determine disputes among the workmen. The fees were fixed at a moderate rate. This institution had the happiest effect in reconciling differences, administering justice expeditiously, and rendering unnecessary the more vexatious and onerous proceedings of the common law. Schools were also established for the instruction of the workmen's children. A surgeon was appointed to attend the whole body. When any workman was ill, he had money advanced; when superannuated or disabled, he had a weekly maintenance; and at his death his family were provided for.

The works of Sir Ambrose Crowley were purchased from his descendants by Mr. Millington, whose son, Crowley Millington, became head of the firm, which was subsequently carried on under the name of Crowley, Millington, and Co. In the year 1816, the establishment was removed from Winlaton. From that time till lately, the greater portion of Messrs. Crowley's goods, sent from the north, were made at Swalwell and Winlaton Mill. Now, however, they have withdrawn from Swalwell also, and their operations are confined to Winlaton Mill and the Teams. The inhabitants of Winlaton, having lived for above 125 years under the fostering care of "the Factory," (as it was familiarly called,) were thrown into considerable confusion at its removal. Some of the more enterprising left the village, and settled in Sheffield, Rotherham, and other parts of the country. Others, however, remained in Winlaton, and, as independent

employers, have preserved and extended that trade which Sir Ambrose founded nearly 200 years ago.

WINLATON MILL, above mentioned, is a hamlet, inhabited chiefly by workmen employed in the iron manufactory of Crowley, Millington, and Co.

DARWENT HAUGH, a hamlet in Winlaton township, about 5 miles west of Gateshead, is seated on the banks of the Tyne, near its junction with the Darwent. There are a coal-staith and cinder ovens, belonging to the representatives of the Marquis of Bute; also various works carried on by Mr. G. H. Ramsay, consisting of sal-ammoniac, flint and colours for potteries, bone-ashes, bone-manure, and fire-bricks. The clay for the latter is mostly procured from *Blaydon Main Colliery*, belonging to Mr. Ramsay. Brick works, a steel forge, and a malting, are also the property of the Ramsays. A part of the village of Swalwell, on the west side of the Darwent, is included in Winlaton township.

AXWELL.—*Axwell Park*, the beautiful modern mansion of the Claverings, was built by Sir Thomas Clavering, from a chaste and elegant design by Payne. It stands open, but not unsheltered, in the midst of a soft wooded park, which slopes gently eastward and southward to the Darwent, and is diversified by beautiful swells and undulations of ground. The southern view overlooks the rich enclosures and hanging woods of Gibside; and the east front commands a prospect of the Darwent, part of the vale of Tyne, the shipping at Newcastle Quay, and the heights of Gateshead. Some very valuable pictures by the old masters were collected by the Claverings; amongst which may be enumerated the Raising of Lazarus and the Inauguration of a Bishop, by Paul Veronese; the Holy Trinity, by Caracci; the Passover, by Le Seur; Bentivoglio, by Titian; Interior of a Cathedral, by Neep and Tenier; Sacking a Village, by Vander Malin; Skating, by Bout; and several portraits. For some time, Axwell Park was occupied by Charles-John Clavering, Esq., son of General Sir John Clavering, of Ridlamhope, Northumberland: but it has been for some years the residence of Joseph Lamb, Esq., a gentleman well known in the district as an intelligent and spirited coal proprietor.

In 1362, the manor of Axwell was held of the see of Durham by William de Birtley at 13s. 4d. rent. Under Hatfield's Survey, it was held by the heirs of Hugh del Redheugh by knight service and 15s. 4d. Thomas del Redheugh, about 1411, alienated the manor to Roger Thornton, whose heiress carried it to the Lumleys. In 1574, it was purchased by Matthew Ogle,

whose descendant, in 1586, granted to William Shafto, of Tanfield, and to Rowland Shafto, two fourth parts of the manor; and, in 1604, the remainder passed to Roger Lumley, Gent. In 1629, the whole was re-united by purchase in John Clavering, alderman of Newcastle.

The family of Clavering derive their descent in the male line from Charlemagne. The original family name is De Burgh, which was resumed by the Marquis of Clanricarde in 1752. Eustace de Burgh a noble Norman, had two sons, who came over with William the Conqueror. Serlo, who built Knaresborough Castle, died without issue; but his brother, Joannes, had three sons, whose descendants became connected with the noblest houses in England. One branch of the family became barons of Warkworth, of whom Eustace de Vesey was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland. The surname of Clavering was given by King Edward I., from Clavering in Essex, which was the chief estate of Robert Fitz-Roger, Lord Clavering, Baron of Warkworth and Clavering. Robert Clavering, son and heir of John Clavering and Elizabeth Fenwick, married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Grey, of Horton Castle, Northumberland, from which last are descended the family of Clavering of Axwell Park.

James, son of Robert Clavering and Ann Grey, was sheriff of Newcastle in 1599, and mayor in 1607 and 1618. His son, John Clavering, Esq., of Axwell, also served the offices of sheriff and mayor of Newcastle. He married Ann, daughter of Robert Shafto, alderman of Newcastle, widow of Robert Tempest, and died in 1648. His eldest son, James Clavering, married Jane, daughter and heiress of Charles Maddison, Esq., of Saltwellside, and was created a baronet June 5, 1661. His grandson, James Clavering, succeeded to the title in 1702; and, at his death in 1707, his brother, John Clavering, became the *third* baronet. He died in 1714, and was succeeded by his son, Sir James Clavering, baptized August 3, 1708, and died May 18, 1726. The title next devolved on his uncle, Francis Clavering, who died without issue in 1738, and was succeeded by his cousin, Sir James, *sixth* baronet. He died May 12, 1748, and by his first wife, Catherine, daughter of Thomas York, Esq., of Richmond, left issue, 1, Sir Thomas Clavering, *seventh* baronet, baptized June 19, 1718, M.P. for Shaftsbury in 1754, and for the county of Durham in 1768, 1774, 1780, and 1784. He married Martha, daughter of Joshua Douglass, of Newcastle, and died without issue October 14, 1794. 2, George Clavering, Esq., of Greencroft, who by Mary, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Comb Rawleigh, Devonshire, and relict of Sir John

Home, Bart., left a son, *eighth* baronet. 3, Sir John Clavering, K.B., major-general in the army, commander-in-chief in the East Indies, governor of Berwick, and colonel of the 52nd foot, died at Calcutta, August 30, 1777, aged 55. Sir Thomas-John Clavering, of Axwell Park, son of George Clavering and Mary Palmer, born April 6, 1771, married, August 21, 1791, Clara, daughter of John de Gallais, Count de la Sable, of Anjou, by whom he had issue, William-Aloysius, born January 21, 1800; Clara-Anna-Martha, married, February 8, 1826, to General Baron de Knyff, of Brussels; and Agatha-Catherine, married, February 12, 1821, to the Baron de Montfaucon, of Avignon. In 1798, Sir T. J. Clavering raised, at his own expense, a troop of yeomanry. He died in 1855. In consequence of certain clauses in the will of George Clavering, father of the baronet, dated January 9, 1793, to the effect that his descendants were not to reside permanently out of the United Kingdom, nor to embrace the Roman Catholic religion, both of which conditions are alleged to have been disregarded, a bill has been filed in Chancery, "*Clavering v. Ellison*," which came before Vice-chancellor Sir R. T. Kindersley, December 11, 1855. After council had been heard on each side, however, the Vice-chancellor said he thought the case so important, from the nature of it, that he should reserve his decision for the present.

ARMS—Quarterly: or and gu., a bend, sa.

CREST—Out of a ducal coronet, or, a demi-lion, issuant, az.

SEATS—Axwell Park and Greencroft.

Old Axwell lies to the south of the Darwent, where a part of the old manor house and offices are standing, a little to the west of Clockburn Lane. *Whitehouse*, half a mile to the west, was formerly a seat of the Selbys, and afterwards occupied by the Claverings.

BARLOW (formerly Berley) is a hamlet in Winlaton township, containing three farmholds, three public houses, and a small Methodist chapel. It is principally supported by the neighbouring colliery of Garesfield. *Garesfield Colliery* was commenced in the year 1800 by the late Marquis of Bute and Miss Simpson of Bradley. The depth of the shaft is 25 fathoms, and there is also a day level at the eastern part of the workings. The royalty is partly in Winlaton lordship and partly in Chopwell royalty; and the seams worked are the stone coal, the five-quarter, and the Brockwell, the last being the lowest in the Newcastle coal field. The average thickness is 33 inches. The coal is peculiarly adapted for making the best coke for iron manufactures.

In 1823, an act was passed for dividing and inclosing Barlow Fell, Beda Hills, Blaydon Green, and the other

waste lands in the manor and township of Winlaton. The preamble says, "And whereas Peregrine Edward Townley, Esquire, Thomas Richard Beaumont, Esquire, and Diana his wife, Ann Simpson, spinster, the Most Honourable John Crichton, Marquis of Bute, the Most Honourable Francis Charles, Marquis of Hertford, Mary, Dowager Countess of Strathmore, Henry Jadis, Esquire, the Reverend James Blackburn, clerk, James Farrer, Esquire, James Dundas, Esquire, James Farrer Steadman, Esquire, and Sir John Dean Paul, Baronet, (the said Mary, Countess of Strathmore, Henry Jadis, James Blackburn, James Farrer, James Dundas, James Farrer Steadman, and Sir John Dean Paul, as the trustees of the last will and testament of the late Right Honourable John, Earl of Strathmore deceased,) and William Morton Pitt, Esquire, are lords and ladies of the said manor of Winlaton, otherwise Winlinton, and as such are seised or entitled to the soil, seignories, and royalties of the said commons, moors, or tracts of waste ground called Barlow Fell, Beda Hills, and the wastes of the manors of Winlaton, otherwise Winlinton (except the mines, quarries, and minerals within and under the same), as tenants in common in the shares and proportions following; that is to say, the said Peregrine Edward Townley is entitled to three undivided eighth parts thereof, the said Thomas Richard Beaumont and Diana his wife to two other undivided eighth parts thereof, the said Ann Simpson to two other undivided eighth parts thereof, the said Ann Simpson, the said Marquis of Bute, the said Marquis of Hertford, and the said Mary, Dowager Countess of Strathmore, Henry Jadis, James Blackburn, James Farrer, James Dundas, James Farrer Steadman, and Sir John Dean Paul (as such trustees as aforesaid), and the said William Morton Pitt, to the remaining one undivided eighth part thereof, in certain shares, as tenants in common." Mr. Thomas Bell, of Newcastle, was the sole commissioner, and made his award June 26, 1829. The lands divided, exclusive of that portion allotted for roads, quarries, wells, watering places, &c., were declared by this award to contain 394 A. 1 R. 13 P.; of which 3 R. 36 P. was allotted to the rector of Ryton, for a church-yard or cemetery, for the use of the township of Winlaton, and on which Winlaton chapel was afterwards erected. Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont obtained by exchange the messuages standing upon the Fell.

CHOPWELL.

THE area of this township of 3,150 acres. Its population at the successive returns, was 346, 291, 237, 254, 320, and 458; 224 of the latter number being males and 234

females. There were 78 inhabited houses in 1851. In 1853, the property was assessed to the county-rate at 2,090*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* per annum.

The hamlet of Chopwell is 11 miles west-south-west from Newcastle. Chopwell Hall is merely a farm house. The estate was given to Newminster Abbey by Bishop Pudsey, in exchange for Wolsingham. The Swinburns were tenants under the abbey; and it is supposed they obtained the fee simple from the crown or its grantees after the Dissolution. John Swinburne, Esq., was engaged in the rebellion of 1569, fled under attainder to Farniherst in Scotland, escaped thence into Flanders, was afterwards a pensioner at Madrid, and probably died in exile. Chopwell was granted by the queen to Sir Robert Constable, of Flamborough, in recompense of his base services as a spy and informer (see vol. i., p. 430, and vol. ii., p. 102). Sir William, son and heir of Sir Robert, sold the manor to Anthony Aucher, who immediately conveyed to Ambrose Dudley, alderman of Newcastle. Toby Dudley, Esq., son and heir of Ambrose, left an only daughter, Jane, wife of Robert Clavering, a younger brother of the first Sir James Clavering, of Axwell. The estate afterwards passed by marriage to William Earl Cowper, Lord Chancellor, who sold Chopwell Hall, Hersgate, and Broomfield House, to Dr. Thorp, rector of Ryton, and his son, Robert Thorp, Esq. West Chopwell and Greenhead were purchased by Mr. John Taylor, of Swalwell; Leadgate and Ravenside by Anthony Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterley; and other parts by William Surtees, Esq., Mr. Miller, and Mr. Robert Waugh. The coal-mines were reserved by Earl Cowper.

Crown Lands.—John Lyon, Esq., of Bradley, receiver of the revenues, having become a defaulter to the crown in the reign of James I., an extent was issued against his estate in Chopwell, "the East Wood, Moor Close, Deane, and the Carres." This land, which is still held by the crown, is of considerable extent; and 896 acres of it have been appropriated to the growth of oak timber. For many years, this large tract has been almost unprofitable to the country. During the 13 years ending 1826, an average gross annual sum of 687*l.* was received; in the following five years, it fell to 343*l.*; in the next five years, it rose to 764*l.*; in the next five years, during one of which, 1839, 40,000 trees were blown down, and a large quantity thus forced into the market, it amounted to 1,282*l.*; and in the following six years it had fallen to 512*l.* The net income in 1848-9 was 75*l.*; in 1849-50, 105*l.*; in 1850-51, 237*l.*; and in 1851-2, 300*l.* In August, 1851, 7,600 oak flittern trees and poles were sold by auction, 5,551 larch, ash, beech, elm, and chesnut

flittern trees and poles, and 39 tons of oak flittern bark. No timber for naval or other purposes has ever been obtained by the government from Chopwell. Of the entire forest, 779 acres were so thickly crowded, and had been so badly managed during the 30 years preceding 1849, that the crop of wood could not be recovered by any management that might be adopted. The average receipts from the forest being little more than 4s. per acre, a recommendation was made that the whole should be cut down, and the land planted with larch alone, which was adopted by the commissioners of woods and forests. This course will materially interfere with the beauty of the district, but appears requisite to prevent a continued national loss. In August, 1856, there were 17,754 flittern and sapling trees, lying for sale, which had been felled during the preceding summer.

Almonside, commonly called the *Guards*, is the property of Anthony Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterley Hall. There is a brick and tile manufactory on the estate. *Hukergate* is the property of James Hutchinson, Esq., by whom the house was erected.

BLACKHALL.—This place is situated on the Darwent, and became the residence of a number of steel manufac-

turers, emigrants from Germany; but the colony is now extinct, and the works have been destroyed by floods in the Darwent. A paper-mill, formerly carried on here, has long been discontinued. When the Dudleys purchased Chopwell, Blackhall was held under the crown grantees by the Rutherfords. In 1615, a feud arose between the two families; and "John Rotherforth, otherwise Rudderford, Gent., of Wrensnest, Charles Rotherforth, of the Black Hall, Hugh and Gawen Rotherforth, and William Shafto, were outlawed for forcibly entering into the manor of Chopwell, with intention to kill and slay Ambrose Dudley, Esq., George Gifford, and others, at a place called Westwood; in which affray, William Shafto struck the said George Gifford a mortal wound in the thigh (of which he soon died) with an iron lance." On the flight of the Rutherfords, the bishop, April 15, 1615, granted their interest in Blackhall to Sir Philip Constable Knt., of Everingham, who immediately conveyed to William Carr of Cocken. It appears, however, that Charles Rotherford, who had married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Swinburn, of Capheaton, afterwards returned to his residence, where he died unmolested. Blackhall subsequently passed to the family of Surtees.

CHAPELRY DISTRICT OF STELLA.

THE district of St. Cuthbert, Stella, consists of all that part of the parish of Ryton comprised within the township of Stella, and all that part of the township of Winlaton, in the parish of Winlaton, situate on the northern side of an imaginary line commencing at a point at the southern angle of the said township of Stella, near Haggerston's mill; and thence extending eastward, and partly towards the north-east, along the middle of the Mill-lane, and of Nipper's Wood-lane, and Winlaton West-lane, as far as the middle of the public road leading from Winlaton to Blaydon; and thence towards the north-east, along the middle of such last-mentioned road, as far as the middle of the Blaydon Main colliery waggon-way; and thence, in the same direction, along the middle of such waggon-way, as far as the middle of the Hexham south turnpike road; and thence towards the south-east, along the middle of such last-mentioned road, to a point opposite to the angle formed by the boundary wall of Axwell Park, near a certain house or cottage, now occupied by colliery workmen in the employ of George Hepple Ramsay, Esq., and being the most northern of a group sometimes known by the name of the "Old Engine Cottages;" and thence first towards the south-west, along such boundary wall, to the lodge at the eastern angle of the said park, near the river Darwent; and thence eastward in a straight line with the southern corner of the Darwent bridge toll-bar house, across the said river, as far as the middle of the Hexham south turnpike road aforesaid; and thence towards the south-east, along the middle of such last-mentioned road, as far as the ancient boundary between the said parish of Winlaton and the parish of Whickham.

THIS district was formed by order in council, June 30, 1845, and gazetted on the 8th of August following. Its entire population, in 1851, was 2,479, of whom

1,245 were males and 1,234 females; and there were 385 inhabited houses, 5 uninhabited, and 9 building. Since that time, the population has much increased.

STELLA.

THE township of Stella contains an area of 319 acres, of which 48 acres are covered with tidal water. Its population, at the successive periods of return, was 314, 385, 421, 482, 563, and 565; 272 of the latter number being males and 293 females. There were, at the latter date, 79 inhabited houses. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 1,331*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway has an extent of 1 M., and an area of 7 A. 1 R. 30 P. in this township, towards the local rates of which it contributed, in each of the years 1851 and 1852, 30*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The gross amount collected in 1851 was 210*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*, and in 1852, 212*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

The village of Stella, 5 miles west of Newcastle, is situated on the side of a brook, which separates it from Blaydon. It has remained without extension for several years, as, by the nature of the tenure, no encouragement is given to the erection of houses or cottages. The Townley Main and Blaydon Burn collieries have coal-staiths; there is a forge belonging to Messrs. R. J. and R. Laycock, a brewery belonging to Messrs. Parker and Co., and two public houses.

Stella Hall, erected by the Tempests, is a magnificent old gavel-ended house, standing almost close to the river, and situated in a small but beautiful park, which is pleasingly diversified by rising grounds and clumps of trees. The interior of the house exhibits various proofs of the state and hospitality of its ancient proprietors, including some curious pictures and relics of former times. The north front overlooks *Stella Haugh*, which is intersected by arms of the Tyne. The hall is now the residence of J. D. Lambton, Esq.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—The Roman Catholics, who have always been a numerous body in and around Stella, for many years conducted their worship in a chapel attached to the Hall; but it becoming too small for the congregation, a new one was erected in 1831, at the west end of the village. Arrangements had been made for this purpose by the Rev. Thomas Eyre (the first president of Ushaw College) when chaplain at Stella, who obtained a grant of 500*l.* from the Right Hon. Lady Mary Eyre, fifth daughter of Charlotte, Countess of Newbrough, who died August 27, 1798. The interest of this sum had increased the amount to 950*l.*; and George Silvertop, Esq., of Minsteracres, subscribed 100*l.*; George Dunn, Esq., of Newcastle, and his family, 230*l.*; Mrs. Dunn, of Stella Hall, 100*l.*; Mr. W. Dunn, of Hedgefield House, 50*l.*, and Mrs. Dunn, 10*l.*; the Rev. Wil-

liam Hall, 50*l.*; besides a number of small sums from liberal Protestant gentlemen in the immediate neighbourhood. The estimated expense was 1,500*l.* The chapel is a neat Gothic structure, with buttresses and narrow lights, after a design furnished by Mr. Green, architect. It is 68 feet long, and 33½ feet broad; the interior is plain, and will contain above 300 persons. The altar stands under an arch at the extremity; and the chapel contains a small but good organ. The tower, which is 50 feet in height to the top of the cross, and ornamented with a turret, is partly occupied by a library, and partly as a residence by the chaplain, the Rev. Ralph Platt. Near the chapel are a coach-house and stabling, for the use of such persons as reside at a distance. The first burial-ground attached to the chapel having become crowded, another has been formed on the opposite side of the building, and contains several handsome monuments.

There are good schools in connection with the chapel; and new buildings have recently been erected for the accommodation of the increased number of children. They contain two schools, each 30 feet long by 17 broad, with a class-room attached to each, 16 feet by 12. The centre of the structure is surmounted by a turret, containing a clock. The windows are under pointed arches, and a portion of that to the east is filled with stained glass. The desks are in groups, appropriated to each class. The schools are under government inspection, and, in 1853, received grants from the Committee of Council on Education for pupil teachers and books, since which time the master has received a certificate of merit. At the visit of Scott Nasmyth Stokes, Esq., inspector, August 18, 1853, there were 44 boys present at examination, which was the average attendance. There were 51 girls present, 16 had left during the preceding twelve months, 13 had been admitted, and the average attendance was 48. The present attendance is nearly similar.

Hedgefield House is a handsome residence to the west of Stella, and belongs to William Matthias Dunn, Esq.

Between 1143 and 1149, Bishop William de St. Barbara, by charter, granted Stella entire to St. Bartholomew and the nuns of Newcastle. In Boldon Book, Stellingeye is mentioned as held by the son of William the Moneyer, or master of the bishop's mint, as a landed pension for his services. It is conjectured, however, that Pudsey had merely taken, by virtue of his power and dignity, a life-interest of his officer out of a portion of an estate which did not belong to him; as the nuns afterwards kept possession of Stella till the Dissolution,

its value being then stated, "Stellingley by yer 3*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*."

Stella became, shortly after this, the property and residence of the Tempests of Newcastle, a mercantile branch of the ancient house of Holmside. Nicholas Tempest, of Stella, who married Isabel, daughter of Robert Lambton, Esq., of Lambton, was created a baronet in 1622, and died in 1626. His grandson, Sir Richard Tempest, Bart., who came to the estate in 1641, was colonel of a regiment of foot in the service of Charles I., styled of Stanley.

On August 27, 1640, the Scots under Lesley encamped on Heddon Law, above Newburn, opposite Stella Haugh, where part of the king's army, consisting of 3,000 foot and 1,500 horse, under Lord Conway, were drawn up to oppose their passage across the Tyne, and erected two breast-works against the fords, where they placed 400 musqueteers and four pieces of cannon. The Scots, having the advantage of rising ground, planted cannon* on the steeple of Newburn church, and placed their soldiers in the church, houses, lanes, and hedges of that village. The fight commenced with musquetry, and afterwards with cannon, and the engagement soon became general on both sides. After some time, a breach was made in one of the English breast-works, commanded by Colonel Lunsford, who had much difficulty in keeping his men to their post; "but another cannon-shot battering in the works amongst the soldiers, and killing some more of them, they threw down their arms, and would abide in the fort no longer." Encouraged by these circumstances, the Scots, at low water, sent a party of horse to ford the river, with orders to reconnoitre the other breastwork, and then fire and retreat. The Scots' cannon, however, had compelled the English to abandon these works also; and the foot retreated in disorder up Stella and Ryton banks, leaving their rear to be covered by the cavalry. Some more horse, commanded by Sir Thomas Hope, were therefore sent across the river by Lesley, and supported by two regiments of foot commanded by Lord Crawford Lindsay and Lord Lowden. The English cavalry, under Commissary Wilmot, son of Lord Wilmot, Sir John Digby, "a Romish recusant," and Daniel O'Neal, an Irishman, engaged their opponents, and had a sharp encounter with their horse; but being surrounded by the Scots who continued to wade

through the river, these commanders and some of their troops were taken prisoners. The rout was complete, and a general panic prevailed in Newcastle and the neighbouring country. Lord Conway, the English commander, was accused of cowardice and treachery, and made a miserable defence against the charge.

Sir Richard Tempest, Bart., of Stella, refused to compound for his estate, and was one of those charged, in the acts of 1651 and 1652, with obstinate delinquency and recusancy. He married Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Campbell, Lord Mayor of London; and dying in 1662, was succeeded by his only surviving son, Sir Thomas Tempest, Bart., who married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of William Hodgson, Esq., of Hedburn or Winlaton. He died in 1692, leaving Jane, an only surviving daughter, heiress to her brother, Sir Francis Tempest, and who married, in 1700, William, the fourth Lord Widdrington.† This lady died in 1714, up to which period, and during the reigns of the four Stuart kings, the Tempest family had resided in Stella.

Lord Widdrington, and his brothers, Charles and Peregrine, in 1715 joined the insurrection under the Earl of Derwentwater, in favour of Prince Charles, son of James II. The second troop of the Northumbrian cavalry belonged to Lord Widdrington, who, by this rash proceeding, ruined a family and dissipated a fortune which had flourished during seven centuries. He and his brothers were taken in arms at Preston, tried, and found guilty of high treason. The other parties included in the articles of impeachment were, James Earl of Derwentwater, William Earl of Nithsdale, George Earl of Wintoun, Robert Earl of Carnwath, William Viscount Kenmure, and William Lord Nairn. Derwentwater and Kenmure were beheaded. Nithsdale, by the cleverness of his countess, escaped out of the Tower a few hours before the time fixed for his execution. Wintoun also escaped. Widdrington, Carnwath, and Nairn were pardoned; but the attainder on their blood and property was preserved. Lord Widdrington's estates, worth 12,000*l*. per annum, together with his personal property, valued at 100,000*l*., were confiscated. An act received the royal assent, May 17, 1733, for removing the incapacities occasioned by his attainder, and for granting him other relief, under the provisions of which, the estates of Stella and Stanley, worth 800*l*.

* Burnett says that the cannon were made of bar iron, hooped, like a barrel, with cords and wet raw hides. They were carried on horse-back, and bore several discharges.

† The Widdringtons were an ancient and honourable Northumbrian family, and frequently distinguished themselves in the wars against

the Scots. From the reign of Edward III., they held responsible and honourable posts in court and parliament. They were steady loyalists, and were faithful to the Stuarts in the civil wars and during the Commonwealth. After the battle of Marston Moor, their estates were confiscated; but they regained possession at the Restoration.

per annum, were restored to him, having been acquired by marriage. He lived in retirement during the remainder of his life, and died at Bath in 1745, when his son, Henry-Francis Widdrington, succeeded him. This gentleman died at Turnham Green, and was buried at St. Pancras in London, September 7, 1774, leaving his property and claims to his nephew and heir, Thomas

* THOMAS YOUNG HALL, Esq.—This gentleman, whose name is so well known in connexion with the coal trade of the district, is son of the late Mr. James Hall, of Greenside, who died in March, 1841, and who, for about half a century, was mining engineer under Messrs. G. Dunn and Sons, George Silvertop, Esq., &c., and for many years, during the latter portion of that period, mining agent for Capt. Blackett, M.P.; W. P. Wrightson, Esq., M.P.; P. E. Townley, Esq.; and the lords of the manor of Winlaton, T. W. Witham, Esq., of Lartington Hall, Yorkshire, and other gentlemen. He served as engineer under the late John Buddle's father at Wallsend colliery, and acquired his position as mining engineer by going down the A pit, Greenside, and bringing to bank the bodies of several men who had been killed by an explosion, after Mr. Newton, viewer of the underground works, had declined to do so. The father of the late John Buddle, Esq., then chief manager for J. Silvertop, Esq., resigned in favour of Mr. Hall, who continued to reside in the house of his predecessor until his own death. At the close of the last century, the pit at Chopwell colliery (near Coalburn's), and the Stella Grand Lease A pit, were worked by steam-engines put up by him, which pumped water from large ponds constructed for the purpose, and which water, being conveyed into a cistern 52 feet high, was made to turn a wheel, constructed with a brake, whereby the men and boys, as well as the coal, were drawn up the shaft. These two engines, the last employed in this manner in the north of England, were abandoned in 1800 and 1808.

Mr. T. Y. Hall, after passing through an unusual amount of the drudgery of a common pit boy, served an apprenticeship under his father and the eminent John Buddle, of Wallsend, at Townley, Whitefield, and Crawcrook collieries. He then acted as mining engineer, under an agreement for four years, at North Hetton colliery; afterwards, for a similar period, as engineer and manager of Black Boy, or Tees Wallsend colliery, belonging to the late Jonathan Backhouse, Esq. (and which, in 1852, was sold to Nicholas Wood, Esq., of Hetton Hall—see vol. i., p. 442); and next, in the same capacity, at South Hetton colliery. Subsequently, he became a coal-owner, in partnership with his former employer, Mr. Buddle, and the late Alderman Potter, of Heaton Hall, as lessee of the rector of Ryton's glebe and of Stella Freehold collieries,—to which was afterwards added (after a cessation of six years' working) Stella Grand Lease, comprising Townley Main and Whitefield collieries—and, in conjunction with Mr. Buddle and others, of the royalties in Crawcrook township, thus including the whole extent of Ryton parish.

In 1839, certain mines in Virginia, United States, fired, by which between sixty and seventy persons lost their lives. Up to the time of the explosion, these mines had been worked by a company, under the title of "The Blackheath Company;" and the president or managing owner, Col. Heth, who was in London at the time, on the recommendation of Robert Stephenson, Esq., C.E., engaged Mr. Hall and the late Mr. Frank Forster, engineer to the London Sewerage Commissioners, to visit the United States, and make a report upon the value of the coal and ironstone ores contained in those mines, preparatory to their being offered for sale. The colliery had hitherto been a profitable undertaking, the price per ton at ship being 25s., and the coal seam then in working, most extraordinarily, on granite rocks, and being from

Eyre, with remainder to his cousin, Edward Standish. Under this entail, Peregrine-Edward Townley, Esq., of Townley, Lancashire, became proprietor of Stella and Stanley, which are now the property of his eldest son and heir, Charles Townley, Esq.

Stella Coal Company.—This firm consists of the executors of the late John Buddle, Esq., Thomas Young Hall,*

20 to 40 feet in thickness; but the property appeared now to be entirely destroyed, having remained six months unworked, as no one was able to penetrate beyond the bottom of the shaft, the workings being entirely filled with gas. The principal engineers in the United States and Nova Scotia had been previously engaged in restoring the mine, but without success. The total loss sustained by injury to the mine, sacrifice of life, general derangement, suspension of the workings, and consequent loss of profit, expenses, interest, &c., was not less than 250,000 dollars (50,000*l.*). However, in about a month after Mr. Hall's arrival, with only one miner, taken with him as his assistant, the pit was brought into a satisfactory working state; and the concern was purchased (according to a conditional agreement made in case the report of Messrs. Hall and Forster should be favourable, and be endorsed by Messrs. Stephenson, Buddle, and Sopwith) by a wealthy English company, under the firm of "The Chesterfield Coal and Iron Mining Company." At the pressing request of the principal partner, Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., and other members of the intended firm, Mr. Hall became one of the principal partners, and his services were retained, at a salary of about 2,000*l.* a year, as resident superintendent and manager, under an agreement for five years, with liberty to visit England for his own private business three months in each year. Extensive negotiations were set on foot to enable the English company to hold property in America and manage it in England; and in consequence of delays in granting a charter on the part of the American government, Mr. Hall crossed the Atlantic no less than fourteen times in the short space of three years. Ultimately, however, the charter was procured; and the partners in the company having strong objections to slave labour, Mr. Hall shipped a number of miners and their families from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Virginia, at considerable cost. He subsequently procured excellent employment for several pitmen from Newcastle at the Chesterfield Company's and other mines in the United States; and, about the same time, he sent several miners to work in Australian mines.

During Mr. Hall's sojourn in America, the mine of the Mid-Lothian Coal Mining Company, adjoining those of the Chesterfield Company, took fire from the flue of an underground furnace; and one of the agents, an assistant, and a number of operatives, who were in the pit, and ignorant of the imminent peril in which they were placed, were rescued by Mr. Hall, who, after the pit had been abandoned by the manager and his son, volunteered his services, and, at the risk of his own life, descended the mine, warned the pitmen of their impending destruction, and sent them up the shaft before he ascended himself, the timber at the bottom of the shaft being in flames during the whole time. The horses and mules he was obliged to leave to their fate, as the flames on the opposite side of the brattice or partition to that which he ascended were nearly at the top of the shaft by the time he had rescued the workmen. But for this intrepid and noble act of Mr. Hall, all the men in the pit at the time would inevitably have lost their lives. The pit remained covered up for six months, in order that the mine, cut off from the air, might be filled with water to extinguish the fire in the coal; but long before the expiration of that period, the gas filled the whole of the underground workings, forced its way up the shaft against the pit covering, through a sort of rubble wall



Thos. G. Hall

Charles and Addison Potter, and M. W. Dunn, Esqrs., who work the West Townley or Whitefield colliery, the Townley Freehold pit, the Townley Glebe pit, and the East Townley or Emma pit. The Stargate Townley, the A

12 feet high, and ignited at the naked lights in the engine-house, where it was consumed. Since the mine was restored by Mr. Hall, it has progressed favourably, in spite of drawbacks, in the shape of explosions; and from a pamphlet recently published by Major Woolridge, president of the company, we learn that, with 60,000*l.* capital, this concern, as a coal speculation, has made larger profits, for the last two years, than any coal-mine in the United States ever did before. The company is now working part of the above-named Chesterfield Company's mines, leased at a rent of 3 cents per bushel, or 4*s.* per ton—a much higher rate than has, probably, ever been paid in any country.

Previously to Mr. Hall's engagements in America, and whilst sojourning there, he sent various plans and documents to eminent Russian engineers on mining matters, and, in 1840, addressed a letter to the editor of the *New York Herald*, in which he pointed out the great advantages that would result to Russia by the formation of a line of railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow. Mr. John Thomas Carr, the late Russian consul at Newcastle, forwarded a copy of the paper and some other of Mr. Hall's documents to Russia; and the subject having afterwards attracted the attention of the Czar and the Russian nobility, General Tcheffkine and other engineers were sent to England to procure the best information respecting the formation of a line of railroads, and the working of coal and iron mines. General Tcheffkine and his suite, whilst visiting the various coal and iron mines and manufactories in the district, spent several days with Mr. Hall at Stella; and for the services rendered to the Russian engineers, Mr. Hall was honoured with a present of a series of valuable medals, and a flattering letter of thanks from the Emperor of Russia. Mr. Carr was presented with a very valuable diamond ring. The line of railway now formed, which extends 460 miles, is, with its stations, the same which was suggested by Mr. Hall so many years previous to its commencement.

Since his return to England in 1843, and a sojourn of some months in France, Mr. Hall's practice as a mining engineer has been mostly directed to his own collieries, and the occasional inspection of mines on the continent. He was one of the sub-committee appointed by the coal-trade of Northumberland and Durham to prepare plans and sections of this coal-field for the Exhibition of 1851. The interesting statistics contributed by him to the publications issued by the Northern Mining Institute, in reference to the great Northern and other coal-fields in England, besides those of America, France, Austria, and Australia, are most valuable, and tend to show the variety and extent of his experience and knowledge upon the subject.

Several improvements in colliery engineering have been introduced by Mr. Hall. He originated the improved method of drawing coals at great speed, by means of guides and cages in the pit shafts, and introduced tub carriages with boggy wheels and edge rails into the pit workings underground; a system which had been unsuccessfully tried at Hebburn colliery by the late T. Easton, and was deemed impracticable by many eminent engineers. This simple and safe method, compared with the old method of slinging men and boys in the shaft to a loop at the end of the rope or chain, and sending up the coals in baskets or corves, has, no doubt, both saved life and prevented many accidents; whilst a saving of capital has accrued by one pit and engine being enabled to double their former daily produce. (See publications of the Mining Institute, vol. ii., p. 22.) One pit at South Hetton, for instance, 1,100 feet deep, has had 800 tons of coal drawn to bank daily up one of three compartments into which the 11 feet shaft is divided,

pit, and the C pit, are laid in. Mr. Matthias Dunn gives the section of the Townley collieries as follows:—At the depth of 11 fathoms, the Wallsend main coal, 7 feet thick; 8 fathoms further, the Craw coal, 2 feet; 10

by one engine of only 60 horse power, an amount not since exceeded at any pit of that depth, although it took place twenty years ago. These improvements have effected an immense reduction of expense in the working of coal, amounting to not less than one shilling and sixpence per ton on all coals sold. Taking the present produce of Durham and Northumberland at 16,000,000 tons per annum, the saving to these two counties alone will be equal to one and a quarter million sterling per annum. The yearly production of British coal is estimated by Mr. Hall, in his paper on the Northern Coal Field, at 64½ million tons, and that of the remainder of Europe at 35½ million tons, making a total annual yield, at the present period, of 100 million tons; and as the system has now become general throughout this and other coal-yielding countries, its advantages may be easily conceived.

Mr. Hall remarks, in the tracts of the Mining Institute, vol. i., p. 11, that the Emma pit, Townley colliery, of which he is co-lessee, was the first in which the natural gas generated in the coal was made subservient to the purposes of lighting up the mine; a previous attempt at Wallsend having proved unsuccessful. This beautiful adaptation of nature to purposes of art has been for several years carried on at the Emma pit, where the gasometer and other apparatus are in constant operation.

The Belgian government having offered a premium of 2,000 francs, and the gold medal of the Royal Academy, for the safest and best plan of penetrating dangerous gases, Mr. Hall gave his attention to the subject, and submitted in competition an ingenious mode of supplying the desideratum, accompanied with various diagrams, and described as "simple in principle, and infallible in its operation—infalible, at least, as far as infallibility can be predicated of human means;" but the decision of the government has not yet been published. The Patent Safety Lamp is one of Mr. Hall's most important and useful inventions: its principal features are safety and the consumption of its own smoke; and by its use, the miner will have a more brilliant light than he previously possessed, and will be enabled to follow his occupation with the greatest comfort and safety.

On the passing of the "Mines Inspection Act" in 1850, Mr. Hall became a candidate for the post of Mining Inspector, but was unsuccessful in his efforts, though supported by the principal coal-owners and mining engineers in the north of England. In 1855, on the appointment of five additional inspectors, Mr. Hall, supported by R. P. Philipson, Esq., then mayor of Newcastle, again came forward, with the intention, if successful, of devoting the emoluments of the office for two years to the proposed Mining College of Newcastle; but, as stated by Nicholas Wood, Esq., the application was made too late, and Mr. Hall's generous design was unfortunately frustrated.

Mr. Hall, in his paper on the Great Northern Coal Field (see Appendix to the 3rd vol. of the Mining Institute's Transactions), alludes briefly to the subject of coal-cutting machines; and he has now been for some time interesting himself in the question of introducing the best forms of coal-cutters or picks, for machines invented to hew coal, by means of high-pressed air-engines, without steam-power, underground. An improved engine and coal-cutter is now patented by Messrs. Johnson and Dixon, of Newcastle; and the picks or cutters will strike 200,000 blows per minute, and are intended to cut out and prepare a cubic yard, or a ton of coal, every two minutes. This engine is different from those invented and patented by Mr. W. Pease, at the Earl of Balcarras and Crawford collieries. If these objects be attained, another immense saving will be effected, inasmuch as

fathoms further, the five-quarter, 7 feet; 6 fathoms further, the Ruler, 2 feet 2 inches; 16 fathoms further, the Townley seam, 4 feet 3 inches; 12 fathoms further, the stone coal, 2 feet 6 inches; $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms further, another five-quarter, 3 feet 3 inches; 6 fathoms further, the three-quarter, 2 feet 4 inches; and 9 fathoms further, the Brockwell, 3 feet 11 inches; or a total depth of $81\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. The section of Stella Grand Lease gives the high main, 6 feet thick, at the depth of 11 fathoms; the Crow coal, 2 feet 10 inches, 10 fathoms further; the five-quarter, 3 feet 8 inches, 4 fathoms further; the Townley seam, 3 feet 1 inch, 21 fathoms further; the Tilly coal, 2 feet 2 inches, 7 fathoms further; the stone coal, 2 feet 5 inches, 7 fathoms further; the second five-quarter, 3 feet 4 inches, 3 fathoms further; the three-quarter, 2 feet 6 inches, 5 fathoms further; and the Brockwell, 2 feet 11 inches, 9 fathoms further; or 77

both manual and horse labour will, to a considerable extent, be superseded, while the process of hewing will be expedited in a manner proportionate to the increasing demand.

Mr. Hall is the author of "A Treatise on the Extent and probable Duration of the Northern Coal Field, with Remarks on the Coal Trade in Durham and Northumberland," accompanied with a Plan of the Coal Mining Districts, in which, contrary to all former estimates of the length of time to which this important coal-field will endure, he asserted, what was immediately afterwards endorsed by G. C. Greenwell, Esq., in a communication to Mr. Hall, and is now generally accepted as correct, that the field, at the present rate of working, will be exhausted in 365 years, instead of 1700 or 1800 years, as previously estimated by several eminent men. He has also written treatises on "Improvements in Colliery Workings," alluded to above; the "Coal Measures of Styria, Austria;" "Statistical Notes on the Coal and Iron Productions of the United States," &c., which have been read to the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, and published with the transactions of the society.

* STELLA GRAND LEASE, OR TOWNLEY MAIN COLLIERY, was formerly carried on under lease, procured from George Silvertop, Esq., by George Dunn, sen., and Sons, of Newcastle, and Matthias Dunn, of Stella; the former holding three-fourth shares, and the latter one-fourth in the concern. By an agreement, made November 10, 1817, it was stated that the said Matthias Dunn was "desirous that, upon his death, his nephew, Matthias Dunn, son of his brother, Robert Dunn, should succeed him, and become possessed of his one-fourth part or share of the said colliery," &c., on condition that his said nephew reside at Stella to manage the colliery under the direction of the said George Dunn and Sons, during the continuance of the lease, should he himself not live until its expiration; and it was stipulated that he, the said nephew, should not enter into any other colliery pursuits, or follow any other business, in any of which cases his one-fourth share should be held by the said George Dunn, he paying the value of the same to the said Matthias Dunn, according to arbitration. In the event of the death of both uncle and nephew during the continuance of the lease, the one-fourth share was to pass, at a valuation, to George Dunn. Dissensions arose, during the life-time of the elder Matthias Dunn, as to some of the clauses in the agreement, of which he asserted his entire ignorance. He died January 5, 1825, and the disputes now became more complicated. The right of Matthias Dunn, the nephew

fathoms in all. The coals are shipped by keels and at Willington.*

BLAYDON.

THE village of Blaydon is situated on the Tyne, in the township of Winlaton, and is about 4 miles west of Newcastle. It formerly consisted of an irregular street, containing a few rude and homely cottages; but in consequence of the rapid extension of trade and manufactures, and a proportionate increase of population, it now possesses several handsome and substantial dwellings. The roads, however, still require improvement; and as a considerable portion of the land belongs to C. Townley, Esq., who is precluded from selling it, a serious check is imposed on local enterprise. The greater part is held on lease.† In 1852, W. B. Beaumont, Esq., sold some property at the east end of the village; and

(now one of the Government Inspectors of Mines for the Northern Counties), to the one-fourth share of the colliery, &c., left by Matthias Dunn, was disputed. It was claimed by his cousin, M. W. Dunn, of Hedgefield, under the provisions of a will. In 1829, a discussion was held as to which of the nephews inherited the share. As the claimants could not agree, they threatened each other with suits in Chancery. George Dunn and Sons not knowing what course to take, a paper, containing a copy of the "Agreement made the 10th Nov., 1817, between Matthias Dunn, of Stella, in the county of Durham, gentleman, of the one part, and George Dunn, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gentleman, of the other part," and various details relative to the points in dispute, was printed and circulated, the lease having then four years to run. The re-letting of the royalty did not take place while the lease continued; and as the parties never came to an understanding, the concern came to an end in December, 1833—although the colliery had, since 1825, realised a profit of 4,000*l.* per annum—and came into the possession of the present owners, who hold it, together with nearly all the coal in Ryton parish, for a lengthened period.

+ A case of great importance as to the validity of leasehold titles (Doe on dem. Molyneux and another v. Hall) was tried at the Durham summer assizes, July 30, 1851, before Mr. Justice Williams and a special jury. It was an action brought by the lessors of the plaintiff, the Lord Sefton and his co-trustee under the marriage settlement of Charles Townley, Esq., against the defendant, T. Y. Hall, Esq., to recover possession of a piece of land at Blaydon, which had been leased to him for 99 years for building purposes, by the lessors of the plaintiff, with the consent of P. G. Townley, Esq., father of Charles Townley; but which lease was alleged to have been rendered invalid by want of adequate consideration, as well as by breach of its covenants for the erection of certain walls on the demised property, and keeping them in sufficient repair. The piece of land in question, $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres, was part of a farm, and consisted of low haugh ground, with a frontage on the river Tyne, and adjoining the lead refinery of Mr. Beaumont. The agreement was made in 1839, but the lease was not executed till 1841. The annual rent was fixed at 60*l.*, and it was stipulated that Mr. Hall should lay out 1,500*l.* in erecting good and substantial buildings on the property, which he was to maintain in repair during the whole of the term devised to him. For the plaintiff, it was urged that the defendant having let portions of the property to different tenants for as much as 225*l.* per annum, independently of that he kept in his own hands, was

so great was the desire to purchase it, that the price was run up to above 500*l.* an acre. Several regular streets have recently been erected on the hill side in this quarter, terminating on the south with Gothic and ornamented fronts.

An act was passed, June 10, 1833, for 31 years, "to make and maintain a turnpike road from the Gateshead and Hexham turnpike road, at or near to Axwell Park gate, on the river Darwent, in the township of Winlaton, parish of Ryton, to the village of Shotley Bridge." This road passes through Blaydon and Stella.

The varied nature of the manufactures carried on in Blaydon renders the inhabitants less liable to fluctuations in trade than might otherwise be expected. The following is a list of works at present in active operation:—W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., lead-yard; Blaydon Chemical Company; W. C. Carr, clay retort manufacturer; Joseph Cowan and Co., fire-brick and clay retort manufacturers; E. Hall, chain manufacturer and smith; R. Hall and Co., chain manufacturers; W. Harriman, fire-brick manufacturer; W. G. Hawdon, engine builder and founder; R. Lynn, lamp-black manufactrner; J. Nicholson, steam saw-mill; North Durham Bottle Works; A. Potter, coke burner; J. Spencer and Sons, steel forge; B. Stokoe, fell-monger; and A. Thatcher, glass manufacturer. At the east end of the village ("Blaydon Staiths") is the old refinery which belonged to the late T. W. Beaumont, Esq.* In addition to these, the neighbouring collieries, viz., *Blaydon Main*, belonging to Thomas H. Ramsay, Esq., and *Blaydon Burn*, belonging to J. Cowan and Co., give constant employment to a numerous body of

men. The extensive and important station of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway is used as a depot for goods coming from Allenheads and the collieries and factories in the west, and intended to be conveyed by keels to other parts of the river. The keelmen of Blaydon and Stella, though their occupation is now, to a great extent, superseded by railway carriage, are still an important body of men. The rural police have a station here; and there are a post-office and eight public houses. Gas-works were erected in 1853 by Joseph Cowan and Co., by which the streets, houses, &c., are lighted. The supply of water is principally from springs.

THE CHURCH.

A CHAPEL of ease was erected at the west end of the village above 20 years ago, and was afterwards used for St. Cuthbert's schools, but is now occupied as a joiner's shop. The present church was erected on a site given by the late T. W. Beaumont, Esq., and consecrated August 30, 1845. It is a neat structure, in the early English style of architecture, consisting of nave and chancel of equal width, porches on the north and south, and a western bell-turret. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The queen and the Bishop of Durham are patrons alternately; incumbent, the Rev. William Brown. By the order in council which constituted the chapelry district of Stella, it was provided that the minister, when duly licensed, should receive 100*l.* a year; when any building should be duly licensed for divine service, 130*l.*; and when a church should be built, consecrated, and approved of, 150*l.*, to be paid half-yearly, on the 1st of May and the 1st of November,

was there a forfeiture by the non-maintenance of a road and fence, on the south side of the premises?" The jury, without retiring, answered questions 1, 2, and 3, in the affirmative, and questions 4 and 5 in the negative; being, in fact, a general verdict, on the five points, for the defendant.

• "It was at one time," says a late writer, "the chief workshop in the village; and it was while manager of this establishment that H. L. Pattinson, Esq., of Felling, made most of those interesting and important chemical discoveries which have since won him both 'fame and fortune.' The lead was brought from Mr. Beaumont's mines at Allenheads and the other mining districts in Cumberland, refined at Blaydon, and then shipped. It was conveyed from the mines by small 'Scotch galloways,' or ponies, the roads being too rugged to allow of its being carted. A slight wood frame was swung over the back of the pony, and contained a lump of lead on each side. It was a curious sight in former times to see a long row of these little ragged-looking animals, sometimes thirty or more in a line, carrying each his packet of lead, and faithfully following the leading pony, who usually had a bell attached to his head, to denote his position and to guide the rest when coming over the hills at night. In later times, when the roads were improved, the lead was carried the main part of the way by light carts. It is now conveyed by rail."

a proof that the reserved annual rent of 60*l.* was not the best that could be reasonably obtained; and that an expenditure of 1,500*l.* was not adequate to the interest granted to the defendant for so long a term as 99 years. For the defendant, it was shewn that great care had been used by the lessor in making the original bargain; that in 1839, the land was little better than a swamp, being constantly liable to be flooded by the Tyne, and let at a sum per acre not more than one-eighth of that agreed to be paid by the defendant; and that in the erection of buildings, coke ovens, quay walls, cottages, &c., far above 1,500*l.* had been expended by the defendant and his sub-lessees: indeed, the total sum expended amounted to above 40,000*l.* The conduct of Charles Townley, Esq., the real plaintiff in the case, was animadverted upon, for not having impugned the lease during the life-time of his father, who had been a party to its terms, and was perfectly satisfied with them; thus exposing the defendant to all the disadvantages of 12 years' delay. The judge, after summing up, put the following propositions to the jury:—"1, Was the money agreed to be expended thought, by the trustees, and by Mr. P. E. Townley, adequate to the interest granted? 2, Was it such a sum as a man of ordinary prudence might have thought to be adequate? 3, Was the rent reserved the best that might be reasonably had? 4, Was there a forfeiture of the lease by not erecting a wall or fence, or by not upholding it? 5, Then

by the ecclesiastical commissioners. A grant of 100% was made in 1851 towards the erection of a parsonage-house; but the building has not yet been commenced.

CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, &c.

THE *Wesleyan Methodists*, who have long had a place of worship in Blaydon, erected a spacious new chapel in 1856: it is ecclesiastical in appearance, with arched windows and a roof of high pitch. The *Primitive Methodists* erected a neat chapel in 1854, attached to which is a school. The *Wesleyan Reformers* meet in the lecture room of the Mechanics' Institution, which they rent for worship on Sundays.

The *parochial schools* were erected in 1858, on a site given by the Rev. W. Brown, who also, with his family, contributed 200% towards the building, and obtained a grant of 400% for the same object from the School Society. The schools are attended, on an average, by about 100 boys, from 70 to 80 girls, and from 110 to 120 infants. There is a play-ground attached, provided with swings, &c.

A *library and reading room* has existed for some time in Blaydon, to which a *news-room* was added in 1855. A library belonging to the parochial schools has also been attached to this institution. There are about 100 members, and the ordinary subscription is 6s. a year.

The *Blaydon and Stella Mechanics' Institution* was commenced in 1847, for the accommodation of which a large and handsome building was erected in 1852. The foundation stone was laid in May by the late J. F. B. Blackett, Esq., M.P.; and the rooms were opened in September. The reading-room is well attended; and there is a good supply of newspapers and periodicals. The library contains 450 volumes, including many excellent standard works. The lecture-room is elegantly fitted up, with platform, gallery, &c. A school is held in it during the week. The institution now consists of 105 members; and the subscription is 6s. 6d. per annum. The librarians attend, for the circulation of books, from nine to ten o'clock every Sunday morning, and from seven to eight every Monday evening. A sick benefit club has been for some years established in connection with the institution; and a building society was commenced, under favourable auspices, about four years ago.

SCOTSWOOD BRIDGE.—In 1828, a joint stock company was formed for building a chain bridge over the Tyne, from the township of Winlaton to Scotswood in the county of Northumberland, and for making convenient

roads and approaches thereto. An act of parliament for this purpose received the royal assent on April 13, 1829, incorporating the company under the name of the "*The Scotswood Bridge Company*." Their capital was limited to 20,000*l.*, divided into shares of 50*l.* each; besides which, they were empowered to raise a further sum of 8,000*l.* by mortgage of the tolls, in case the capital should be found inadequate.

The bridge is situated about 300 yards west of Derwent Haugh. The first stone of the land abutment on the south side was laid under the direction of Mr. Green, architect, and in the presence of Messrs. Grace and Ramsay, two of the committee, on July 21, 1829. The bridge is 630 feet in length; the distance between the points of suspension being 370 feet, with two half arcs of 130 feet each. The road rises in the centre about 8 feet, forming a gentle and graceful curve. The roadway is above 20 feet in breadth, and the carriage-way 17½ feet. The piers are of Norman architecture, light in their construction, and graceful in their proportions; the whole structure being airy, elegant, and beautiful in appearance. The act of parliament directs that "the lowest part of the road-way shall be 21 feet at least above the surface of the water, at the height of the flood of ordinary spring tides;" and provides that "it shall not be lawful to erect any other bridge for the passage of horses, cattle, or foot passengers, nor for the passage of carriages, *save railway carriages*, properly constructed, within 1,000 yards of the said bridge." Three new roads were constructed in connection with the bridge; one commences at the north end, and leads to Newcastle; a second leads from the south end of the bridge to near the west end of Darwent bridge; and the third from the Scotswood bridge to the Hexham road, at the village of Blaydon. The latter road was formed at great expense; for the country being low and level, it was necessary to throw up a mound, the earth for which was dug from its south side, forming a very wide and deep ditch, in the bottom of which a great number of large trees were discovered lying in a horizontal position. Several breaches were made in the road by the flood in October, 1829. The formation of a portion of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, between it and the river, has, however, protected it from the recurrence of a similar misfortune.

The *Railway Bridge* is about 100 yards to the west of the suspension bridge, and crosses the river in an oblique direction. It is erected on a good foundation, and the platform for the railway is supported by strong wooden gears.

PARISH OF WHICKHAM.

THE parish of Whickham is bounded by the Tyne on the north; by the Darwent, dividing it from the chapelry of Stella and the parish of Winlaton, on the west; by the chapelries of Tanfield and Lamesley on the south-west and south; and by the Team, dividing it from the parish of Gateshead, on the east. It is divided into four constableries:—1, Whickham-Town; 2, Swallow; 3, Whickham-Lowhand; and, 4, Whickham-Fellside.

THE area of the parish of Whickham is 5,993 acres, of which 88 acres are covered by tidal water. In 1801, its population was 3,659, of whom 1,739 were males and 1,920 females. The annual value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was 13,954*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway has an extent of 2 M. 2 F. 110 Y., and an area of 24 A. 3 R. in this parish, towards the local rates of which it contributed 61*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in 1851, and 62*l.* 10*s.* in 1852. The North-eastern Railway, with an extent of 1 M. 4 F., and an area of 8 A. 1 R. 24 P., contributed 75*l.* in each of those years. The gross amount collected in 1851 was 1,850*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*, and in 1852, 1,598*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.*

WHICKHAM.

THE population of the township of Whickham, at the respective returns since 1811, was 758, 788, 873, 923, and 910; 417 of the latter number being males and 493 females. In 1851, there were 191 inhabited houses, 4 uninhabited, and 1 building.

Whickham is a large and respectable village, 4 miles west-south-west of Gateshead, on the turnpike road from that town to Shotley Bridge. It occupies the high brow

of a steep hill, which overlooks the pleasant vales of Tyne and Team, and commands an extensive view of Newcastle, and the high grounds on the north side of the Tyne. Many of the houses are modern and handsome, and the smaller tenements have generally an air of cleanliness and comfort. The village contains a library and reading room, three farmsteads, four public gardens, five inns and public houses, a beer-shop, a post-office, two surgeons, several shopkeepers, with various mechanics and workmen. There are two respectable boarding schools for young ladies, carried on by Miss Simons and Mrs. Harding. The mansion at the east end of the village, formerly occupied by Charles Attwood, Esq., is now the residence of J. A. Hymers, Esq. The pleasant and well-sheltered mansion of the Williamsons,* *Whickham Lodge*, is on the south, and is now occupied by Edward Richardson, Esq. *Whickham Hall*, also the property of the Williamsons, is the residence of Mr. J. H. Stevenson, surgeon. *Whickham House* is the property of G. T. L. Blenkinsopp, Esq., of Hoppyland, The *Wesleyan* and *Primitive Methodists* have each a chapel in the village. The Whickham band consists of the musicians of the place.†

* The Rev. William Williamson, D.D., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, was third son of Sir William Williamson, Bart., by Elizabeth his wife, youngest daughter of John Hedworth, Esq., of Harraton: he died in 1763, leaving issue a son, William, who died unmarried, and a daughter and eventual heiress, Anne, who married, October 28, 1782, Robert Hopper, Esq., a barrister of great local eminence, and recorder of Newcastle upon Tyne, who assumed the name of Williamson. He died January 15, 1835, leaving two sons, viz., the Rev. Robert Hopper Williamson, rector of Hurworth, and John-William Williamson, Esq., of Whickham. The latter, born September 17, 1789, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, and for several years chairman of the quarter sessions of the county, which he resigned in 1842 on account of ill health. He inherited his mother's property under the will of her brother, who left his estate in tail to his sister's second son. He died April 17, 1850.

ARMS—Or, a chev., gules, between three trefoils, slipped, sa.

CREST—Out of a mural coronet, a wivern's head, or.

The Hoppers of Shincliffe, the paternal ancestors of this family, are mentioned in a lease of the dean and chapter, dated May 11, 1594. One of their descendants, Hendry Hopper, purchased, in 1720, the

estate of Crook Hall and the manor of Sidgate; in 1739, the lordship of Thrislington; and before his death in 1752, he had also added to his landed property the estates of Hough Hall and Quarrington Grange. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his nephew, John Hopper, Esq., of Shincliffe, son of John Hopper, of the same place, by his wife, Anne Colling, of Long Newton. He married at Yarm, June 25, 1752, Elizabeth, only daughter of John Hilton, Esq., and had issue John, who died unmarried; Robert, who married the heiress of Williamson; and Ralph, in holy orders, who married Elizabeth Athey, and had issue a son.

ARMS—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, sa. and erm., over all a tower, triple towered, arg., masoned; 2nd and 3rd, or, a chev. gu., between three trefoils, slipped, sa.

CREST—A tower, triple towered, arg., masoned.

RESIDENCE—Hurworth rectory.

+ WILLIAM SHIELD.—The eminent English composer, William Shield, was born at Whickham about the year 1750. When only six years old, he was taught by his father, who was a singing master, to modulate his voice and practise on the violin. At the death of his

Whickham is a polling place at elections for the North Division of the county of Durham. It is also the centre of a revising barrister's district, which includes Chopwell, Crawcrook, Ryton, Ryton Woodside, Stella, Whickham (including Swalwell, &c.), and Winlaton.

By Boldon Book, there were 35 villains in Whickham, each of whom held an oxgang of 15 acres, at 16*d.* rent, exclusive of services, which were severe. Each villain wrought for the lord three days in every week in the year, besides the labour of harvest and ploughing; they were bound to erect a cottage 40 feet long, and 15 wide, every year, for the maintenance of the town; and to carry and fetch from Durham and Bedlington the bishop's baggage when required, with the allowance of the corrody whilst they wrought. They also paid 9*s.* cornage rent, and provided a milch cow for the lord; and for every oxgang of land they found a hen and ten eggs, and served in the lord's fishery in Tyne. The *præpositus*, or head-borough man, now called the grieve, had 24 acres of land allotted to him in recompence for the duties of his office. The manor was under farm with the villain service, mills, carts, harrows, fisheries, and 20 chalders of oats of the bishop's measure, rendering 27*l.*, and performing certain services in carriage, for which there was an allowance of 2*d.* for every horse. The punder had land assigned him, besides an acknow-

father, he was bound by indenture to Edward Davison, a boat-builder in South Shields; and during his apprenticeship, led the Newcastle Subscription Concerts, where he repeatedly played the solo parts of Geminani's and Giardini's concertos. His first attempt at composition was setting the music to an ode for the opening of the Free Mason's Lodge at Sunderland, written by a gentleman of Hull. Having produced an admired specimen of sacred music, he was requested, when the new church was to be consecrated at Sunderland, to compose the anthem, which was performed by the then excellent Durham choir, to an immense congregation. He next entered the orchestra at Scarborough theatre, where he composed the music to many of the songs by the poet Cunningham, then an actor in Bates's company. Professors Fischer and Borghi having procured him a situation in the Italian Opera-house, Giardini placed him in the rank of second violins; but Mr. Cramer removed him to the principal violin, at which post he remained eighteen years, and during that time produced upwards of twenty operas for Colman's and for Covent Garden Theatres. Of the latter he became musical director; and also had engagements at all the principal concerts in London. In the year 1790, while on a visit at Tarlow, he had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Haydn, and afterwards declared that he gained more important information by four days' communion with that founder of a style which has given fame to so many imitators, than ever he did by the best directed studies in any four years of any part of his life.

In the summer of 1791, Mr. Shield paid a visit to his native village, where his aged mother was still living, and over whose welfare he watched with a solicitude which furnishes a delightful proof of the excellence of his heart. On this occasion, he took the opportunity of collecting several of the local airs of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, which he afterwards introduced in his "Rudiments of

ledgment from every tillage farm by the thrave; and he also provided the bishop with 40 hens and 300 eggs. In Bishop Bury's time, Robert Bridock and William Herring occur as tenants.

The tenures and services are detailed at great length in Hatfield's Survey, at which period the services were being commuted into moneyed rents, and the whole gradually assuming the appearance of a leasehold manor. It is still held as such under the see of Durham. Swalwell, Axwell, Hollinside, and Fugerhouse, had become free estates, held by reserved rents under the see, previous to Hatfield's Survey.

Two persons from Whyckham, who joined the Northern Rebellion in 1569, were executed.

Near Whickham is a stratum of burnt earth, consisting chiefly of clay and stone, which tradition says was caused by the English army setting fire to their tents previous to their hasty retreat, when the Scots forced the passage of the Tyne in 1640. The burning camp communicated with a seam of coal, which is said to have burnt for many years with great fury; and the calcined stones and earth are now made useful and ornamental in forming garden walks and paths to gentlemen's houses. Cromwell's army, or some considerable portion of it, lay at Whickham on their march to Scotland in 1648.

The north common fields of Whickham were divided, Thorough Bass." In the autumn of the same year, he accompanied the celebrated critic and editor, Ritson (see p. 173), to Paris, and from thence proceeded, with a party of foreign composers, to visit the principal cities in Italy. He returned to England in 1792, and soon after published his well-known "Introduction to Harmony." At the death of Sir William Parsons, in 1817, King George IV. appointed Mr. Shield master of his musicians in ordinary.

His principal published works are "An Introduction to Harmony;" "Two Sets of Trios, for Violin, Tenor, and Violoncello;" "Hartford Bridge;" "Woodman;" "Robin Hood;" "Lord Mayor's Day;" "Picture of Paris;" the major part of "Oscar and Malvina;" "Lock and Key;" "Patrick in Prussia;" "Choleric Fathers;" &c., &c. Single pieces which remain popular:—"Shakspeare's Loadstars;" "The Thorn;" "The Bud of the Rose;" "O bring me Wine;" "The Wolf;" "The Heaving of the Lead;" "The Post Captain;" "Old Towler;" "The Streamlet;" "The Ploughboy;" "Let Fame sound her Trumpet;" "The pretty little Heart;" "How shall we Mortals;" "Village Maids;" "The Battle Song;" "I've traversed Judah's barren Sands;" "Tom Moody;" "The Literary Fund Glee," &c., &c.

Mr. Shield died at his house in Berners Street, London, on the 25th of January, 1820, in the 80th year of his age. By his will, he bequeathed, in terms highly respectful and appropriate, his fine viola, or tenor violin, to King George IV., humbly entreating his majesty to accept it as a testimony of his gratitude. This being communicated to the king, he was pleased to signify, in the kindest and most condescending terms, his acceptance of the legacy, but at the same time directed that the utmost value should be set upon the instrument by competent judges, it being his majesty's determination that Mr. Shield's widow should be no sufferer by a bequest which so strongly proved the attachment and gratitude of his late faithful servant.

by agreement of the various parties interested (about 30 in number), April 16, 1672. This division was confirmed by decree in the bishop's Court of Chancery. An injunction was also issued, under which the highways were set out, and ordered to be repaired by the parishioners.

An act of parliament (51 Geo. III., c. 21), for enclosing lands in this parish, was passed April 4, 1811. The preamble recited that Whickham Fell contained about 500 acres; the bishop being lord of the manor, and Sir Thomas-Henry Liddell, Bart., James-Archibald-Stewart Wortley, Esq., and the Right Hen. John Bowes, Earl of Strathmore, being lessees of the said manor. The parties claiming right of common were, the Earl of Strathmore, Sir T. H. Liddell, the Marquises of Bute and Hertford, John Carr, Robert Hopper Williamson, George Thomas Leaton, and Jasper Harrison, Esqrs., and others. Mr. John Bell, of Newcastle, was appointed sole commissioner for carrying the act into effect. An allotment was to be made and inclosed for the rector of Whickham, in respect of his glebe; and one-sixteenth of the common was to be appropriated to the bishop as lord of the manor, to whom the usual reservation was made of the mines, with the power of working them, in doing which as little damage as might be was to be done to the proprietor of the soil, and for which reasonable satisfaction was to be made. Mr. Bell's award was read December 18, 1821.

Mines.—Bishop Bury granted a lease of the mines under the manors of Whickham and Gateshead to Sir Thomas Grey, Knt., and John Pulhore, rector of Whickham, for twelve years, under 500 marks rent. The lease was renewed to the same parties by Bishop Hatfield, at Martinmas, 1356; and the same prelate appointed Nicholas Cole, of Newcastle, *Keeper and Vender* of his coals, within the two manors, on July 24, 1367. Bishop Tunstal, July 24, 1550, demised to John and Stephen Sotheran (who had purchased the remaining interest in a lease for 21 years), with a condition for payment of 10% on opening every new pit. On May 20, 1570, Bishop Pilkington leased to Bartram Anderson, of Newcastle, merchant adventurer, the coal-mines within the Cross Moor in Whickham, adjoining the Whaggas and Newfield on the north, Gellesfield and Greenleyfield

south, the Cross Moor west, and the road from Newcastle to the Streat yate east; three pits only to be opened at once, 21 years, 30% rent

Amongst the possessions of the see extorted from Bishop Barnes by Queen Elizabeth in 1582, were the manors of Whickham and Gateshead. On November 12, 1583, the lease of 99 years was transferred by the crown to Henry Anderson and William Selby, aldermen of Newcastle, who, in 1591, granted to thirteen principal burgesses, on trust for the corporation of that town, who held the "grand lease" till its expiration in 1681. The reversion had been granted by Bishop Cosin to his son-in-law, Sir Gilbert Gerard, and others. Bishop Crewe afterwards leased to Colonel Liddell and his partners; and the manor of Whickham has since been held by their successors, Lord Ravensworth and Partners, popularly called the *Grand Allies*.

THE CHURCH.

WHICKHAM church, though not remarkable for beauty or convenience, retains vestiges of considerable antiquity. The western tower is square, and supported by flying buttresses. The aisles are uniform, each being formed by three short round pillars, with square capitals, supporting plain circular arches. The roof of the chancel is covered by a plain ceiling. The principal entrance to the church is by a south porch: there is also a small door on the north, under a pointed arch. A west window, under a pointed arch, opens beneath the tower. In the south aisle, the lights are pointed; but the windows are generally small and modern. On the north side are indications of old arrangements, now altered and modernized. The font is an old basin of Stanhope marble. The communion plate and altar-cloth were presented by members of the Bowes family, and the pulpit-cushion, &c., by the Claverings. There are three bells in the tower, all of recent date. About 80 of the pews in the church were burnt by an accidental fire, November 5, 1841. The stone spouts on the outside were formerly ornamented with grotesque heads.

The chancel contains monuments to the memory of the Rev. Robert Thomlinson, D.D., rector of Whickham, who died March 24, 1747;* John Carr, Esq., of Dunston Hill, died January 12, 1817; the Rev. William Wil-

* He was also a prebendary of St. Paul's, London, and some time lecturer of St. Nicholas', Newcastle. His various charities are thus enumerated on the tablet:—"Dr. Thomlinson built and endowed ye Charity School for this parish at his own expense, save 100*l*. left by Mrs. Blakiston for that purpose. He also built a Chapel at Allonby in Cumb^d and a school-house there, and gave to procure the Queen's

bounty to ye said Chap. 200*l*. To the Col. of Matrons at Wigton in Cumb. 600*l*. To the Charity school there 100*l*. To Queen's College in Ox^{fd} 100*l*. To Edmund Hall there 200*l*. And left by his Will to ye Societies for Propagating ye Gospel 500*l*., for promoting Christian knowl. 100*l*., for Working Schools in Ireland 100*l*. He also bequeathed his Library, a large and most valuable collection of Books in all kinds

liamson, rector, died August 23, 1763; and the Rev. James Wibbersley, rector, died April 18, 1782. A monument to Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart., of Axwell Park, who died October 17, 1794, is in the south aisle; and a tablet near the west end of the nave records the deaths of Mr. Jasper Dixon, of Whickham, and Dorothy his wife. The church-yard is spacious, having been enlarged in 1812, when the additional ground was consecrated by the Bishop of St. David's. Two large flat stones, standing under the west window of the chancel, commemorate the deaths of George and Abiah Hodgson, Quakers, who died respectively in 1667 and 1669.* There are also monuments to the Marleys of Dunston, and to other families in the parish.

The register commences in 1575, and contains entries relative to the plague in 1597, 1610, 1626, 1645, and 1647. There are also allusions to the Scotch army in 1640, 1644, and 1648.

Whickham rectory; patron, the Bishop of Durham. King's Books, 20*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*; Tenths, 2*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; Proc. ep., 13*s.*; Arch. synod., 2*s.*; Proc. arc., 4*s.* Dedication to St. Mary.

RECTORS.—Hugo, 1287; Rob. de Baldocks, 1313; John de Windsore; Thos. de Thwenge, 1344; John de Pulhore, 1346 (constable of the castle, and receiver general to Bishop Hatfield, rector of Whitburn, and vicar of Warkworth); Rich. Rature, 1360; Mag'r Will. Tart, 1399; Edw. Prestwick; John Kent, 1444; Wm. Nicholson, 1462; Richard —, 1470; Thos. Bartram, 1474; Alex. Skinner, 1483; R. Walker; J. More, 1515; Anth. Bellasis, 1533 (master of Sherburn Hospital, rector of Brancepeth); Nich. Williamson, cl., 1540; Claud. Kent, cl., 1558; John Fernyside, preacher of God's word, 1575; John Allenson, cl.; Henry Ewbank, A.M., 1620 (successively rector of Washington and Winston, prebendary of the 12th stall, and prebendary of Litchfield); Robt. Brooke, A.M., 1628, p. m. Ewbank; Thos. Wood, A.M., 1635 (brother to Sir Henry Wood, Bart., whose only daughter married the first Duke of Cleveland); Dean of Litchfield 1663, and Bishop of Litchfield 1671; Nich. Stote, an intruder; Thos. Mason, A.M., 1671; Wm. Hartwell, S.T.P., 1681, p. m. Mason (preb. of the 9th and 10th stalls); Wm. Graham, S.T.P., 1685, p. res. Hartwell for Stanhope (son of Sir Geo. Graham, Bart., of Netherby, Cumberland); Robt. Thomlinson, S.T.P., 1712, p. m. Graham; Wm. Williamson, D.D., 1748, p. m. Thomlinson (son of Sir Wm. Williamson, Bart., of Monkwearmouth); Wm. Radley, A.M., 1763, p. m. Williamson; John Wibbersley, A.M., 1768, p. res. Radley; James Greville, LL.B., 1782, p. m. Wibbersley; Hon. Edw. Grey, A.M. (brother of the late Earl Grey); Henry-George Liddell, A.M. 1829, p. res. Grey (brother of the late Lord Ravensworth); Henry Douglass (precentor of Llandaff cathedral), 1832, p. res. Liddell; George Newby (see vol. i., p. 619), 1844, p. m. Douglass; H. B. Carr, A.M., 1846, p. m. Newby.

of Literature, to the Corporation of Newcastle for public Use, with a rent charge of 5*l.* a year for ever as a fund for buying new books." For the reception of the latter magnificent bequest, a large building was erected on the south side of the chancel of St. Nicholas' church, Newcastle.

* The inscription relates that these gravestones were removed out of a field at the west end of Whickham, on November 30, 1784, by order of Mr. Robert Hodgson, of London, druggist, a descendant of the family.

The rectory-house stands at some distance from the church, across the road to the west. It was considerably enlarged and improved by the Hon. and Rev. E. Grey and the Rev. H. G. Liddell. The glebe consists of the garden, orchard, and about 45 acres of land. Nearly 10 acres were added to the glebe at the time of Whickham enclosure. In 1835, the value of the living was returned at 803*l.* per annum, subject to permanent payments amounting to 140*l.*, and to the payment of 95*l.* to a curate. The net income is still returned at 663*l.* a year.

Chantry Lands.—In 1334, Robert Bridoke held five acres and three roods of the light of St. Mary of Whickham. John Heath, Esq., in 1630 purchased of Christopher Skepper one acre in Whickham called Lampacre; and, in 1614, a third part of Grindlow, being parcel of the dissolved chantry of Jesus in Brancepeth church, was sold for 550*l.* (see vol. i., p. 427).

CHARITIES.

Charities of Blackiston and Thomlinson.—Whickham parochial school was originally founded by Dr. Thomlinson, about the year 1714, who applied to this purpose a legacy of 100*l.*, left by Jane Blackiston, for teaching poor children of the parish in the Church Catechism and reading and writing, and for putting them out to trade; and who also himself, by his will, dated November 18, 1745, left the school and dwelling-house for the master, with certain galleries and pews in the church, and the sum of 100*l.* in addition to the like sum given by Mrs. Blackiston, to the archdeacon of Northumberland, the vicar of Newcastle, and the librarian of the testator's library at Newcastle, and their respective successors, for the support of such school. The 200*l.* was laid out, in 1751, in the purchase of 200*l.* South Sea Annuities, now producing 6*l.* a year; and an allotment of three-quarters of an acre of land, set out to the school, is let for 1*l.* per annum. The rents of the pews and galleries, formerly amounting to 11*l.* or 12*l.* per annum, are now merely nominal. In the year 1825, the school was enlarged by Archdeacon Bowyer, and a house for the mistress erected by private subscription; the national system being adopted at the same time. The Hon. and Rev. E. Grey was a benefactor, and enabled the institution to extend the means of education to about 160 children, of whom two boys and two girls are annually clothed, or, in the case of the boys, 20*s.* is given in lieu of clothing.

Hewett's Charity.—The sum of 100*l.*, bequeathed to the parish of Whickham by John Hewett, who died December 3, 1738, is now in the hands of Lord Ravensworth, by whom interest is paid at the rate of 4½ per

cent. Agreeably to Hewett's will, 30s. is laid out annually in Bibles, Prayer Books, and other books of religious instruction; and 20s. is occasionally laid out in clothing for apprentices who have been bound out. A balance is generally kept in the Newcastle savings bank.

Marshall's Charity.—Robert Marshall bequeathed 20*l.* to the churchwardens and overseers of Whickham; the interest to be applied towards clothing one of the poorest boys of the charity school. This sum was placed in the hands of Sir Thomas-Henry Liddell, and 1*l.* a year is paid by Lord Ravensworth as interest, which is added to the produce of Hewett's charity.

Ralph Harrison, March 26, 1687, amongst his other charitable bequests, left 100*l.* to the use of the poor of Whickham. *Lady Clavering*, May 18, 1726, gave 100*l.* to the poor of the parish, to which *Thomas Bowes, Esq.*, added 20*l.* more. The first-named two sums are now in the hands of Lord Ravensworth; but the 20*l.* is lost. The interest received, 10*l.* per annum, is added to the produce of Bishop Wood's charity, hereafter mentioned; and the whole amount, 18*l.* 11s. 3*d.*, is divided amongst the four quarters of the parish, according to the number of applicants in each, and is distributed in the vestry, by the respective churchwardens, on New-year's Day, in sums of 2s. to each person.

Thomas Wood, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, gave 100*l.* to the poor of Whickham, and bequeathed, November 11, 1690, a further sum of 100*l.* One of these sums was secured on "Jackson's land," belonging to Lady Clavering, and produced 6*l.* per annum. The other was placed in the hands of Alderman Fenwick, of Newcastle, who fell into arrears with the interest. He afterwards paid those arrears and 56*l.* 10s. of the capital. The sum of 57*l.* was placed in the hands of a predecessor of Lord Ravensworth; and his lordship now pays interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., being 2*l.* 11s. 3*d.* per annum. The agent for the Marquis of Bute's estates pays the 6*l.* from "Jackson's land;" and the whole is distributed with the produce of other charities, as above described.

Sir James Clavering, by will, December 6, 1697, left a rent-charge of 12*l.* a year out of his messuage and lands at Crook Bank, out of which he directed that 24 penny loaves of wheaten bread should be given, every Sunday, to as many poor persons of the parish, who shall be present at divine service or sermon; and that 24 coats, petticoats, and waistcoats, of grey russet, should be yearly given to 24 poor men, women, or children, living in the parish, on St. Andrew's day, such poor persons to be appointed by his heirs. The bread is given to per-

sons named in a list prepared by the churchwardens; and the persons who receive the coats and petticoats are now selected by the rector.

In 1730, *Sir John Clavering, Bart.*, left 50*l.* to the poor of the parish. Nothing is now known of this bequest.

Thomas Bowes, in 1721, left land producing 3*l.* a year, and 400*l.* in money, producing 20*l.* a year, for clothing and teaching poor children of the parish; and *George Bowes*, in 1739, left land producing 10*l.* a year for the same purpose. This property became vested in Andrew Robinson Bowes; and no information can now be obtained concerning it.

Samuel Hancock, who died May, 1725, devised certain lands in Lowfield Bank, parish of Barnard Castle, to trustees, for the use of the poor of Whickham, on condition that his lands in the latter parish should not be charged with poor-money; but the overseers preferring to assess those lands, the benefaction was given up. The testator also devised lands to the chapelry of Tanfield on the same conditions, which did not take effect for a like reason.

John Bowes, Earl of Strathmore, by his will, dated July 3, 1817, directed that the clear yearly sum of 25*l.* should for ever be a charge upon his Gibside estate, and paid to the poor of that estate, in such proportions and manner as the occupier of Gibside mansion-house, or the trustees under his will, should direct. Nothing has hitherto been paid on this account.

Church Lands.—The churchwardens of Whickham receive the rents of a house and three-quarters of an acre of land in Swalwell Quarter, let at 5*l.* a year; a close containing about four acres, let at 25*l.*; and an allotment of about one acre, set out in respect of the church lands, let at 1*l.* These rents are carried to the general account for repairing the church. The rents of another close, of about five acres, are received by an officer called the grieve, but are not applied to any charitable use.

LOW-HAND QUARTER.

THIS constabulary includes the pleasant country on the west of the Team to the borders of Lamesley chapelry, and also Dunston Hill, with a fine level carse north of Whickham, forming part of the fertile vale of Tyne. Its population, at the successive returns since 1811, was 1,094, 1,150, 1,184, 1,192, and 1,618; 830 of the latter number being males and 788 females. The increase in number was ascribed to the opening of a new colliery and other works. The Dunston Lodge lunatic asylum contained 84 persons in 1841, and 157 in 1851. In 1841, there were 240 inhabited houses, 16 uninhabited,

and 1 building; and in 1851, 300 inhabited, 3 uninhabited, and 2 building.

Farnacres is a neat modern mansion, with pleasure grounds tastefully laid out, situated about half a mile north-east from Ravensworth. It is the property of Lord Ravensworth, and at present the residence of John Barras, Esq.

The manor of Farnacres, according to Boldon Book, was held by Eudo de Lucels, by the tenth part of a knight's service, and, in 1338, was in possession of a family who had assumed the local name. By Hatfield's Survey, it was held by Robert de Umfravill, by knight's service and 2s. rent. William Bultflour also held a messuage and 28 acres by charter, under 16s. rent. In 1429, Sir Robert Umfrevill, Knight of the Garter, founded a chantry at Farnacres, and framed statutes for its government, according to which the chaplains were to pray for the souls of Cardinal Thomas Langley, Robert Umfrevill, Knight, Isabel his wife, King Henry IV., King Henry V., and all Christian souls, and of all the kith, kin, and kindred of the said Sir Robert, and of all the Knights of the noble order of the Garter of St. George of Wyndesore, and of all the former owners of the manor of Farnacres. By charter, the founder gave the perpetual advowson to Cardinal Langley and his successors in the see of Durham. In 1439, Bishop Neville united the hospital of Freresyde to the chantry of Farnacres. The last appointment of a chaplain to the united foundation occurs in 1538. Robert Claxton, chaplain, received a pension of 5*l.* in 1553; and the general dissolution of chantries took place soon afterwards. Farnacres was first granted by the crown to Urias Babington; but on his decease in 1605, it appeared that he had only held the estate in trust for Thomas Liddell, Esq. When the line of Liddell of Farnacres was extinguished, their property was purchased by the elder branch of Liddell of Ravensworth, in whose possession it has since remained. In 1679, the rental amounted to 35*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; and the colliery, at 12*s.* per ten of coals, to 80*l.** The land is tithe-free.

* *Fuger House*, according to Hatfield's Survey, was one of the free tenancies of the manor of Whickham, and gave name to a family. Roger Thornton died in 1451, seised of the waste called Fugerfield, which afterwards passed to the Lumleys. It is now united to Ravensworth estate, which it joins on the north-west.

* Farnacres colliery was flooded by a sudden irruption of water from some old workings, on October 23, 1840. Five men were drowned; and as the water rose to a great height in the shaft, their bodies were not reached for several weeks afterwards.

Dunston Hall is a spacious modern house, beautifully seated on the declivity of the hill to the east of Whickham. It was formerly the property of the Shaftoes, and was purchased by the Carrs. It is now the residence of Samuel Parker, Esq.

COWHEEL is a hamlet at the foot of Dunston Hill, containing a farmhold, two public offices, and a smith's shop.

DUNSTON is a populous village, stretching westward from the mouth of the river Team along the margin of the Tyne for upwards of half a mile. The site, having been mostly gained from the Tyne, is called "The Bishop's Waste." There are a few neat and convenient houses, occupied by the agents of collieries and other works; but the greater number are built in a very irregular manner: some of them, however, have small gardens in front. The coal-staiths at Dunston are used by some of the western collieries. Messrs. G. and C. M. Palmer have a timber yard at this place; and C. Myers and Co. and T. Bennet and Son have each a chemical manufactory. A fire-brick manufactory is carried on by Messrs. Southern and Watson; and there is a ship-building yard, a boat-builder, two spade and shovel makers, a licensed gunpowder magazine, a brewery, four public houses, a beer-shop, and a few shopkeepers and other tradesmen. The rural police have a station in the village. The Wesleyan, New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. A school-room was erected by subscription in 1818, to which Bishop Barrington, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Grey, rector of Whickham, the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities, and other parties contributed. The school is now conducted on the national system by a master and mistress, and is well attended. A mechanics' institution has been carried on for some years.

Dunston Lodge, which is a short distance south of the village, was formerly held by the Marley family. John Marley, who died in 1806, bequeathed it to the Rev. John Barnet of Whickham, husband of his niece. On Mr. Barnet's death in 1828, the property devolved upon his son, the Rev. John Barnet, curate of St. Nicholas', Newcastle, on whose decease, shortly afterwards, it was supposed the estate would revert to the Marleys. But John Barnet, a clerk in the customs, and cousin of the deceased, produced a codicil to the elder Mr. Barnet's will, in virtue of which he took possession of the property. Being charged with forging this document, he was tried for the offence at the spring assizes at Durham, February 26, 1830, and acquitted; but the codicil being admitted to be a forgery, the property devolved on

General Marley, then serving in India. It now belongs to John Clavering, Esq., of Newcastle, and was for some time occupied as a lunatic asylum by Mr. John E. Wilkinson, who has been succeeded by Mr. Cornelius Garbutt, of Gateshead.

SWALWELL.

THE constabulary of Swalwell lies upon the Darwent, near its junction with the Tyne. Its population in 1811 was 1,393, and at the subsequent returns, 1,320, 1,372, 1,611,* and 1,429; the decrease in 1851 being ascribed to the discontinuance of large iron works. The number in that year consisted of 737 males and 692 females; and there were 269 inhabited houses, 11 uninhabited, and 1 building.

The village of Swalwell is 4 miles west-by-south from Gateshead. Having been for many years the site of a portion of the works of Sir Ambrose Crowley and his successors, the buildings are tinged with smoke, and irregularly built. Since the retirement of the company, the place has been principally supported by private enterprise. There is an iron foundry belonging to Messrs. Joseph and Michael Spencer, a chain and anchor manufactory belonging to Edward Robson and Co., a nail and chain manufactory at High Forge belonging to — Smith, a fire-brick manufactory belonging to Messrs. Harrington and Co., and a saw-mill belonging to Mr. L. Jopling. Messrs. Hoyle, Robson, and Co. have a lamp-black manufactory; and Mr. T. Murray has a manufactory for naphtha, acetate of soda, and charcoal. There are also smiths, spade and shovel makers, shovel-handle makers, and other tradesmen; besides about a dozen provision dealers, grocers, &c., a brewery, and thirteen public houses. A Masonic Lodge was established many years ago. The Swalwell and Darwent Haugh Mechanics' Institution consists at present of 97 members, and possesses a library containing 750 volumes on various subjects. In the news-room, daily and weekly newspapers and other periodicals are taken in. The subscription to the whole is 1½*d.* a week; but, like other similar institutions, its funds are occasionally assisted by tea-parties and musical meetings. For this purpose, a marquee has been recently purchased, at a cost of 80*l.*,

* To account for the increase in the population this year, the enumerator recorded the visit of "a company of strolling players!"

+ CHARLTON NESBIT, an able artist, was born at Swalwell in 1775. His father was a keelman, who, perceiving the bent of his son's genius, apprenticed him to the celebrated Thomas Bewick. His first large work, on his own account, was engraving Johnson's view of St. Nicholas' church, on twelve distinct blocks of wood, which were joined and cramped together. For this beautiful engraving he received the gold

for this institution and that at Whickham. The music is supplied by the local bands. There are free schools in the village for boys and girls, supported by subscription, and attended by about 100 children. The *Ebenezer Chapel*, built in 1750, belongs to the Presbyterians; and the bodies of Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyan New Connexion Methodists, and Wesleyan Reformers, have each a chapel. The village contains a post-office. On the west, a handsome bridge of three arches crosses the Darwent, near the entrance to Axwell Park. The river is navigable for keels and wherries nearly up to this place.†

Swalwell Hopping, held annually on Whit-Monday, was long famous for the exploits of "Crowley's Crew," who, like all isolated bodies of men, entertained both jealousy and contempt for other classes:—

"When we wor drest,
It was confest
We shem'd the cheps frac Newcassell O;
So away we set
To wor toon gyet
To jeer them a' as they pass'd us O.
We shouted some, and some dung doon;
Lobstrop'lous fellows, we kick'd them O;
Some culls went hyem, some crush'd to toon,
Some gat aboot by Whickham O."

According to Hatfield's Survey, "the tenants jointly held the mill of Swalwell, the fishery there, and the toll of ale, and used to pay thirty-eight pounds, now only *xxs.*" In 1411, William, son and heir of William de Swallowelles, quit-claimed all his father's lands in Swallowelles and Whickham to John Fenwyk, chaplain, a trustee for Roger Thornton, from whom the estate passed to the Lumleys, and subsequently, about 1599, to Matthew Ogle, Esq., since which time it has been intermixed with the property of Axwell.

FELLSIDE QUARTER.

THIS constabulary lies south and west of Whickham, and contains several small hamlets, with the estate of Gibside. The population was 501 in 1811, and, at the following enumerations, 455, 419, 593, and 1,608; 878 of the latter number being males and 730 females. In 1841, there were 126 inhabited houses, 13 uninhabited,

pallet from the Society of Arts. In London, his productions tended considerably to revive the taste for wood engraving; but wearied of the dissipations of the metropolis, he returned to Swalwell, where he lived in close retirement during twenty years, occupying himself with gardening. On the death of his mother, to whom he was much attached, he again repaired to London, for the purpose of resuming his profession. He died at Brompton, near that city, on the 11th November, 1838.

and 2 building; in 1851, 298 inhabited, 1 uninhabited, and 1 building.

GIBSIDE.—This mansion was erected by Sir William Blakiston in the reign of James I. It is delightfully seated in a retired situation on the Darwent, about 6 miles south-west from Newcastle. Nearly the whole of the south front was rebuilt by John, tenth Earl of Strathmore, with a strict regard to its original form, being embattled, with deep bay windows divided by stone mullions and transoms. Over the entrance-porch are the royal arms of James I. within the garter, and beneath those of Blakiston quartering Marley; W[illiam] and I[ane] [Blakiston], April 12, 1620. These have been restored *in fac simile*, I. B. S. 1805. On the north of the hall is a terrace, which separates the back part of the house from a steep descent into the Lady Haugh, a deep, rich area of pasturage, surrounded by a rapid sweep of the Darwent. In the interior of the mansion, the old drawing room remains entire. Terms of Samson and Hercules support a huge mantle-piece, above which are the arms of the founder.

The house contains some most excellent paintings. In the dining room is a large piece of Rubens' wife, whilst pregnant, in a fruit-shop: it cost George Bowes, Esq., 1,500 guineas. A poulterer's shop, with dead game, is also a valuable painting; the game and a fine rough greyhound, by Snyders, the two human figures by Rubens. Besides some other attractive pieces, there are several interesting portraits of members of the Bowes family.

A broad walk or terrace, nearly a mile in length, leads to a handsome chapel, with a rich portico and dome, highly embellished, intended by George Bowes, Esq., for a chapel and mausoleum. It was completed as a place of worship by John, tenth Earl of Strathmore, who endowed the donative with a farm of land, worth nearly 100%, at Laydonfield in Ravensworth, and 1,500% three per cent. stock, vested in trustees, partly for building a residence for the minister. A plot of ground is enclosed for a burial-place. The chapel was consecrated by Bishop Barrington on July 20, 1812; and the Rev. James Blackburn, rector of Gainford, was the first chaplain. The whole of the Gibside estate is charged with the future repairs of this domestic chapel.

At the other extremity of the terrace above mentioned, and rising above the woods as a terminating object to the grand vista, is a fine Doric stone pillar, 140

feet in height, surmounted by a colossal figure (height, 12 feet) of *British Liberty*. In another part of the grounds, the Banqueting House occupies a noble elevation: it is in the florid Gothic style, garnished with pinnacles. Near it is a beautiful piece of water. The park, which is 4 miles in circumference, exhibits the most exquisite sylvan scenery. The green-house, bath, and other buildings are executed in good taste, and some of them in a superb style. The gardens are spacious and well situated; and the vinery and hot-beds are in good order.

On August 25, 1851, the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales gave notice, that John Bowes, Esq., of Streatham Castle, had applied for an advance of 5,000% for the drainage of lands at Gibside.

The Marleys held Gibside and Marley Hill of the see of Durham, in the time of Bishop Bury, by homage, fealty, suit of court, and one mark exchequer rent. In 1384, Richard de Marley's estates devolved to Alice de Masham, at whose death in 1415, they reverted to her grandson, Robert, ancestor of the second line of Marley, who held Gibside till 1540. The last Richard de Marley, in 1534, contracted in marriage his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, to Roger Blakiston of Coxhoe. Ralph Blakiston, of Gibside, suffered for his opposition to parliament in the time of Charles I., and was created a baronet July 30, 1642. Sir Francis Blakiston, his son, died in 1713, leaving an only surviving daughter, Elizabeth, who had intermarried with Sir William Bowes, of Streatham. George Bowes, Esq., third son of Sir William, and M.P. for the county of Durham, made Gibside his principal seat. For an account of the Bowes family, of Streatham Castle and Gibside, see pp. 47-59. Gibside is now the seat of William Hutt, Esq., M.P. for Gateshead, in right of his wife, the dowager Countess of Strathmore.

HOLLINSIDE.—The old manor-house of this estate stands on a warm, wooded, and well-sheltered bank above the Darwent, and to the east of Gibside. The walls of the building are of great thickness, and some of the windows retain their original form. One apartment has the appearance of a domestic chapel. In 1317, Hollinside belonged to a family bearing the local name, and after being in possession of the Redheughs, became, by marriage, the property of Roger Harding, burgess of Newcastle.* About the beginning of the 17th century,

* Roger was son of Robert Harding, one of the justices itinerant, whose ancestor, Henry Harding, is said to have fought with William Seynclaw, a Scotchman, before King Robert Bruce at Perth, for his

coat of arms, vanquished his opponent, and established by right of conquest his indisputable title to a shield of gules with three golden greyhounds. This transaction is stated to have taken place in 1312.

his descendants mortgaged the property, and, after long-continued difficulties, the estate became, about 1730, by foreclosure of mortgage and conveyances, the property of the Bowes family.

Clockburn Mill is turned by a little rivulet called Dene Burn. *Clockburn Lane* is a deep, narrow road, leading through the ravine on the east side of Hollinside. It is said to be the track by which Cromwell marched with his artillery, to cross the Darwent at Winlaton ford, in 1650.

FELLSIDE is a hamlet a short distance east of Gibside Park, and contains a public house. John, Earl of Strathmore, bequeathed an endowment of 10*l.* to the school, and a school-room with a dwelling-house for the master; but it is now given up. SUNNISIDE is another hamlet, near the Shotley Bridge road.

The Hardings were afterwards seated at Beadmel, Northumberland. John Harding, born in 1378, was admitted, at the age of 12, into the family of Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur), and became one of the most esteemed warriors of his time. After the death of Percy, Harding fought under the banner of Sir Robert Umfraville, and became constable of Warkworth Castle under King Henry IV., by whom he was also employed on important missions. Notwithstanding his active life, he found leisure to compile his "Chronicle of England unto the reign of King Edward IV.," in verse, and, as a metrical composition, beneath criticism, but, as a record of facts, highly interesting to the English historian and antiquary. It was first printed by Grafton in 1543, with a continuation to the 35th year of Henry VIII. A valuable

MARLEY HILL, to the south of Gibside, gave name to a resident family so early as 1200. *Marley Hill Colliery* is one of those worked by John Bowes and Partners.* The Hutton seam, 6 feet thick, is found at the depth of 25 fathoms; the main coal, 4 feet, 8 fathoms further; the Busty bank, 5 feet 4 inches, 40 fathoms further; and a seam supposed to be the Brockwell, 3 feet, 5 fathoms further; making a total depth of 78 fathoms.

Bird Hill is a neat and convenient house, west of Fellside, formerly the residence of Lady Anna-Maria Jessop, and now of Mrs. Grimsby.

CROOK GATE is a hamlet on the south-western verge of the parish, and partly in the chapelry of Tanfield. It contains a public house, and a land-sale coal-staith in the valley which forms the parochial boundary.

edition was published by the booksellers of London in 1812, with a biographical and literary preface by Henry Ellis, Esq. The time of Harding's death does not appear; but it could not have been before the completion of his work in 1465, when he was in his 87th year.

* An act of parliament was obtained, August 8, 1835, for authorising the sale of certain portions of the real estates devised by the will and codicils of John Bowes, late Earl of Strathmore, and for authorising the purchase of other real estates, including lands held for long terms of years, to be settled to the uses of the said will and codicils, and for extending the power of granting mining leases given by the said will and for other purposes.

CHAPELRY OF MEDOMSLEY.

THE chapelry of Medomsley, itself a portion of the parish of Lanchester, originally consisted of three townships:—1, Medomsley, with Bradley, Byerside, Darwencote, and Hamsterley; 2, Benfieldside, including Snows-Green, Shotley Bridge, the Law, &c.; and, 3, Consett and Knitsley. The chapelry is divided from Ryton by the Darwent on the north, from Tanfield chapelry and from Lanchester by the Pont Burn on the east, and from Northumberland by the Darwent on the west; the chapelry of Muggleswick formerly forming the south-west boundary, and that of Ebchester the north-west. In 1847, the chapelry of Benfieldside was formed, and separates Medomsley from the parish of Muggleswick.

MEDOMSLEY.

THE township of Medomsley contains an area of 4,823 acres. In 1801, this township, with those of Benfieldside and Consett, contained a population of 754 persons. At the succeeding periods of return, the numbers in Medomsley alone were 391, 461, 466, 796, and 840; 434 of the latter being males and 406 females. There were, at that time, 157 inhabited houses and 4 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 3,881*l.* 10*s.*

The Stanhope line of the North-eastern Railway has an extent of 1 M. 3 F. 88 Y., and an area of 6 A. 1 R. in this township, towards the local rates of which it contributed 6*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* in each of the years 1851 and 1852; the gross amounts collected being 250*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.* in 1851, and 243*l.* 6*s.* 4¼*d.* in 1852.

The village of Medomsley occupies a pleasant, elevated, and healthy situation, surrounded by well-cultivated lands, and commanding a fine view of the beautiful vale of the Darwent and the Northumberland hills. It contains two public houses, two shops, a few

mechanics' workshops, and several respectable dwellings* The mansion house of the elder branch of the Hunter family stands near the east end of the village, and is occupied by the viewer of Darwent colliery. The house of General Hunter stands towards the west.

Encroachments having been made on the village green, by the erection of some dwelling houses, a case was prepared, and submitted to W. C. Walters, Esq., in 1840; and the legal opinion given was, that the said erections were an encroachment.

One of the inhabitants of Medhelmslye joined the rebellion in 1569, and suffered death in consequence.

Medomsley Colliery is worked by Edward Richardson, Esq.,† and *Old Medomsley* by J. Richardson, Esq., Langley. In the former, the Hutton seam is found at the depth of 14 fathoms, and the main coal, 4 feet thick, 6 fathoms lower; the Busty bank seam, 8 feet thick, is 43 fathoms lower, making a total depth of 63 fathoms.

* graphic sketch of domestic feud, gross superstition, and fearful suffering, is contained in the evidence relative to the will of Thomas Hopper of Medomsley, 1575-1576. Humphrey Hopper, his father, produced, as a witness on his behalf, William Strothers, curate of Shotley, who deposed to having been present when certain questions relative to the property were put by the father to the son, and answered in the affirmative. He added, however, that it was not till three weeks after the death of Thomas Hopper that he was called upon to draw out a will, founded upon those interrogatories, from the report of witnesses, who deposed that the said Thomas was of sound mind, and had made his father and "the childe that his wyfe was withal, when yt came to lawfull aidg," his executors. The will was disputed by Agnes Hopper, widow of Thomas, on whose behalf, John Hunter, of Medomsley, deposed, in reference to the sanity of the deceased, "that for a treweth this examine hard the said Thomas say nothing of hymself at all that tyme; being more and one houre and ½, aither to the said Agnes, his wyfe, this examine, or to any other person, but said 'yee,' 'yee,' when his father Umphra asked hym any thing." Thomas Hunter and Umphray Rainton bore testimony to the unsound state of mind of the testator, who imagined that his goods were all stolen and carried off to Liddesdale; and they added that "the said Umfray conjured the devyll when his sone was madd and raved." Alice Grynnewell, servant, deposed that when her master was asked by his father if he knew him, "the said Thomas wold say, 'Thou art the blak devell of Edeedsbrig.' And then the said Umphray saynd the said Thomas and corsed hym, and spytte, and said, 'Away, devyll,' many times." John Atkinson, of the Espers, alias Lawson's House, deposed to having witnessed a struggle between the father and son. "And Umphray culd gett no rest of the said Thomas to he had cast hym doon on his bedd and lay upon hym, and bad the said Thomas 'Lyg, lymer (lie, idle vagabond), wilt thou not lig, lymer?' and smote the said Thomas upon the chaffs (jaws) dyvers tymes with the edge of his hand, saing 'Wylt thou trouble us all still?'" Discredit was thrown on the character of Humphrey's witnesses; and certain debts alleged to be due from Thomas to his brother and others were, in common opinion, supposed to be fabrications, and that he "shuld not be owing one grote."

† The existing lease of the coal is for 21 years from May 13, 1844, reserving a certain rent of 200*l.* a year for 160 tens of 440 bolls; and a tentale of 25*s.* for overworkings, subject to a deduction of 1-8th of the

Both collieries are near the western verge of the Durham coal-field. The coals are conveyed by the Pontop line of the North-eastern Railway, and shipped at South Shields, and at the North Dock, Monkwearmouth.

At the date of Boldon Book, Medomsley was a free, manor, held by a monied rent. The almoner of the church of Durham held some lands at a remote date. William, lord of Medomsley, is conjectured to have been ancestor of the Feltons, who were early proprietors of the estate. Edmund Hastings acquired Medomsley and Hamsterley by marriage with the heiress of the Feltons; and his great-grandson, Sir Roger Hastings, of Fenwick Tower, sold this manor, before August 1, 1490, to George Carr, merchant, of Newcastle, ancestor of the Carrs of Cocken. This family was in possession of the estate in 1656. Property in Medomsley was obtained by the Hunters in 1584;‡ and further additions were progres-

coal won for engines, pitmen's houses, and other colliery purposes; and also subject to an agreement with Mr. Richardson for the ironstone which may be collected or obtained in the workings of the coal, for a term of 18½ years from Martinmas, 1841, at a certain rent of 30*l.* per annum for 800 tons of ironstone, and 9*d.* per ton for overworkings. Both the lease and agreement may be surrendered by the tenant at the end of any year, on giving 12 months' notice.

‡ THE HUNTER FAMILY.—Christopher Hunter, an eminent physician and antiquary, was the only son of Thomas Hunter, of Medomsley, Gent., by his second wife, Margaret Readshaw. He was born in July, 1674, and early became an orphan. His studies at St. John's college, Cambridge, were partly under Mr. Thomas Baker (see p. 660), from whom, it is probable, much of his taste for antiquarian lore was derived. He first settled at Stockton, and, in 1702, was married, at Durham cathedral, to Elizabeth, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of John Elrington, Esq., of Espersheels. He afterwards took up his residence at Durham, and, in addition to his handsome fortune, had an extensive medical practice. His leisure was employed in assisting the labours of several eminent antiquaries and local historians, amongst whom may be named Horsley, Gordon, Dr. Lister, Wilkins, and Bourne. Dr. Hunter, at one time, intended to compile a History of the Diocese of Durham; and, in 1743, he published proposals for printing by subscription, "*Antiquitates Parochiales Diocesis Dunelm. hucusque ineditæ.*" He was entrusted by Thomas Bowes, Esq., of Streatham Castle, with the arrangement of the "*Bowes Papers*," since published by Sir Cuthbert Sharp. Some of Dr. Hunter's MSS. are in the cathedral library, and others in private hands; but many, it is feared, are lost. In the spring of 1757, he retired to his wife's estate at Unthank, in the parish of Shotley, Northumberland, where he died July 13th following, in the 83rd year of his age.

William Hunter, Esq., who died in 1712, had, by Barbara his wife, two daughters and four sons, viz., Richard, of Clarewood, Northumberland; Luke, of Chollerton, in the same county; Thomas, of Billing-side; and Robert, of Medomsley, who married, in 1715, Dorothy, daughter of — Johnson, of Ebchester Hill, and left, at his decease, two daughters and a son, Cuthbert Hunter, Esq., of Medomsley. He married, in 1749, Anne, daughter of the Rev. Martin Nixon, rector of Wooler and vicar of Haltwhistle, and died in 1800, leaving by her, who died in 1791, three sons and five daughters. The eldest son, General

sively made, and divided amongst the different branches of the family.*

THE CHURCH.

"No one knew better than the ancient architects," says Billings, "how to suit their designs to an intended site. While the lofty spire of Chester-le-Street is applicable to the protected valley, the stunted spire at Boldon may be instanced as an adaptation to an exposed locality; and the position of the church now to be noticed (Medomsley) has been equally studied. It stands on the summit of the unsheltered lofty hills on the confines of Durham and Northumberland, and consists of a low, almost flat-roofed nave, a chancel, and a porch and vestry, all lower even than the modern cottages which adjoin it. From its weather-beaten, unpromising exterior, we should never imagine the existence of the little early English gem" presented by the interior of the chancel. The nave is 66 feet long by 22 wide, and the chancel 35 feet long by 15½ wide; the whole containing accommodation for 280 persons. The nave has one single and two double lights on the south, and one small light on the west. The chancel opens from the nave under a fine pointed arch, springing from corbels. The east window is formed of three lancet lights, the piers ornamented with slender shafts or columns, belted in the midst, and surmounted by foliated capitals. In the wall on each side of the chancel, below the altar steps, are two corbel heads, crowned and mitred, similar to those at Lanchester (see p. 648). Remains of early English crosses which have fallen from the roof, and other ornaments, are scattered over the chancel, in the south wall of which a sort of decorated niche is closed up. The

font is an old stone basin, with round mouldings, resting on a stone shaft and square pedestal.

In the church-yard are two ancient stone coffins, on one of which is sculptured a sword suspended from a cross. The other is ridged, and bears an inscription on one side, which has been rendered, ".....*Mater Dei, miserere mei.*"

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1608 to 1723, interrupted by No. 2, containing baptisms from 1608 to 1799, burials from 1608 to 1754 and 1783 to 1797, and marriages from 1608 to 1747. No 3 contains baptisms from 1800 to 1812, and burials from 1798 to 1812; and Nos. 5 and 6, marriages from 1754 to 1812. The marriage register from 1748 to 1753 is lost.

Medomsley perpetual curacy is in the deanery of Chester, not in charge, and pays no first fruits nor procurations. Patron, the college of Lanchester, *olim*, now the Bishop of Durham. Dedication to St. Mary Magdalen.

CURATES.—Robt. Wright occ. 1501; John Crosby, 1561; Wm. Stradish, 1564; Sir Geo. Thompson, 1566; John Graunger, 1578; Myles Watmough, 1582; Geo. Wrightson occ. 16—; And. Leach, A.M., 1635; Christ. Collison, cl.; Jon. Jefferson, cl., 1736; Wm. Ellison, A.M., 1784; Robt. Clarke, 1820; Edmund J. Midgley, 1838.

A glebe-house is now attached to the living. In the returns of 1835, the gross income is stated at 66*l.*, subject to the permanent payment of 6*l.* The incumbent at that time held also the living of Ebchester. Since that period, 100*l.* per annum has been granted from the manor of Whickham, in augmentation of the living of Medomsley. By order in council, dated the 13th, and gazetted the 17th day of June, 1853, the annual sum of 14*l.*, by half-yearly payments on the 1st of May and the

Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.M.G. and G.C.H., of Medomsley, and of Anton's Hill, Berwickshire, was born September 6, 1757, and married, September 13, 1797, Jean, only daughter and heiress of James Dickson, Esq., of Anton's Hill, and by her had issue, 1, James, a major in the army; 2, Matthew-Dysart; 3, Robert-MacKeller, captain E.I.C.S., Bengal; 4, George-Martin, lieutenant R.N., commanding H.M. brig Cameleon; 5, William, E.I.C. civil service, died May 8, 1838; 6, Thomas-Harvey, lieutenant E.I.C.S., Bengal. Also, Jean, married, in 1830, to George Dickson, Esq., of Belchester, Berwickshire; and Anne, Mary-Grey, and Margaret-Dysart. The family crest of the Hunters is a deer's head.

• The landed property in this district has been thus described:—The Manor Estate at Medomsley contains 547 a., including Burdon's Garth, a field at Medomsley, and garden ground, with the Manor House, a public house, and dwellings in the village. An estate at Billingside contains 109 a. of copyhold land and 39 a. of freehold. West Farm contains 155 a. 2 r. 37 p.; tithes commuted at 16*l.* 2*s.*, and payable in moiety to the representatives of General Sir Martin Hunter, and Messrs. Brooksbank and Allgood—a freehold rent of 6*s.*, and in respect of 25 a. 1 r. 2 p., formerly part of Lanchester Common, 8*s.* 5*d.*

acre money, are payable to the Bishop of Durham. The Middle Farm contains 119 a. 2 r. 32 p.; a portion of the estate tithe-free; the remainder commuted at a corn-rent of 10*l.* 17*s.*, payable in moiety as above—a freehold rent of 6*s.*, and in respect of 14 a. 3 r. 23 p., formerly part of Lanchester Common, 4*s.* 11½*d.* acre money, are payable to the Bishop of Durham. The East Farm contains 125 a. 3 r. 31 p.; tithes commuted at 11*l.* 12*s.*, payable in moiety as above—a modus of 2*d.* in lieu of hay tithe for 6 a. 1 r. 23 p. Allendale Farm contains 123 a. 0 r. 22 p.; tithes commuted at 14*l.* 5*s.*, payable in moiety as above—a freehold rent of 6*s.* payable to the bishop. Billingside Farm contains 147 a. 0 r. 12 p.; the ancient copyhold pays 2*s.* yearly to William Jobling, in lieu of the tithe of corn, and 40*s.* to Thomas Cookson, Esq., in lieu of all other tithes. The freehold allotments in Medomsley were formerly part of Lanchester Common, and pay, in commutation, 2*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for corn tithe, in moiety as above; and the rents payable to the bishop are, for the ancient copyhold 9*s.* 11*d.* acre money, and for the allotments 1*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.* The Manor House, and 9 a. 1 r. 13 p. old grass land, are let on lease to Edward Richardson, Esq.; corn rent 12*s.*, in lieu of tithes, in moiety as above.

1st of November in each year, was granted by the ecclesiastical commissioners to the Rev. E. J. Midgley, perpetual curate of Medomsley, by way of compensation for the diminution of fees, dues, and other emoluments, caused by the establishment of the new district of Benfieldside. The net income is now 150*l.* a year.

CHARITIES.

Charities of Hunter and others.—John Hunter, in 1675, John Cuming, and Mary Burton, gave several sums to the poor of Medomsley, amounting to 30*l.* In 1785, 20*l.* was in the hands of John and Cuthbert Hunter, in respect of which, 10*s.* yearly has been distributed by their descendants to poor women. One of the daughters of John Hunter, Esq., wife of Stamp Brooksbank, Esq., of the Hermitage, near Hexham, frequently sent sums of money to George White, of Medomsley, for distribution to poor widows in the village.

A sum of 10*l.*, mentioned in the Parliamentary Returns of 1786 as being in the hands of John Forster, appears to be lost.

BRADLEY.—This manor adjoins Medomsley on the south. William de Bradley held a messuage and 60 acres of the lord by the service of a rose and half a pound of cumin. The Pools, Feltons, Thorntons, Lumleys, Newtons, and Waltons successively held the manor,

* This accomplished scholar and celebrated traveller was educated at Scorton school in Yorkshire, and afterwards studied at Paris, Bordeaux, and Turin. He married Martha, daughter of John Baker, Esq., of Chichester, Solicitor to the Leeward Isles; and, in 1774, he travelled with his lady on the continent, studying antiquities and the fine arts. His "Travels in Spain" was published in 1779; and the first volume of his "Travels in the Two Sicilies" appeared four years afterwards. By the marriage of an only surviving daughter to Paul Benfield, Esq. Mr. Swinburn became involved in the misfortunes of his relation, and obtained a place in the newly-ceded settlement of Trinidad, where he died in April, 1803.

+ At this date, the hall and grounds, then occupied by General Walter Ker, comprised 70 A. 2 R. 34 P.; High Hamsterley Farm and wood, 120 A. 3 R. 34 P., was let at 190*l.* per annum; Pont Burn mill, Low Hamsterley Farm, and woods, 67 A. 1 R. 6 P., were let at 130*l.*; South Field Farm and woods, 139 A. 1 R. 37 P., 140*l.*; in hand, 20 A. 0 R. 8 P.; Long Close wood, 62 A. 1 R. 3 P.; Ox Close wood, 36 A. 2 R. 24 P.; and Pont Burn public house and blacksmith's shop were let at 10*l.* 10*s.* a year.

‡ The Hamsterley branch of the Surtees family is traced to Cuthbert Surtees, of Ebchester and of Medomsley, buried August 7, 1622, and left issue two sons and three daughters. Anthony, eldest son, purchased, May 5, 1626, Milkwell Burn, in the parish of Ryton, an estate which is still in the possession of his descendant. He left issue two sons, of whom the eldest, Robert, was baptized at Ebchester, September 23, 1633, and in 1663 married Isabel Newton. He died June 24, 1700,

which was eventually purchased by John Simpson, Esq., and now belongs to Lord Ravensworth (see p. 672).

HAMSTERLEY HALL.—This estate, about 8 miles south-west-by-west from Gateshead, and 5 north from Lanchester, contains 518 acres. The hall is a handsome mansion-house, beautifully situated in a valley on the Pont Burn. It is surrounded by a garden, pleasure-grounds, and extensive full-grown plantations, which are laid out in shrubbery walks, and refreshed by the burn which flows through the grounds. The arrangements were projected and partly executed by Henry Swinburn, Esq.,* when proprietor, and completed by the late Anthony Surtees, Esq.

Hamsterley gave name to a resident family at an early date. Under Hatfield's Survey, it was held by John de Felton, who paid 4*l.* Thomas Swinburn, of Capheaton, purchased Hamsterley, before 1500, from Sir Roger Hastings; and it passed to the Nafferton branch of the family, who retained possession till after 1645, when it passed by marriage to William Swinburn, Esq., of Capheaton, grandfather of the first baronet. In 1762, Sir John Swinburn devised Hamsterley to his brother, Henry Swinburn, Esq., whose eldest son, Thomas, in 1806, devised to his wife, Frances. In 1810,† the estate was conveyed to Anthony Surtees, Esq., and is now the property of Robert Smith Surtees, Esq., J.P.‡

leaving issue six sons and four daughters. Anthony Surtees, Gent., his heir, died September 8, 1724, leaving issue four sons, Anthony, son of Cuthbert, fourth son, was major of the Northumberland militia, of which he had the command at the time of Lord George Gordon's riots, where the well-known services of the corps were successful. He died unmarried, July 20, 1803, aged 60.

Robert, eldest son of Anthony Surtees, above named, married Catherine Bartram, and died April 12, 1759, aged 62, having had issue two sons and three daughters. Anthony, the eldest son, died in the lifetime of his father; and the second son, Robert, married Ann Hunter of Dukesfield, Northumberland, and died July 5, 1811, aged 70. Anthony Surtees, Esq., only son, who succeeded his father in the possession of Milkwell Burn, and was devisee of considerable property from Col. Surtees, of Ackworth, was the purchaser of Byerside and Hamsterley Halls. He was in the commission of the peace of the county of Durham, and died March 5, 1838, leaving by his wife, Alice, sister of Christopher Blackett, Esq., M.P. for Northumberland, (which lady was born March 14, 1801, and died in 1827,) issue several children, of whom Anthony, eldest son, died unmarried at Malta, March 24, 1831. Robert Smith Surtees, who succeeded his father, is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county of Durham, a magistrate for the borough of Gateshead, and is known in the literary and sporting world as the author of a novel called "Handley Cross, or the Spa Hunt," &c. He married, at Bishopwearmouth, May 29, 1841, Elizabeth Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Addison Fenwick, Esq., and has issue a daughter.

ARMS—Erm., on a gules, an orb, or, otherwise, an escutcheon, arg.

CHEST—Three feathers, out of a coronet.



BYERSIDE is seated on the Darwent. It was anciently the property of the old lords of Dalden, whose heiress, Maude, widow of Sir William Bowes, died seised of the estate in 1420. In 1560, it was sold by the Boweses to William Stevenson, yeoman, of Blackhall; and Anne, eventually sole heiress of the last Ambrose Stevenson, who died in 1741, became the wife of John Hall, Esq.,* whose grandson, John Wharton, Esq., M.P. for Beverley, sold Byerside to the late Anthony Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterley.

DARWENCOTE lies in the valley of the river from which it derives its name. It consists of the dwelling house, and 79 acres of land, of which about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres are included in the Darwent and Shotley Bridge turnpike

* JOHN HALL, Esq., of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, after his marriage took the name and arms of Stevenson. He died in March, 1785, in the 67th year of his age. He was a man of singular genius and taste, as

road. It is subject to a fee-farm rent of 13s. 4d., payable to the Marquis of Bute.

In 1569, Darwencote was forfeited by the attainder of John Swinburn of Chopwell, and was alienated by Sir William Constable, grantee of the crown, in 1614, to William Carr, Esq., of Cocken. In 1661, the estate was divided, when Ambrose Stevenson, Gent., of Byerside, became possessed of the easternmost lot, including the mill; the mansion house and adjoining lands fell to Robert Surtees, and the most westerly portion to George Surtees. Stevenson's portion afterwards became, by purchase, the property of the late Anthony Surtees, Esq. The mansion house is at present occupied by — Eddowes, Esq.

may be inferred from the fact of his having been the *Eugenius* of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." He was the author of several talented works, both in poetry and prose.

CHAPELRY DISTRICT OF BENFIELDSDIDE.

THE chapelry district of St. Cuthbert, Benfieldside, formed by order in council, September 3, 1847, consists of all that part of the parochial chapelry of Medomsley, in the parish of Lauchester, comprised within the township of Benfieldside, and such portion of the township of Conside and Knitsley, in the same chapelry, as is situated on the northern side of the Dean Burn, the Howans Gill, and Knitsley Burn, and also all those small detached portions of the parochial chapelry and township of Ebchester, in the same parish, situate to the south of the high road from Shotley Bridge to Durham by Tinkler-hill.

THIS district chapelry is not licensed according to the act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV. The population, in 1851, was 5,475, consisting of 2,987 males and 2,488 females; and there were, at the same date, 957 inhabited houses, 176 uninhabited, and 1 building.

BENFIELDSDIDE.

THERE is no town or village of the name of Benfieldside. The township comprises an area of 1,834 acres. In 1801, its population was returned with that of Medomsley; in 1811, it was 275; in 1821, 341; in 1831, 534; in 1841, 1,074, including 81 visitors to the watering place at Shotley Bridge; and in 1851, 2,475, of whom 1,282 were males and 1,193 females. In 1841, there were 175 inhabited houses, 6 uninhabited, and 26 building; and in 1851, 445 inhabited and 116 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 4,166l. 10s.

Benfieldside is 14 miles north-west from Durham, and 12 west-south-west from Newcastle. The Bishops of Durham have, from time immemorial, appointed foresters

or keepers of their woods at Benfieldside. The manor was divided amongst many tenants at the time of Hatfield's Survey. Several portions of land are held under the dean and chapter of Durham. The remote district of "Benfellsyde" furnished two persons to the rebellion of 1569, one of whom was executed.

THE CHURCH

Is built on elevated ground on the south-east of Shotley Bridge, with a spacious terrace at the west and south sides of the building. The site commands an extensive view of the distant hills, the richly wooded valley of the Darwent, and terminates, in the foreground, with the river and the ornamental and picturesque grounds of Shotley Hall. The church, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is built after the early English style of the 13th century, from designs by John Dobson, Esq., Newcastle; it consists of nave and clerestory, chancel, north aisle, and a projecting vestry, finishing, at the west end, with a tower and spire of about 100 feet high; the whole producing a bold and varied outline. The interior of the

edifice is fitted up with open seats, capable of accommodating 394 persons. The open roofs are of ornamental timber, the chancel floor laid with encaustic tiles, and the entire interior highly finished in an appropriate style of architecture. The foundation stone was laid March 7, 1849; and the cost of the building was 2,696*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, independent of the ground, which was presented by Thos. Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Hall, and who also contributed upwards of 450*l.* towards the building.

In the second report of the ecclesiastical commissioners, June 10, 1847, Benfieldside is inserted in the list of districts agreed to be constituted, and in progress towards completion, under the Church Endowment Act, 6 and 7 Vict., c. 37. In the third report, February 7, 1851, it is returned as constituted under the 15th section of the act, with a population of 2,820; and a grant of 400*l.* from the Maltby Fund was announced, towards the erection of a parsonage house. This mansion stands on the hill side below the church, and cost 1,300*l.*, towards which the Bishop of Durham contributed 200*l.*

The patronage of the living is vested alternately in the queen and the Bishop of Durham. The Rev. Frederick B. Thompson is the present incumbent: net income, 150*l.* a year.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE town of Shotley Bridge is situated on the Durham bank of the Darwent, opposite to the parish of Shotley, Northumberland. The river is here crossed by a bridge (which gives name to the town) on the road from Durham, by way of Lanchester, to Hexham. An act was passed, July 30, 1831, for 31 years, "for more effectually repairing and improving the road between the city of Durham and Shotley Bridge." In the vicinity of the stream, the scenery is wild and romantic, consisting of rich haugh grounds adorned with native woods.*

A considerable portion of the property formerly belonged to members of the Society of Friends; and one of the first of their meeting-houses in the north of England was established in the township, at which, according to "Turner upon Providence," "the devil in much wrath appeared to snatch away the key which was to imprison him for ever." Though the members of this early congregation gradually dispersed themselves to

more commercial places, and the meeting-house was totally abandoned, the recent establishment of iron works in the neighbourhood afforded an inducement for the improvement of the place, which has not been neglected by this enterprising body, some of the most influential of whom have residences at Shotley.† The extension of the village has also been facilitated by its reputation as a watering place.

One of the earliest branches of business established in this place was by a colony of German sword-cutlers, who, about the time of William III., forsook their native land in pursuit of religious liberty, and settled in the valley of the Darwent, where they intermarried with the inhabitants, and gradually forgot the language of their "fatherland." The original names of Woper, Henkals, Vooz, Moll, and Faws have disappeared; and that of Oley alone remains. Inscriptions in German, above the door-ways of two houses, record the cause of their emigration.

Shotley Grove paper-mills belong to Messrs. Annandale, who manufacture first-class paper, their machinery is driven principally by steam power. There are also a water flour-mill, four public houses, and several shopkeepers and tradesmen. A tin-plate manufactory was established in the vicinity of the town, by E. O. Tregelles and Co., in 1850, but is now used for the fabrication of sheet iron. A gas company has recently been established, with a capital of 6,000*l.*, in 25*l.* shares, and will supply Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Berry Edge, and Leadgate. The supply of water is from springs, and is of good quality. Shotley Grove school, with a residence for the master, was erected by Mrs. Annandale, and is attended by about 120 children, who pay for their education. There is also a boarding school for young ladies. A mechanics' institution and reading room was established in 1846, under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and consists of about 90 members, who possess a library of upwards of 700 volumes, with a large lecture-room. Two fairs are held annually in the village, on the Mondays before May 13 and November 11; and hirings for servants take place twice a year. A floral and horticultural show is held annually in September, and an agricultural show in the following month. Petty sessions are held once a

* In 1856 a grave was discovered in a field near Shotley Bridge, containing a skeleton doubled together. It has been asserted that this mode of sepulture was sometimes adopted in former times.

† A procession of nearly 100 horsemen, accompanied by carriages and a large number of persons on foot, on the 13th of June, 1850, met

Jonathan B. Richardson, Esq., and his bride, on their return from their wedding tour, and escorted them to their home in the town with demonstrations of joy; after which a complimentary address was delivered.—About 50 persons were entertained at tea, on the marriage of Mr. J. Priestman, jun., at Shotley, in 1852, to Miss Richardson; when John Bright, Esq., M.P., addressed the assembly on the occasion.

fortnight at Shotley Grove, and a county court once a month.

A large *Wesleyan Methodist chapel* has recently been erected, in the early English style, capable of accommodating 500 persons, and having a school-room beneath: it cost 1,300*l.* The *Primitive Methodist chapel*, in Wood Street, is a plain substantial building, with a school-room, erected in 1852, at a cost of 400*l.*, and contains 300 sittings. The *Wesleyan Reformers* have also a small chapel. The *Baptist chapel*, with a minister's house attached, was erected in 1851, on a site given by Mr. Annandale, at an expense of 700*l.*, and will accommodate 200 persons. The Rev. George Whitehead is minister; and there is a school in connexion with the chapel.

THE SPA.—A tradition long prevailed in the neighbourhood of Shotley that a holy well once existed on the grounds. When Jonathan Richardson, Esq., purchased the property, he discovered, after diligent and repeated search, the present medicinal spring, which he immediately proceeded to render available for the public good. The spring rises on a beautiful level haugh on the verge of the Darwent, which is surrounded and overhung with thick woods. The water, it is believed, had, for a century, been allowed to overspread the ground around it, without any direct channel into the river. Two neat cottages have been erected on the spot, one of which contains a saloon or meeting-room; and the other comprises two bath-rooms, with a shower-bath and a dressing-room in the centre. These rooms, as well as the baths themselves, are lined with white tiles, and have mahogany borders. The spring first discovered is surrounded by rustic trellis-work, with a conical thatched roof. A second spring, of greater strength, has since been found. The first was analysed by Mr. William West, practical chemist, Leeds, and the second by Dr. Clanny of Bishopwearmouth. Their respective component parts are as follow:—

* The ancient usages of society, with regard to courtship, are exemplified in the case of Thomas Soley and William Healdye against Agnes Smith, of the Laws, in causa matrimoniali, 1571:—

James Elmedon, of Rudby, Yorkshire, deposed that Thomas Soley and himself were brought to the house of Margaret Smith by Percivall Gibson. "At what tyme they all thre was well taken withall, and welcome. And the said Thomas Soley was a suitor to the said Margaret for the goodwill of hir daughter, the said Agnes, at the said Percivall's motion, being the said Margaret's kinsman. And after that the said Percivall and Margaret had talked secretly together, the said Margaret, in the presence of this examinee, gave the said Thomas Soley hir good will of the aforesaid Agnes; and thereupon they tow, the said Thomas and Agnes, talked together about an houer of matrimonye to be had bytwixt them two, so audiently, that this deponent

CONTENTS OF AN IMPERIAL GALLON.

	OLD WELL.	NEW WELL.
Chloride of sodium	177 grains	513½ grains.
Chloride of calcium	36 "	91½ "
Chloride of magnesium	2 "	2 "
Carbonate of iron	5½ "	94 "
Carbonate of soda	13½ "	2½ "
Silica	3 "	3½ "
Bromine	less than a grain	a trace.
Iodine	a trace	a trace.
Potash	a trace	a trace.
Carbonic acid gas	10 cubic inches	13 cubic inches.
Carburetted hydrogen	2 "	9½ "
Nitrogen	13 "	3½ "

The taste of the water is agreeably saline. On standing, it becomes turbid, and forms an ochrey deposit. When boiled, minute crystals form upon the surface—the residuum effervesces briskly with acids.

The high character given to the water on its discovery, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, at first attracted considerable numbers of persons to the locality; but the vicinity of the neighbouring iron works, and the difficulty of procuring economical accommodation for invalids, have caused this delightful watering-place to be nearly deserted. It is anticipated, however, that the opening of the projected railway between Stocksfield, on the Newcastle and Carlisle line, and Conside, will, by facilitating access to the district, tend to revive the popularity of Shotley Spa.

SNOWS-GREEN stands on elevated ground, a mile to the south-east of Shotley Bridge. It is the residence of Thomas and Jonathan B. Richardson, Esqrs., and contains a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends. The estate contains 415 A. 3 R. 12 P., free of great tithes, but a portion subject to rectorial tithes; land-tax 1*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* *Snows-Green Haughs* contain 70 A. 0 R. 26 P., tithe-free and clear of all out-goings, except 2*s.* 6*d.* land-tax.

THE LAWS, which has belonged to the Smiths* since the time of Queen Elizabeth, is also on high ground

hard; also the said Margaret and Percivall might have hard them. Mary, the said Margaret, at ther departing, appointyd the said Thomas Soley to come thither again upon Mydsomer evon, then next after; and in the mean time she wold talke with hir friends, and then gyve the said Thomas an awnser, for that a wedoo man, as she the said Margaret then alledged, was a suitor to the said Agnes."

At the visit on Midsummer eve, according to the same deponent, the said Margaret and Percivall "went to the waikes fyere, which was a great way of in a banke syde," whilst he himself went to bed, leaving Thomas and Agnes alone. At breakfast in the morning, the mother said that, "for hir part, she gave the said Thomas hir good will of the said Agnes as frely as God gave hir to hir. Whereupon the said Thomas Soley toke the said Agnes by the hand, and said, 'Here I give the my faith and trewith, and forsake all other women for the, so long as

to the north of Snows-Green. *Bridge Hill* and *Blackfine* are copyhold farms in the township of Benfieldside.

BLACK HILL is a large and increasing village in the township of Benfieldside, containing chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and two schools, one of which is supported by the Darwent Iron Company, and the other by O. Tregelles and Co. The works carried on here by both companies, especially the former, are of the most extensive description. The Conside Iron Works (see vol. i., p. 186), the property of the Darwent Company, were established at Berry Edge and at this place about the year 1841, and are now the largest in the kingdom, employing upwards of 5,000 persons. Iron in its different varieties, from pig iron to finished bar iron, is manufactured; and there are extensive rolling mills for producing plates for boiler, ship-building, and other purposes.* In connexion with these works there are several collieries, the property of the company.†

Black Hill Forge belongs to Henry Ritson and Co., timber merchants, and manufacturers of shovels, spades, nails, &c. The village contains four public houses, three beer-shops, a post-office, and a great number of shopkeepers and tradesmen.

God sent us to live together." And the said Agnes answered immediately even then to him "And I, Agnes, take thee, Thomas, to my husband, and forsake all other for thee," and so kissed her, and put a ring upon his finger." Percival Gibson deposed to the same effect.

Agnes Smith, on oath, denied having encouraged the suit of Soley, when he applied to her mother. "She saith that, for his own part, she was betrothed three years ago to William Headley, or Woodsyl, before Eddy Symson, and William Stevenson, in some, at his, this examine's, mother's house, and so was not free to make the said Thomas any promises, nor made him any such promises as is here libelled.—He offered her a pair of gloves, but she refused, and would not take them." The witnesses on her part were Lionell Nevill, of Wolsingham, and John Nevill, of Whittyslaw, Northumberland, whose evidence went to inculcate the character of Percival Gibson, as "haunting the company of certain suspectd persons, was of evil demeanour, and countd to be given to ydleness and steling."

William Hedley also produced his witnesses. John Simpson, of the Lawe, related that he had carried to William Headley and a bowld, as tokens" from Headley to Agnes. Edward Symson deposed that "upon Pass Monday was a twelvemonth last past, at after noon toward evening, as this examine and William Headley and Agnes Smith came from Ebchester toward the said Lawe, where they had been making merye, they satt downe in one meadow close in Ebchester west feild." Here the ceremony of plighting troth was performed; Hedley presenting Agnes with two crooked coins, and she presenting him with a gold ring. The deponent added that, "after that tyme, he, this examine, thought in his consciens that they two were man and wyfe before God, and culde have no other."

* From Conssett Iron Works there were sent to the Great Exhibition in 1851—1, A railway plate or rail, 66½ feet long, and weighing 17 cwt. 4 gr. 26 lb., or 25 lb. per yard. 2, Plate for iron ship, 20 feet long, 3½

CONSETT (OR CONSIDE) CUM KNITSLEY.

THIS township contains 2,617 acres. In 1801, its population was returned with that of Medomsley; and, in the subsequent returns, it is stated at 139, 141, 146, 195, and 2,777; 1,589 of the latter number being males and 1,188 females. The number of houses had increased from 34 inhabited and 5 uninhabited in 1841, to 480 inhabited and 57 uninhabited in 1852. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853, was 7,517*l*.

The Stockton and Darlington railway extends 1 m. 6 f., and covers 15 a. 3 r. in this township. Its contributions to the local rates, in 1851 and 1852, were 4*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. and 2*l*. 2*s*.; the gross amounts collected in those years being 286*l*. 13*s*. 2*d*. and 151*l*. 1*s*. 10*d*.

The name of Conssett is a corruption of *Conkeshered*; though the *Conke*, or Chester Burn has not its rise here. The word is now usually rendered Conside. By Boldon Book, Arnold Pistor held Conkesheved in exchange for Trillesden, under 24*s*. rent. Half the manor was vested in Thomas Grey, Chivaler, who died in 1370. Sir Thomas Grey, who was attainted under Henry V., was possessed of the whole; and the estates were restored to the family by Bishop Neville. One moiety of Conssett

feet broad, and 7-16ths of an inch thick; weight, 11½ cwt. 3. Beam for marine engine, 17 feet 2 inches long, 4 feet 8 inches extreme breadth, 1½ inch thick, weight 25 cwt. Each of these monster pieces was stamped, "Conssett Iron Works—George Forster, manager."

+ The following laudatory remarks appear in Mr. Tremenheere's Report on the Mining Districts in 1854:—"These important works are undergoing still further increase, and are collecting round them a proportionately large mass of people. The just, firm, and judicious principles of management adopted from the beginning by the Company and their agents, have had the effect of overcoming, in a comparatively short time, most of the difficulties generally incident to the sudden collection of large bodies of men, who are usually not the steadiest and the best of their class in the neighbouri oods they have left. After a few somewhat violent but decisive struggles for the mastery as regards wages and other matters, in which the men were not entitled and did not succeed, and after the gradual 'weeding out' of some of the least reasonable among them, a feeling of mutual confidence is being established, and appears to be fully justified by the numerous proofs given by the Company of their sense of responsibility to the community which they have called into existence. Where, a few years ago, there was little else than wild moorland, there has been collected since 1841 a population of near 20,000 souls; and at no works is there a greater desire that, to the elements of successful industry, which are there so abundant, should be united the means by which that industry may be elevated and improved. I therefore found, as I anticipated, among the proprietors and managers of this important and growing establishment, a zealous feeling in favour of the proposed measure for extending education among the boys working underground; ample opportunities for which already exist in the schools that have been built and are aided by the Company."

became, about 1565, the property of John Hall, of Birtley (see vol. i., p. 443). The other half, which had been held from 1481 by the Middletons, was purchased, in 1572, by Henry Anderson, merchant. The Blenkinsops occur as proprietors in Consett in 1685. In 1695, the estate became, by purchase, the property of the Wilkinsons of Durham, who held it till it was sold by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., to Robert Curry, Esq., of Bishopoak. *Consett Park* has been for more than two centuries the property of the Rippons. The principal proprietors in the township at present are, the Countess of Coventry, Jonathan Richardson, Esq., Robert Taylor, Esq., George Baker, Esq., the heirs of the late John Layburne, Esq., and the heirs of the late G. Blacke, Esq.

The Howens, bordering on the vale of Knitsley, was sold by the Burnops, about the year 1690, to the Bakers, and is now the property of Baker Baker, Esq., of Ellemore.

KNITSLEY, a joint township with Consett, gave name to its ancient possessors, the Knycheleys. It was free land in the time of Hatfield's Survey, and, in 1380, had become the property of the Surtees family. It afterwards belonged to the Claxtons and the Eures, and is now the property of Viscount Deerpark.

The farm called *Knitsley West Grange*, containing 52 acres, was offered for sale by auction, December 12, 1853. The estate is freehold, subject to the annual rent of 4*d.* per acre to the Bishop of Durham, to whom the minerals under it belong. The land-tax is redeemed.

BERRY EDGE is a rising village on the road between Shotley Bridge and Durham, and partly in the chapelry of Medomsley. It is densely populated by the workmen employed in the neighbouring iron-works, and contains two Methodist chapels, and a commodious school-room belonging to the Iron Company, with the usual accompaniment of shops, public houses, a post-office, &c.

LEADGATE, nearly contiguous to Berry Edge, is partly in the township of Iveston, parish of Lanchester. It consists of a wide street on the turnpike road, with rows of cottages branching off, and a large level green on the north. On this space a church, consisting of nave, chancel, and western tower, was erected some years ago by the Iron Company; but service has long been discontinued. Part of the building is now used as a school for girls, and the remainder as an infant school, the mistresses of which are paid by the Company: the attendance of girls is about 90, and of infants about 100.

On the south of the village is a boys' school, with a lofty turret attached, erected by the Company, who pay a salary to the master: the average attendance is about 90. A reading-room was commenced in 1855, and is supported by 50 subscribers, who pay a subscription of 2*s.* per quarter. The tables are well supplied with newspapers; but no library has as yet been established, the society having been supplied with books from the Itinerating Library of the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutions. A small Wesleyan Methodist chapel was erected in 1847. The Leadgate Iron and Brass Foundry is worked by J. G. Forster and Co. The village contains eight public houses and beer shops, all situated in the principal street; and there are a post-office and several shopkeepers and tradesmen. The supply of water is inadequate to the wants of the place, being obtained from a clay-smear'd reservoir near the east end of the village.

Redway Hill is a hamlet a short distance to the east, containing a public house. A Roman Catholic church is now in course of erection near this place, from designs by Mr. Archibald Dunn, architect, Newcastle. This beautiful building is on the site of a previous one, which, before its completion, was destroyed by a gale of wind on the night of February 21, 1855. The estimated cost of that structure was 2,000*l.*; and the re-erection will cost about 1,200*l.* The principal part of the funds hitherto raised for the purpose has been contributed by the Irish workmen under the Darwent Iron Company. The Roman Catholic population in the neighbourhood is about 4,500 in number. The church will consist of nave, with side aisles; a tower, 120 feet high, with Lady Chapel beneath; and an apsidal chancel, 29 feet long by 18 feet 6 inches wide, with a large sacristy attached. The nave is 74 feet 6 inches long by 25 feet 6 inches wide. Each of the aisles is 12 feet wide; that on the north being 74 feet long, and that on the south, which has a porch annexed, 61 feet. The architecture is early English. The windows of the aisles consist of double arched lights; and those of the clerestory are circular, with foliated compartments. The tower will be square, containing a belfry, and surmounted by a foliated balustrade, within which will be a slated spire, with a projecting pediment on each side. A staircase turret will be attached to one of the corners, and also terminate in a graceful stone spire, surrounded at its base by richly crocketed pediments; the whole combining to produce a graceful effect. A presbytery and schools, the latter much needed, will be built as soon as funds can be procured.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF EBCHESTER.

THE little chapelry of Ebchester is surrounded on the south, east, and north by the chapelries of Medomsley and Benfieldside, and on the north-west by the river Darwent, which divides it from the county of Northumberland. It consists of one township and constabulary.

THE township of Ebchester comprises an area of 550 acres.* Its population, at the successive periods of return, was 168, 210, 200, 255, 331, and 610; 324 of the latter number being males, and 286 females. There were, at the same time, 101 inhabited houses, 4 uninhabited, and 1 building. There are five farms; and the property was assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, at 1,914*l.* 5*s.* per annum. The proposed railway, connecting the Stockton and Darlington line with that from Newcastle to Carlisle, is expected to pass through the township of Ebchester.

The village is distant 10 miles west-south-west from Gateshead, and is scattered along the edge of a steep declivity, towards the haughs of the Darwent on the north; while, on the south, the ground rises gently for a considerable distance. There are a corn-mill, two public houses, two shops, a post-office, a surgery, and a few mechanics; with chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. *Darwent Hall* is the residence of E. O. Tregelles, Esq.

As may be inferred from the name, this was the site of a Roman station, supposed to have been the *Vindomora* of the Itinerary, and to have been constructed by the *Legio Sexta Victrix*. (See vol. i., p. 106.) The vallum, at the edge of the steep, is still distinct. "The north-west angle," observes Surtees, "is perfect, and part of the western agger, though cut through by roads and foot-paths. On the south, also, the vallum is extremely distinguishable, just within the the southern wall of the church-yard, part of which at least seems built out of the ruins of the Roman ramparts; and the moss-grown crumbling walls of some neighbouring cottages on the west betray a similar origin. The great road which leads to this station from the south, and which Warburton saw broad and distinct before the enclosures, may be still partially traced; and 'at the distance of a

Roman mile and a half to the south (according to Hunter) the foundation of a square watch-tower was discovered, about six or eight yards west of the military way; the stones were cemented with lime:' and in 1727 Dr. Hunter discovered, 'a little to the south of the south-west angle of the ramparts, part of the aqueduct that supplied the baths; it was composed of two erected flat stones cemented into two niches cut in one laid flat at the bottom.' Many scattered remains of sepulchral and other monuments may be still observed built up in several of the houses of Ebchester." Several altars, inscriptions, and other remains have been found at this station from time to time, some of which are in the cathedral library at Durham, and others in private hands.

In Saxon times, about the year 660, St. Ebba, daughter of Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, is said to have founded a convent on the banks of the Darwent.† According to tradition, this nunnery was destroyed by the Danes, and no vestige of it can now be discovered. Though the great northern Watling Street continued to afford a passage here both to Danes and Saxons, yet nothing is known of the events which occurred at Vin-domora for five centuries. It would appear to have lain desolate, the refuge only of some solitary hermit; as Bishop Pudsey, who granted it to his foundation at Sherburn, speaks of it as "Ebchester, the place of anchorets on the Darwent (which river divides our forest from that of our neighbours)," and gives it "for the pasture of animals for the use of the sick brethren, and for the maintenance of the shepherds in the same place." He also gave the advowson of the church and a considerable portion of land to the Master and Brethren, with "license to till one carucate of eight score acres of the bishop's land newly disforested." These lands still belong to Sherburn Hospital, and are held by lease under the Master and Brethren.

but considers that part of these areas may consist of outlying places belonging to the Hospital.

* She is also stated to have been the foundress of Coldingham, near St. Abb's Head.

* So stated in the census tables. In Lewis's Topography of Durham, the township is represented as containing 101 acres; and Mr. Hare, in his report on Sherburn Hospital, states the total of the land held by lease at 1,086, or, according to another account, 1,214 acres,

The present bridge across the Darwent is formed by a wooden platform, laid upon piers. At a short distance, fragments of two stone piers remain in the river, which are supposed to be part of a Roman bridge.

Ebchester bridge afforded a passage for the Scottish king, David, in 1346; and it is thought that Edward III. sought the Scots in this direction previous to the tantalizing view he obtained of them in Stanhope Park (see vol i., p. 665). The Covenanters, under General Leslie, according to Rushworth, "marched to the water of the Darwent, and with difficulty got their foot by files over the tree-bridge at Ebchester, half over-night, and the rest next day, so that they all passed that night on the field."

THE CHURCH.

THE church occupies the south-western angle of the Roman station. It consists of a low nave and chancel, and a south porch. A circular arch separates the nave and chancel. The nave has a lancet light and two sash-windows on the south, and two small lancet lights on the north. The east window has been replaced by a sash; but there are six small lancet lights at the sides. The church will accommodate 143 persons. The porch has been taken away to make two or three additional pews; and the only entrance to the church is under the belfry, on the sides of which, as there is no vestry or other separated place, all the loose articles used in and about the edifice are piled up. A mural tablet in the chancel, and several tombstones in the church-yard, record the deaths of the Surteeses of Milkwell-burn and of Cronywell. The church-yard is narrow and over-crowded.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1, 2, and 3 contain entries of baptisms from 1609 to 1731, and 1733 to 1812; burial from 1609 to 1731, 1735 to 1743, and 1780 to 1812; and marriages from 1609 to 1731, and 1735 to 1748. No. 4 contains marriages from 1755 to 1812. (Deficient in burials from 1743 to 1780.)

Ebchester perpetual curacy is not in charge; the Master and Brethren of Sherburn Hospital, patrons. Cert. val., 16*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Episc. proc., 2*s.* 4*d.* Dedication to St. Ebba.

CURATES.—John Same, 1501; Clement Bell occ. 1554; Giles Widdowes, 1576; Geo. Wrightson, 1586; Mathias Wrightson, cl., 1626; Reg. Steadman, cl., 1680; Chr. Collinson, cl., 1703; Jon. Jefferson, cl., 1736; Wm. Ellison, A.M., 1784; Robert Clark, 1819; George Stubbs, 1837.

Under the Lanchester Enclosure Act, in 1773, the perpetual curate of Ebchester received an allotment of land, called Broomhill farm, in lieu of his tithes within the chapelry. There is a parsonage-house attached to the living. Since 1835, the annual income has been stated at 86*l.* Mr. Hare, however, in his Report, 1856, states it as follows:—Rent of Broomhill farm, 50*l.*; Rent of lands at Rothbury, 42*l.*; glebe, 1½ acres, 4*l.* 10*s.*; surplice fees, 3*l.* 10*s.*; total, 100*l.* The disbursements are, the bishop's reserved rent on Broomhill farm, 1*l.* 4*s.*; repairs on it and the Rothbury estate, 2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; total, 4*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; leaving 95*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* clear. He adds that less than 160*l.* per annum, making the gross income up to 250*l.*, would not be a sufficient addition to this living; the augmentation to be provided out of the funds of Sherburn Hospital. He also suggested that the sum of 600*l.* should be expended in the repairs of the church, glebe, and farm-house, and the establishment of a school-house.

PARISH OF MUGGLESWICK.

THE parish of Muggleswick is bounded on the north and north-east by the Darwent, on the east and south-east by the parish of Lanchester, on the south by Wolsingham, and on the west by Edmondbyers and Hunstanworth. It is divided into two constableries, viz., 1, Muggleswick; and, 2, Rowley and Roughside.

HUTCHINSON supposes the word Muggleswick to be derived from the Scotch *mickle*, implying that it was once a large village, though there is no evidence of such having ever been the case. The parish contains 7,098 acres, divided into twenty-one farms. Its population, at the six decennial periods of return, was 201, 224, 278, 298, 421, and 688; of which latter number 348 were males and 340

females. In 1841, there were 71 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited; and in 1851, 135 inhabited and 12 uninhabited. The property, in Muggleswick and Rowley, was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at 1,738*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

The Stockton and Darlington railway has an extent of ¼ miles, and covers 43 acres in this parish. Its contributions to the local rates, in 1850 and 1851, were 40*l.*

9s. 9½d, and 30l. 13s. 9d.; the gross amounts collected in those years being 166l. 16s. 11d. and 118l. 13s. 10d.

MUGGLESWICK.

THE village of Muggleswick is situated at the foot of a steep hill near the Darwent, 18 miles west-south-west from Gateshead, and 9 north-by-east from Stanhope. It consists of three farmholds* and a few cottages.† The parish school is a neat building, erected in 1852, and is supported by subscription.

Bishop Pudsey, in exchange for Hardwick-by-the-Sea (see p. 374), granted Muggleswick to the church of Durham, to which it has ever since belonged. Prior Hugh de Derlyngton enclosed the park and built a *Camera*, or lodge, containing a hall, chapel, &c., some fragments of which still remain. Bishop Bainbridge confirmed the possessions of the convent at Muggleswick, together with 216 acres of woodland and waste, which he recites to have been granted by Bishop Kirkham, with leave to enclose and impark the same. The park was three miles in length and two in breadth.

The priors of Durham and the freeholders of Lanchester were frequently at variance relative to the *three*

Hopes—Horselyhope, Hysehop, and Baldynghope, which the prior claimed as having been included in the grant of Bishop Pudsey. John Vavisour and one of the Tempests having resisted the claims of the convent, the latter was fain to beseech for mercy and absolution from the prior, and adds, "And aft my power I send you and to my masters youre bredren xls. for amends for my part, by the berrar of thys lett'; and I pray you to have a byll ageyne for this same matt', and ou' lorde god haue yeu in hys blessyd kepyng."

In 1662, Muggleswick park was alleged to have been the scene of several seditious meetings. Some of the gentry and others in the neighbourhood had been imbued with the puritanical spirit during the Commonwealth, and were viewed with suspicion by the loyalists after the Restoration. In such a state of things, every movement was liable to be misconstrued as treasonable; whilst, on the other hand, the proceedings of the government were naturally thought tyrannical by those who had contended for "the good old cause." It was no wonder, therefore, that spies and informers plied their vocation in such a season; and such a one appears to have been John Ellerington, of Blanchland, who, on March 22, 1662, deposed as follows at Durham:—

* DR. JOHN CARR, the son of a farmer at Muggleswick, and a respectably gifted man, was born in 1731, and received his earliest education at the village school, and privately from the Rev. Daniel Watson, curate. When young, he became usher to Dr. Hurs, master of a grammar-school at Hertford, and succeeded him in that situation, which he held with credit for many years. Through the influence of Dr. Beattie, he was honoured with the degree of LL.D. from the Marischal College, Aberdeen. His principal work was a "Translation of Lucian," besides which he published "Vol. III. of Tristram Shandy," in imitation of Sterne, 1760; "Filial Piety," a mock heroic, 1763; "Extract of a Private Letter of a Critic," 1764; and "Epönima, a Dramatic Essay, addressed to the Ladies," 1765. He died June 8, 1807, and was buried in St. John's church, Hertford.

† MR. JOHN LOUGH, one of the most surprising geniuses of the present age, was born at Low Muggleswick, and was brought up as a stone-mason; the first specimen of his taste and skill being a monument in Allendale church. "His account of himself," says Haydon, "was peculiarly touching;—from his earliest boyhood he was always making figures in clay with his brother. In his father's window lay an old Pope's Homer. His brother and he were so delighted, that they used to make thousands of models, he taking the Greeks, and his brother the Trojans. An odd volume of Gibbon gave an account of the Colosseum. He and his brother, after reading it, the moment the family were in bed, built up a Colosseum of clay in the kitchen, and by daylight had made hundreds of moving figures. A gentleman I know was returning from fox-hunting, and saw in a garden attached to Lough's father's cottage hundreds of models of legs and arms lying about. He alighted and walked in, and found the ceiling of the kitchen all drawn over, and models lying about in every direction. Lough was sent for, invited to this friend's house, who showed him Canova's works and Michael Angelo's. To use his own language to me,

Canova did not prick him, but Michael Angelo affected him deeply. He used to follow the plough and shear the corn." On removing to Newcastle, he worked at his trade for some time, unnoticed and unknown, and was employed in the building of the Literary and Philosophical Society's library. At length, when in London, he conceived the bold idea of executing a colossal figure of *Milo*, which should at once stamp his fame. This he executed at his humble lodgings, No. 11, Burleigh Street, over a greengrocer's shop, without the aid of education, foreign travel, patronage, money, or even food. "He declared solemnly to me," says Haydon, who at once appreciated the effort with the eye of kindred genius, "that he had not ate meat for three months, and began the fourth. He said every day at dinner-time he felt the want, and used to lie down till it passed. He felt weak—at last faint—giddy continually, and latterly began to perceive he thought sillily, and was growing idiotic. He had only one bushel and a half of coals the whole winter, and used to lie down by the side of his clay model of this immortal figure, damp as it was, and shiver for hours till he fell asleep." But when his task was completed, artists, noblemen, and amateurs hastened to gaze upon and admire the extraordinary work of this untaught genius, and numerous orders were pressed upon him. "It is," says the great painter above quoted, "the most extraordinary effort since the Greeks—with no exception—not of Michael Angelo, Bernini, or Canova." Not forgetful of old associations, Mr. Lough presented a model of his *Milo* to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in whose splendid library it now forms one of the most attractive objects to visitors. Several other original and boldly conceived works have, since that time, proceeded from his studio, amongst which those best known in the north are the *Fallen Angel*, a cast of which is preserved in the museum of the School of Design, Newcastle, the statue of James Losh, Esq., also in the library just mentioned, and the Collingwood monument at Tynemouth.

"This informant saith, That he hath known divers seditious meetings in Muggleswick park within these last six months, sometimes at the house of one John Ward, who is one of their chief preachers, sometimes at the house of John Readshaw, Robert Blenkinsop, and Rowland Harrison, who were met together. The said John Ward, John Readshaw, Robert Blenkinsop, and Rowland Harrison, together with Capt. Doffen, Capt. George Gower, Robert Readshaw, son of the said John, Robert Taylor, Mark Taylor, both of Eddesbridge, John March, of the same, John Joplin, of the Fox-holes, John March, of Ridley-mill, Cuthbert Newton, of Hlendsey, Richard Taylor, of Crankley, Henry Angas, Cuthbert Maugham, of Birchentfields, George Readshaw, of Edmondbyers, John Oliver, of the same, Lewis Frost, of South-Sheales, Cuthbert Coatsworth and Michael Coatsworth, of the same, Richard Ord and John Ord, of Birchenhaugh, James Carr, of Ardley, Robert Dalmer, of Craw-croke, Rowland and Nicholas Harrison, sons of Rowland Harrison abovesaid, John Hopper, of Carp-Sheals, Thomas Readshaw, of Paddom-sack, Michael Ward, of Shotley-field, Cuthbert Ward, of Black Hedley, Ralph Hey, of Edmondbyers, Richard Johnson, of Sunderland, and — Forster, of the same; where they did mutually take an oath of secrecy not to discover their design, which was to rise in rebellion against the present government, and to destroy the present parliament, which had made a law against liberty of conscience, and to murder all bishops, deans and chapters, and all ministers of the church, and to break all organs in pieces, to destroy the common-prayer-books, and to pull down all churches; and further, to kill the gentry that should either oppose them, or not join with them in their design. That they intended first to fall upon Durham, to seize any magazine that might be there, or money in any treasurer's hands, and to plunder the town. They did boast of many thousands of Anabaptists and Independents that were to join with them in the nation, with whom they had daily correspondence by letters and messengers, upon which employment the said informant hath been divers times sent to divers persons; and he heard them lately say, that some Papists were lately come into their party, and they did not doubt of their real intention to join with them in their design. That they have already in their hands some provision of arms, and do expect great proportion both of arms and ammunition from Lewis Frost abovesaid, who hath undertaken to provide for them. And he further saith, that for divers months by-past it was resolved amongst them, to rise on the 25th of this instant March, but they did lately agree to defer the execution of their design for a month longer, till they see what the parliament would do concerning indulgence to tender consciences, and toleration of their party, and withal, by putting off their rising, they would be much stronger by many that would come to their party daily. And this informant saith, that he knows to depose what he hath said, because he was one of their party, and was re-baptized by the abovesaid John Ward, and was with them at most of their meetings, and did take the abovesaid oath of secrecy, but being pricked in his conscience at the horror of such a bloody design, he could have no rest nor quietness in his mind, till he had discovered the same.

"Samuel Davison, Cuth. Carr, Tho. Featherstone, Rich. Neile, justices of the peace."

Finding that his tale was greedily swallowed, Eller-ington went a step further, and accused several gentle-

men of rank, amongst whom were Sir Henry Wither-ington of Northumberland; Edward Fenwick, Esq., of Stanton; Timothy Whittingham, Esq., of Holmside; and Captain Lilburn, of Sunderland. The very name of Lilburn revived the fears of the ruling powers; and Whittingham was known to be a bigotted Presbyterian. These two were accordingly apprehended and detained in prison for three months, after which they were liberated, as there was not the slightest evidence to criminate them. In the mean time, rumour magnified the extent and importance of the Darwentdale plot; Bishop Cosin called out the trained bands, under Sir Thomas Davison; and the principal gentry and their followers embodied themselves in the different wards, under Sir Nicholas Cole of Brancepeth, Col. Cuthbert Carr, Col. Byerley, and Henry Lambton, Esq. After a while, however, successive proofs confuted Ellerington's evidence; and his imaginary array of mounted Anabaptists was gradually diminished, until at length it was found to consist of one Joseph Hopper, who had returned home during the night on horseback, after having been on a jaunt to Ireland.

During the agitation, several persons were apprehended, but acquitted for want of evidence. This offended the more zealous of the loyal party, who endeavoured to have the magistrates displaced from their commission for their leniency. Even Bishop Cosin and his officers were blamed for their want of energy and activity in the business. Recriminations followed, and all the petty passions were enlisted for and against the respective parties. The most influential magistrates were inclined to retire in disgust; whilst their wives and daughters contended for precedence in seats at church.*

THE CHURCH

Is a humble edifice, rebuilt about the year 1728, and consisting of a narrow nave and chancel, without tower or aisles; it is capable of accommodating 150 persons.

Tradition points out, in the church-yard, the grave of one Edward Ward, a person of gigantic stature, and a great hunter in his day, whose proportions were so enormous that a favourite hound littered in his wooden shoe. It is supposed that this legend has been applied

* "But I smell a worse ratt than either Gower or Mr. Weston," says Mr. Neile, in a letter dated Durham Castle, March 19, 1664, "a devil in sheepe's clothing, a person that for his three daughters' bewtie and pride hath the confidence to doe and saye anie thing; for I perceive the lead-milles stick in his stomach, for which he intendeth to smoake my lord; and next, that Mrs. Tempest and her daughter sitting above Prudence Carleton, in ye church, about wh there hath

lately been great quarrell, and ye Carletons have turned Mrs. Tempest out of ye seat quiet to ye other side of ye church, and her daughter to ye lowest place in ye seat, must all be laid on my lord, for here it is rumord the Tempests would not have been so proud but presuming upon my lord's kindness. Col. Tempest was not here, but in Lancashire, at ye sessions; he talketh of nothing but to retyre himselfe to a country life, and give over all publick employments."

to one of the seditious associators in 1662, whose fearful exploits have caused him to be magnified into a giant.

REGISTERS—Book No. 1 contains entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1730 to 1775 (imperfect); and No. 2, baptisms and burials from 1784 to 1812. The entries in No. 1 are intermixed with those of Edmondbyers.

Muggleswick is a perpetual curacy; the dean and chapter of Durham, patrons. A peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter. Pays no first fruits nor tenths. *Episc. proc. (visitants' tantum), 2s. 6d.*

CURATES.—Richard Staykiston occurs 1323; John de Skipton, 1357; Galfrid le Bachiler, 1361; Robt. de Dunelmo, 1391; Henry Hynton, 1410; Robt. de Aukland, 1411; Robt. Forrest, 1504; John Byndley, cl., 1550; Thos. Benson, cl., 1575, p. m. Byndley; Thos. Hawkins, cl., 1572, p. depr. Benson; Jas. Murthwaite occurs 1577, p. res. Hawkins; Miles Watmough occurs 1577; Wm. Southwick, 1586, p. res. Watmough; Peter Fisher, cl., 1607, p. m. Southwick; Richard Bradley, A.M., 1641, p. m. Fisher; Thos. Boyer, an intruder, depr. for non-conf.; John Dury, A.M., 1662, p. res. Bradley; Chris. Smith, 1684 (admitted coadjutor to Mr. Dury, being old and unable to serve, &c.), p. m. Dury; Francis Hunter, A.M. (of the family of Hunter of Medomsley), 1735, p. m. Smith; Thos. Coulthard, A.M. (a Scotch degree), 1743, p. m. Hunter; Wm. Stephenson, A.M., 1779; Jas. Deason, vicar of Pitlington, 1787; Joseph Dawson, 1810, p. m. Deason; Saml. Kennady; John Gibson, 1851; Mr. Gibson recently resigned for Blanchland.

During the reign of Elizabeth, the churchwardens were accused of neglecting to provide church books. The following replies have been preserved:—

"The personal answer of Thomas March, of Muggleswick, aged 40 years, to articles against him. The parishioners of every parish in this diocese ought to provide and fynd the church bookes articulate. He saith that the churchwardens articulate aught to provide for the church books at the coost of the hole parish. He saith that he, this examinee, being one of the churchwardens articulate, haith had and provydyd one Bible, sence Mydlent laste, and one of the tomes of the Homilies for the church articulat; saing the curat ther doith and haith don divine servise sence according to the Queene's Magesties lawes as other curat doith in other parishes.

"Signum + dicti THOME MARCI."

* Surtees quotes "A most lamentable Information of Part of the Grievances of Muggleswick Lordship, in the Bishoprick of Durham, sent up by Master George Lilburne, Major of *Sunderland*, to be communicated to the House of Commons," and signed by 67 persons. They stated that they, with ten or twelve adjoining parishes, are void of the means of salvation, having no minister but such as the Scottish presbytery furnished. They had complained to Master James, minister of Ryton, and a prebendary, that Duery, who had been appointed, was no preacher, and that his life and conversation was scandalous; but the reply was, "in plaine tearmes, that if he could reade the prayer-booke and an homily, it was nothing to us what kind of a man he was." They term Bradley "one of the most deboist amongst the sonnes of men, for hee will neither preach himselfe nor yet permit others, but

"Cuthbert Warde, of Muggleswick, yoman, alias husbandman, aged about 40 years. He saith that he, this examinee, and his fellow Wright (so) haith provydyd another Bible, so that the minister haith had 2 sence Mydlent, for that the old Bible lacked some leaves; and one of the bookes of th'Omylies articulate the curate haith; and a cessment is maid to provid for an other, and haith spoken to Richard Johnson to by one at Yorke, such as they lacke, saing that the last parson, Nicoles Sapecott, put away all ther boks, Mr. Jowell bookes, ther Bible, and many of ther bookes, and also ther communion cupe.

"Signum + CUTHBERTI WARDE."

A terrier, delivered in July 22, 1788, states the glebe and whole proceeds of the living to consist of—

Imprimis, a cottage house, with an enclosure of two acres and three-quarters, abutting every way on the moor; the tithes great and small of their proper kinds of Cold Rowley, "which is a small district or township lying within the parish of Lanchester;" two small farms, with a dwelling-house and byer on each, worth together 11*l.*, consisting of sixteen acres, abutting to the east on a gill or beck, to the north on the high road, and on the moor to the west and south, lying in the parish of Allendale, between Allentown and Allenheads. The glebe, tithes, and profits, were worth, *communibus annis*, about 44*l.* per annum.

Prescript rents due half-yearly, at Whitsuntide and Christmas:—Robert Maughan, 15*s.*; John Jopling, 5*s.* 6*d.*; John Ward, 1*s.* 10½*d.*; Thomas Dodds, 3*s.* 8½*d.*; Stephen Stephenson, 5*s.* 6*d.*; the dean and chapter, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Total, 3*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.*

In 1835, at which time the incumbent also held the living of Edmondbyers, the annual value of that of Muggleswick, was stated at 98*l.*, but is now returned at 92*l.* In the year ended November 1, 1852, a grant of 200*l.* was made from the Maltby Fund towards repairing the parsonage-house. It is a neat stone building near the church.

By order in council, dated the 13th, and gazetted the 17th of June, 1853, "all those five several pieces or parcels of land, with the cottage thereon, containing together eleven acres, three roods, and fifteen perches, little more or less, situate in the parish of Muggleswick, in the county of Durham, formerly belonging to the eighth canonry in the cathedral church of Durham, and

upon the Sabbath day he took the Locke from the church doore, and fastened on one of his owne, so as that the parishioners were forced to stand in the church-yard to discharge divine duties with their minister in cold frost and snow, to the infinite dishonour of the Almighty, the great griefe of their minds, and the dreadful endangering of themselves in that stormy time of the yeare; other times before he came into the church, whilst our minister was in his exhortation, and stood up beside him, reading with a loud voyce in a book to overtop the sound of his words: afterwards pulled him by the coate when hee was in the pulpit; but when neither of these would cause him to desist from duty, he goes and rings the bells all aloud: neither is this all, but out of malice calls a communion, and enters upon the sacred action without any preparation sermon before the day."

bounded on the north and east by the Darwent woods, on the south by lands now or late in the occupation of Thomas Ritson and Ann Oliver, and on the west by Muggleswick Common and by a public roadway leading thereto; all which woods and lands forming such boundaries as aforesaid, excepting the said common, are now in the possession of the ecclesiastical commissioners for England in right of the said canonry," are transferred to and vested in the Rev. John Gibson, perpetual curate of Muggleswick, and his successors.

ROWLEY AND ROUGH SIDE.

THIS township consists of Cold Rowley, to the south-east of Muggleswick, and entirely surrounded by the parish of Lanchester, and of High, Low, and Middle Roughside, which are several miles westward on the Darwent, beyond Edmondbyers, and near Blanchland.

COLD ROWLEY is a village on the summit of the bleak heights between the vale of Lanchester and the Darwent, about a mile from Allansford. It contains a few farm-holds, and a chapel belonging to the Particular Baptists. The congregation was commenced in 1653, by eight persons being baptized in the Darwent. Their first chapel was erected before 1717; and the present one, built on its site, was opened February 25, 1824. It contains 160 sittings; the Rev. G. Whitehead, minister. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, erected in 1805,

* FRATRICIDE.—A barbarous murder was committed at Lanchester, on Muggleswick common, on Sunday the 7th day of May, 1843. The sufferer was named William Lawson, a man of some property, and a lessee of the dean and chapter; he was brutally slain by his own brother, Thomas Lawson. At the inquest, held at Edmondbyers, the culprit made the following voluntary statement:—"I live at Cote-house, in the township of Muggleswick. I am a farmer, and keep about four score sheep and lambs. I am the brother of William Lawson, the person that is dead. I went up to his house on Sunday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock. I had some talk with him in the house. He said he was going on the fell after he had milked. He then went into the cow-byer, and began telling me about a letter he had got, and said it was for me. It was an attorney's letter, about some money I owe to Harry Ritson; he told me it was 11s. in it. I wanted some money of Willy—some that my mother had left me—and 2l. 5s. he owed me for some sheep that were sold of his and mine together. I asked him for the money, or to go and speak to Forster Raine to give me time to pay what I owed him. He refused to do so. This vexed me, and, as he was beginning to milk, I took him by the neck and we had a struggle. He struck at me with his foot, and hit me on the inside of the left thigh. It did not hurt me; but it raised me, and we went down together. There was a stone behind the byer-door, and I hit him with it on the head three or four times. I thought I had done so much for him, and he nothing for me—that was what made me take hold of him. That's the truth, or may I never stir off this

at *Watergate*, and capable of containing 250 persons. In the neighbourhood of Cold Rowley there is a smelt-mill, belonging to the firm of Matthew Byers and Co.

Muggleswick Common, with its wild hills, forms the southern portion of the parish,* and has long been noted for its prolific lead mines. These were so rich in the time of Charles I., that he made a grant to George, Duke of Buckingham, of the mines of silver, or of lead mixed with silver, in or near Muggleswicke, alias Mugglesley in the county palatine of the bishopric of Duresme, and within the compass of ten miles from Muggleswicke aforesaid, for twenty-one years.

The dean and chapter's lead mining royalty, in Darwent, extends from east to west about 8 miles, and from north to south 5 miles, bounded on the south by the Weardale mining district, and on the north and west by that of Darwent. Many of the richest lead-producing veins are known to pass into this royalty; but it has not yet been adequately explored, the depth at which the ore-bearing strata lie rendering considerable expense necessary for machinery.

Allansford bridge, across the Darwent, is on the road from Wolsingham into Northumberland. An application was recently made by the British Electric Telegraph Company for leave to place their wires along this bridge; and Mr. Burnett was deputed to meet the surveyor on the spot, when it was arranged that one post, 15 feet high, should be placed on the bridge at the back of the recess.

ground. When we fell we were face to face, and me upon the top of him. When I went out of the byer he got up, and leaned over a stick between the stalls behind the door. I then went on to the fell among the sheep, and fell in with Tommy Anderson and a man looking for a calldow—I don't know who he was. I thought he would not be so bad, so I did not tell anybody. My children went up to his house, and I went afterwards, but he was not there. I saw Thomas Ritson and Willy Bainbridge. I have never told anybody before to-day. Things being in such a bad state, and him doing nothing for me, made me take hold of him. One bad thing begot another. After he kicked me, I got worse, and that made me do it. I would have helped him into the house when my passion cooled, but I had not power or strength. I never told my wife; I only told her we had had some words. When I say things, I meant steel was so bad, and he would not give me anything. I have a family of two children, and five altogether of family, and my brother had no family; and being distressed for money made me apply to him."

John Bainbridge, a farmer, found the unfortunate deceased on the Monday morning, on the fell, near to the slate quarry, resting upon his hands and knees; and when returning to the place with Cuthbert Wailey, he had moved about 6 yards from the place. He never recovered his senses or spoke, but died on the 10th.

Lawson was tried at the Durham Midsummer assizes, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to transportation for life.

PARISH OF EDMONDBYERS.

THE parish of Edmondbyers is bounded by the Darwent on the north, by Muggleswick on the east and south, and by Hunstanworth on the west. It forms but one township, which is included in the Stanhope subdistrict of the Weardale Union.

THE area of the parish is 4,880 acres. Its population, at the successive periods of return, was 215, 313, 358, 484, 458, and 485; 243 of the latter number being males and 242 females. There were, at the same time, 102 inhabited houses and 3 uninhabited. The annual value of property in Edmondbyers (including Roughside and Pedomsoak) assessed to the county-rate, in 1853, was 1,375*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

The village of Edmondbyers is situated 19 miles west-south-west from Gateshead, and 11 south-south-east from Hexham. It consists of a few thatched cottages, which are irregularly disposed around a small green, on the descent of a hill washed by the Birdinhope Beck, which here falls into the Darwent. There are two public houses. A *Wesleyan Methodist* chapel was erected in 1835, at an expense of 90*l.*, upon ground given by Mr. Thomas Ward, of Edmondbyers. The *Primitive Methodists* meet for worship in a private house. A reading-room for newspapers is supplied with books from the Itinerating Library of the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutions. A school-house was built in 1825, at the joint expense of the dean and chapter and Lord Crewe's trustees: the former also give 10*l.* per annum towards the support of the schoolmaster, and recently subscribed 20*l.* towards building a dwelling house.

Edmondbyers turnpike road, forming a communication between the vales of the Wear and the Darwent, was constructed under the powers of an act of parliament which expired in 1836. It was, however, continued from year to year, under the Annual Turnpike Continuance Act, but was limited by the Turnpike Continuance of 1853, to the 1st of November, 1854, unless parliament should, in the meantime, continue the same. After some correspondence with Lord Palmerston, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, a meeting was called for May 15, 1854, to apply the money in hand towards the discharge of the debts secured on the tolls to those parties who chose to accept the lowest composition.

On June 29, 1829, the foundation stone of a bridge of one arch, over a dangerous part of the river Darwent,

between Greenhead and Edmondbyers, was laid by Nicholas Burnett, Esq., of Black Hedley, by whose exertions the enterprise had been principally conducted to maturity.

Hunter House, or *Hunter Field* copyhold farm, containing 154 A. 0 R. 13 P., of which the land-tax is redeemed, but subject to a rent of 15*s.* to the bishop, and *Hibble Hill* freehold estate, containing 2 A. 0 R. 32 P., were, by the Court of Chancery, in the cause "Mary Parker and others *v.* John Parker and another," ordered for sale by auction, March 29, 1833. Hunter House is the residence of John Dolphin, Esq.

THE CHURCH.

THE church, though rectorial, is an exceedingly plain structure, 64 feet long and 24 broad, consisting of nave and chancel, the latter supported by short buttresses. There is accommodation for 120 persons.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1730 to 1775, imperfect, and interrupted by Nos. 2 and 3, which contain baptisms and burials from 1774 to 1812. No. 4 (parchment) contains marriages from 1755 to 1775, continued in No. 2 until 1779. No other registers can be found,

Edmondbyers rectory; the dean and chapter patrons. Tenths, 13*s.* 1½*d.*; Episc. proc., 2*s.*; Synod, 2*s.* Dedication to St. Edmond.

Rectors.—Rich. de Kirkby ecc. 1275; Lawrence, 1333; John de Bamburgh, 1348; John de Seham, 1357; Thos. de Gathril, 1392; Thos. Annesley; Wm. Hyndley, alias de Lamesley, 1399; Wm. de Malteby, 1401; John de Hexham, 1401; Henry Hinton, 1402; Robt. Arkland, 1411; Robt. Baker, 1419; Rich. Walworth, 1421; Wm. Denton, 1450; John Woudthave, 1468; Wm. Falyane, 1504; Robt. Spragane, 1508; John Forster, 1557; Thos. Benson, cl., 1570; John Greenwell, A.B., 1575; Mark Leonard, A.B., 1609; Mich. Walton, A.M., 1628; John Dury, A.M., 1629. The incumbents were the same with those of Muggleswick from that time until 1837, when Joseph Forster, A.B., was inducted.

There is an excellent parsonage-house, situated near the church, which was much improved by the Rev.

Joseph Dawson. A terrier, delivered in 1788, states the glebe, &c., to consist of a parsonage-house, stable, barn, and byer, all under one roof; a small garth betwixt the rectory and the church-yard, one end abutting on the street, and the other adjoining the glebe, which contains three inclosed pieces of pasture or meadow, the whole about twelve acres, abutting on the church-yard on three sides, and on the common to the west; rent, 3*l.* per annum. A pasture of six acres lately inclosed from the common, abutting on the common west, on John Ward's land east and north, and on Messrs. Parker and Stephenson's south; rent, 10*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* A modus of 5*s.* is paid from every farm for hay; all other tithes are paid in kind. The whole value of the glebe, tithes, and profits, *comm. annis*, is 65*l.* per annum. Two other terriers were delivered in 1792 and 1806. The value of the rectory was considerably improved by recent inclo-

tures. In 1835, it was 178*l.* per annum, at which it is still returned.

CHARITIES.

Baxter's Charity.—Ann Baxter, of West Roughside, widow, by will, dated January 7, 1743, bequeathed, for the use of the poor of Edmondbyers, 15*l.*, the interest of which she directed to be distributed upon her tomb-stone yearly on Christmas day; “only Cuthbert Whitfield and George Whitfield excluded the benefit of the said charity money.”

ROUGHSIDE, though included in the township of Cold Rowley (see page 709), is in the parish of Edmondbyers, and near to Blanchland. A handsome and convenient house, called Roughside Hall, erected by Frederick Hall, Esq., is now occupied by Miss M. Hall.

PARISH OF HUNSTANWORTH.

THIS parish is bounded by the Darwent on the north, dividing it from Blanchland* in Northumberland, by Edmondbyers on the east, by the parish of Stanhope on the south and south-west, and by the imaginary line which divides Durham and Northumberland on the north-west. It forms one large township, which is incorporated with the Stanhope district of Weardale Union.

THE parish of Hunstanworth contains an area of 10,380 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 215; in 1811, 386; in 1821, 411; in 1831, 511; in 1841, 567; and in 1851, 615, of whom 330 were males and 285 females. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 1,029*l.* 5*s.*

The village of Hunstanworth is 25 miles west-by-south of Newcastle, and 12 miles south of Hexham, at the western extremity of Chester Ward. In 1850, a room near the lead mines was fitted up and opened for religious worship, at the expense of the Darwent Lead Company, and is used by the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists on alternate Sundays. The parish school is partly supported by the Rev. Daniel Capper and Lord Crewe's trustees, each of whom contribute 5*l.* per annum. A library is kept in the vestry of the church, for the use of

the parishioners. There is a water corn-mill at *Edde's Bridge*, with a farm of 78 acres attached.

Under Boldon Book, Hunstanworth was held by Robert Corbet, by present service. “The hospital of St. Giles holds a certain parcel of ground lately disforested, and a forest for breeding cattle, near the boundary of Walter de Bolbec.” Corbet gave the church of Hunstanworth to the convent at Durham, and part of the estate to St. Giles, of Kepyner. The latter body, two centuries later, gave a rent-charge of 13*s.* 4*d.* and a moiety of the tithes of South Sherburn to the prior and convent, in exchange for the church, advowson, glebe, &c., of Hunstanworth. In 1439, the hospital of Kepyner demised to Alexander Beckfield and Mary his wife, for 40*s.* rent, “the vill of Hunstanworth, with all its pastures and profits, by these boundaries—from the foot of

valued, according to Dugdale, at 40*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, and, according to Speed, at 44*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* It was granted by Henry VIII. to John Bellow and John Broxholm; and, having come into the hands of the Forsters, was for'eited to the crown by the attainer of Thomas Forster, jun., Esq., in 1715, when it was purchased by his uncle, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, who left it to charitable uses.

* Blanchland, or *Alba Landa*, is seated in a narrow, deep, green vale, on the north side of the Darwent, and is enclosed by heathy hills and moors. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the adjoining lead-works. In 1175, Walter de Bolbeck founded and endowed an abbey at Blanchland for twelve Præmonstratensian canons, with liberty to exceed that number, with the consent of the Bishop of Durham. Many additions were afterwards made to its possessions, which were

Boltesburn, ascending that water to its head, and so from the head of that water as far as the head of Knewkden Burn, and so descending by that water as far as Eweshope burn, and so proceeding as far as the water of Darwent, and descending by the Darwent to the foot of Boltesburn."

It appears that, after the Dissolution, the estate, parcel of the dissolved house of Kepyer, was granted to William Lord Paget. In 1545, Sir William Paget had license to grant this demesne or manor, the tenement called Townfield, the parcel called Slemedowes, and a rent-charge of 6s. 8d., issuing out of the rectory, to William Egleston, yeoman, by whose descendants the greater part of the estate was alienated, about 1689, to John Ord, Gent., of Newcastle, ancestor of John Ord, Esq., whose nephew, Robert Capper, Esq., of Garston, Hertfordshire, afterwards became proprietor. It now belongs to the Rev. D. Capper, rector of Huntley, Gloucestershire. The parish is tithe-free, with the exception of a modus, paid by Lord Crewe's trustees to the Rev. D. Capper.

The principal part of the *Darwent lead-mines* are in this parish. These mines were formerly worked by a London company, but afterwards lay waste for a number of years. It was sworn to by a witness at a trial for waste at Durham assizes, about 48 years ago, that the lead mines in the Darwent district were "altogether excavated, exhausted, and totally worked out." They had, however, been recommenced, in 1805, by a company called the Arkendale and Darwent Company.* This company and another are now working the mines with

* According to a statement by John Robinson, Esq., 40 years resident miner at it, published in a recent work, "The first years of the new company's operations, a steam engine was laid down at Beldon Shields; afterwards another at Ramshaw; next a water-wheel, which is still in use, fifty feet in diameter, worked with horizontal rods nearly a mile long. A few years later a hydraulic engine was made and fitted up at Whiteheaps mine, which was, by this means, drained to the depth of the great limestone. After this, other machinery being brought into use, a considerable quantity of lead ore was obtained, to the amount of 10,000 bings in one year. In the course of workings at the Jeffrey's mine, a wonderful discovery was made, which deserves to be recorded, from the fact of its being, perhaps, unique of its kind. About 300 feet from the surface, in driving a waggate drift in the vein, the miners came to a number of trees, seven in all, the largest of which was about six feet in circumference; their branches and leaves were

great spirit; and the second winning is intended to bottom the great limestone.

THE CHURCH.

HUNSTANWORTH church is a small, neat structure, almost entirely rebuilt about 70 years ago. Alexander Egleston, who died in 1606, bequeathed 10*l.* for its repairs.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1, 2, and 3 contain entries of baptisms burials, and marriages from 1724 to 1812; the marriages somewhat deficient from 1770 to 1776.†

Hunstanworth is a perpetual curacy; the Hospital of Kepyer, patrons, *olim.*, now the Rev. D. Capper. Not in charge; pays no first fruits or tenths. Episc. proc., when the bishop visits, 3*s.* 4*d.* Dedication to St. James.

CURATES.—Rich. de Baldoek, 1322; Rich. Stevenson, 1577; Thos. Becke, 1645; John Forest, 1667; And. Rudd, 1696; Thos. Jones; And. Naughley, A.M. (a Scotch degree), 1724; Thos. Hudson, cl., pres. by Robert Ord, Esq., Chief Baron in Scotland, Sept. 21, 1758; Richard Close, 1811; Samuel Payne, 1835. Mr. Payne recently resigned in consequence of old age.

The glebe house has long been unfit for residence. The annual value of the living is 60*l.*

ALANSHEELS anciently gave name to a family, which terminated in the female line about 1364. In 1425, the Earl of Westmorland held possessions. Lands in Alansheels, which had belonged to Blanchland Abbey, became, after the Dissolution, together with *Knewkden*, part of the possessions of the Forsters of Bamborough and Blanchland, and now belong to Lord Crewe's trustees.

bedded in the high waggate drift, and were of necessity cut out to prosecute the further working of the mine. A part of one of the trees is still standing in the mine, guarded with rails, to preserve it as a memento of the discovery."

† An older register contains the following:—

"27 Jan. 1645. This day the greates stone bracke which had begun eight weeks before."

"5 June, 1679. Buried—Ann wife of John Robinson, John Ritson at infant, and Anne daughter of Robert Egleston, killed by a thunder-bolt 23 June."

"4 Nov. 1709. Ann daughter of James Colling, who was eighteen years of age, and never chewed bread; of stature not above a three years' old child, the thickest part of her arms and legs not exceeding the thickness of a man's thumb."

CHESTER WARD—EAST DIVISION.

PARISH OF ST. HILDA, SOUTH SHIELDS.

South Shields occupies the north-eastern angle of the county of Durham, and is bounded by the sea on the east, by the river Tyne on the north, by the parish of Jarrow on the west and south-west, and by the parish of Whitburn on the south. It includes three townships: South Shields, Westoe, and Harton; the township of South Shields being subdivided into four constableries, called Low Ward, East Pan Ward, Middle Ward, and West Pan Ward.

THE extent of the respective townships in South Shields is as follows:—

	Land.	Water.	Total.
South Shields	170	326	496
Westoe	1,795	275	2,070
Harton	1,393	111	1,537

The following are the population returns at the successive periods of enumeration:—

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
South Shields	8,108	9,601	8,885	9,074	9,082	9,625
Westoe	2,903	6,164	7,618	9,682	13,990	19,349
Harton	160	205	235	217	265	770
	11,171	15,370	16,738	18,973	23,337	29,744

At the last census, there were in South Shields 4,887 males and 4,738 females; in Westoe, 9,202 males and 10,147 females; and in Harton, 384 males and 386 females. The excess of females in Westoe is attributed to the absence of seamen. The return includes 130 persons in 1841, and 147 in 1851, in the union workhouse at Westoe. The number of persons on board vessels in the harbour, on the night of March 30, 1851, and returned with the general population, was 668. The number of houses in 1841 and 1851, and the annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853, were as follow:—

	1841.			1851.			£		s.	d.
	Inh.	Un.	Bdg.	Inh.	Un.	Bdg.				
South Shields	1,494	39	0	1,131	17	0	26,673	15	4	
Westoe	2,265	38	41	2,306	36	30	32,702	10	0	
Harton	61	1	0	120	1	1	4,305	18	2	
	3,820	98	44	3,559	54	31	£63,682	3	6	

SOUTH SHIELDS.

THE town of South Shields is 21 miles by turnpike from Durham, 16 from Chester-le-Street, 8 from Gateshead, 7 from Sunderland, 28 from Hartlepool, 34 from Stockton, 38 from Darlington, 30 from Bishop Auckland, 45 from Barnard Castle, 40 from Stanhope, and 276 from London.

It has been conjectured that the ancient Britons had a fort at this place to defend the mouth of the Tyne. It is certain that the Romans had a military station at the *Lawe*, an eminence overlooking the sea and the estuary of the river. Three Roman altars, one of which is in the cathedral library at Durham, have been discovered here; and, in 1798, the remains of a *hypocaust* or *sudatory* were found by some workmen on the grounds of Nicholas Fairles, Esq., who also possessed a gold coin of Marcus Aurelius, and several small brass coins from Claudius Gothicus to Valentinian, indicating that this station was not deserted until the period when the Roman eagle took its flight from Britain. The name of the station is uncertain; but Horsley conjectures it to have been *Ostia Vedra*. It was connected by a road with Watling Street, about 3 miles north of Binchester; and the military way called *Wreken Dyke*, no doubt, terminated at South Shields, which it is supposed to have connected with Lanchester. Two elevated pavements in the river Tyne are mentioned by Dr. Hunter; the one at the west end of South Shields, and the other on the north side of the

river, near the end of the Roman Wall, suitable for safe landing at different times of the ebbing and flowing tide, fully show its necessary correspondence with *Segedunum*, the first station upon the Wall.

The *Lawe* (a Saxon word, signifying a fortified eminence) seems to have been always considered an important military station. No "passage of arms," however, occurs in history until 1644, when, according to a writer of the time, it was assaulted by a detachment of the Scots under Leslie.

"Upon Saturday, the sixteenth of March, some commanded men in the morning, about the spring of day, were to have assaulted the fort at South Shields upon Tyne, but fearing too much the danger and difficulty, they returned without doing any thing. Upon Tuesday, the nineteenth, we kept a solemn fast through the army, and it pleased God the next morning to shew us a token of his favour: a party, not so strong as the former, was sent to storm the fort, there being no other way of taking it. Col. Stewart, Col. Lyell, Lieutenant Col. Bruce, and Lieutenant Col. Johnston, with some inferior officers, led on the party; the fort was very strong, the Graffe without being esteemed twelve foot broad, and eleven deep, the work above ground three yards high, and within it five iron peeces of Ordnance, some nine pound ball, some more, an hundred souldiers, seventy musquetiers, and thirty pike-men. It was situated with great advantage, being defended on the one side by the Ordnance of Tynemouth Castle, and on the other by a Dunkirk Frigot with ten peeces of Ordnance; notwithstanding one hundred and forty of our souldiers, without any other armes but their swords, carried bundles of straw and sticks, where with they filled the ditch, set up the scaling ladders (whereof some did not reach the top of the fort, the ditch not being well filled), and with their swords gave the first assault; then a party of musquetiers, and after them a party of pikes, all marching up till they entered the ditch, where they disputed the matter above an houre, in which time the enemy discharged upon them twenty-eight shot of cannon, some with musquet ball, others with cut lead and iron, beside many musquet shot. Our souldiers did resolutely scale the ladders, and some entered at the gunports: the defendants behaved themselves gallantly till it came to stroke of sword, and then they fled away by water in boates. Sixteen of them were killed, a Lieutenant and five souldiers who stoed out to the last were taken, and so we gained the fort, with the peeces, and some barrels of powder, and their colours. The providence of God wonderfully preserved our men, for only seven of them were killed, some few hurt with stones and cut iron, but none deadly, no officer killed."

During the war with France, in the early part of the present century, a guard-house and battery of four guns were constructed on the bank facing the sea from the *Lawe*; but, soon after the peace of 1815, the guns were removed to Tynemouth. The South Shields Loyal Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Sir Cuthbert Heron, Bart.; the Souths Shields Loyal Independent Armed Association, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Joseph Bulmer; and a corps of Sea Fencibles, composed chiefly of pilots, and commanded by Captain Praed, were organized during the war.

South Shields was formerly an insignificant village, and is seldom mentioned in early records. Its name

indicates that it consisted originally of a few sheds, or "sheelings," for fishermen. By an order made between the town of Newcastle and the prior and convent of Durham, in 1259, it was stipulated, amongst other things, that the tenants of the latter, at South Shields, should have liberty to bake and brew for themselves only, but not for the use of strangers. In 1279, on a trial between the burgesees of Newcastle and the prior of Tynemouth, a jury, sworn before John Delavall, the king's Justiciar Itinerat, found, that the prior of Tynemouth had built a town upon the northern bank of the Tyne, and that the prior of Durham had built another on the southern, where no town should stand, but only huts for fishermen. The prior of Tynemouth's "four ovens at North Shields" were fined five marks, and both Shields and Tynemouth were forbidden to hold fair or market, or to expose for sale meat, drink, or other articles.

In 1489, Lionell Bell, of South Shields, obtained from the prior of Durham a lease for 60 years, of a parcel of land near St. Hilda's chapel, on which he constructed two iron salt pans. This is the earliest notice of the manufacture of salt, for which this town became famous; and to this day the names of districts and places in South Shields bear evidence of the existence of this branch of industry. Panwards, Pan-close, and Pan-ash, indicate that salt pans were the chief characteristics of these localities. A tradition prevails that when the plague raged at Shields with great violence, the persons, employed about the salt works entirely escaped the infection. Nearly 200 pans were at one time employed, paying, on the salt boiled therein, no less than 80,000% in annual duty.

The ancient part of South Shields consists of several crowded and irregular lines of streets and buildings, running for more than a mile close to the river, and which are confined on the south and east by large hills of ballast. Indeed, in 1768, the town consisted of the narrow street only, next the river, with its diverging lanes and roads. Many of the ballast hills have been since built upon, and give the place a singular appearance.

The dean and chapter of Durham and the Rev. Samuel Dennis, curate of St. Hilda, obtained an act of parliament in 1768, "for vesting in the dean and chapter of Durham, a certain piece of ground adjoining to the town of South Shields, and for making an adequate compensation to the curate of the chapel of St. Hilda, and his successors, for the same, and for enabling the said dean and chapter to remove the fairs and markets out of the said town of South Shields, and to cause the same to be held on the said piece of ground." The ground in question consisted

of eight acres, on which are erected the Market Place, King Street, Dean Street, Chapter Row, Church Row, East Street, West Street, and Thrift Street; the amount of compensation granted being only 30% per annum.

The Market Place, just mentioned, is a good modern square, having the church on the south, with Dean Street branching off from the centre on the west, Thrift Street on the north, and King Street on the east. In the centre stands the Town Hall, with a colonnade underneath, and surmounted by a central turret and cupola. Further extensions of the town have taken place in all directions; many of the new streets being handsomely built, and containing good shops and other erections, which form an agreeable contrast to the tortuous sinuosities of the older parts of the town.

PARISH AND CHURCH OF ST. HILDA.

THE parochial chapelry of St. Hilda was, by an order in council, dated June 30, 1845, separated from the mother church of Jarrow, and constituted a separate and independent parish for ecclesiastical purposes, by the name of the Parish of St. Hilda. In consequence of the immense increase of population, and the extent of the parochial district, another order in council, dated August 11, 1848, divided the parish into that of St. Hilda and the chapelries of the Holy Trinity and St. Stephen.

The church is situated in the Market Place, and is dedicated to St. Hilda. It is of great antiquity, and supposed to be cotemporary with that of Jarrow. The earliest record of the chapelry is contained in the instrument of presentation of John de Gyseburne, by John, prior of Durham, in 1402. In this evidence, the chapelry is mentioned as including Les Sheels, Harton, and Wiveston (Westoe). But little idea can be formed of the original construction of the chapel, as it has undergone so many alterations and additions. In 1810-11, the edifice was almost entirely rebuilt in the modern style, except the steeple, the south and west walls, and part of the east wall; the pillars forming the north and south aisles were removed, and a single roof thrown over the whole building; the ground floor received a new pavement; and a handsome uniform gallery was extended round the north, south, and west, in the latter part of which there is a fine-toned organ. The ceiling is stuccoed. The communion table is placed in a circular recess, which is adorned with three appropriate paintings. There are 1,520 sittings, 1,340 of which are appropriated and 180 free. The expense of the alterations amounted to upwards of 4,000%. In December, 1846, the churchwardens ordered some of the bells,

which had been cracked, to be re-cast, so as to complete the chimes.

As early as 1631, the church-yard of St. Hilda's was found too small; and, in that year, Bishop Howson consecrated a plot of ground for its enlargement. In 1816, the burying-ground was levelled, and the grave-stones arranged in regular lines; in 1827, an addition was made to the chapel-yard; but in June, 1843, it was stated to be a nuisance, and ultimately became so offensive that it was finally closed January 1, 1856.

REGISTERS.—Nos. 1 to 9 contain entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1653 to 1812. The chapel-wardens' books commence in 1660, when it was agreed to permit the masters and mariners of Whitby to build a gallery for their own use, under the farthest arch save one of the chapel.*

St. Hilda's is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the dean and chapter; not in charge. Ep. proc., 1s. 4d.

CLERICS.—The name of the first curate, Robert de Dalton, occurs in 1321; and the succession continues without any particular intermission. Richard Wallis, who entered in 1775, was succeeded by Richard Wallis, M.A., vicar of St. John, in 1782; William Maughan, 1827, p.m. Wallis James Carr, 1831, p.m. William Maughan.

In 1835, the gross annual income of the living was 335%, subject to the payment of 5%. From the remaining 330%, 75% a year was paid to a curate. The glebe house was described as unfit for residence. A new parsonage has since been purchased by the dean and chapter, the fee-simple of which is stated at 1,200%. Part of the income is from land, &c., also ceded by the dean and chapter, of the annual value of 100%; fee-simple, 3,000%. In 1839, a deputation from South Shields waited on the dean and chapter at Durham, with a view towards purchasing the old parsonage for public improvements, but were not admitted.

WESTOE CHAPEL OF EASE is situated in Fowler Street, and was built by subscription in 1818, at the cost of 2,600%. The principal subscribers were, the dean and chapter, 1,000%; Lord Crewe's trustees, 500%; the National School Society, 200%; and Queen Anne's Bounty to its fullest extent. It contains a large gallery, and 1,400 sittings, 800 of which are free. The Rev. William Maughan was the first incumbent appointed by the dean and chapter. The patronage is now vested in the trus-

* "1675, paid Mr. Trollop for the font, 3l. 10s.; for an houre-glasse, 8d." It was usual then for the preacher to set the glass up, and preach it fairly out. Bishop Beveridge, it is said, carried this old custom much further; for, when the sand had run out, he would say, "Another glass, my friends, and then."

tees and the incumbent of St. Hilda; and the living was held for some time by the Rev. William Coward, who was appointed in 1830. The Rev. James Carr is the present incumbent: the annual value of the living is 220*l*.

CHAPELRY DISTRICT OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

THIS chapelry district is bounded on or towards the east by the Boldon turnpike road and the Stanhope and Tyne Railway; on the west by the parishes of Monkwearmouth and Jarrow; on the north by the river Don and the river Tyne, to an inlet called the Mill Dam, and from thence by Commercial Road, along the east road, called the Jingling Gate Lane, to the Stanhope and Tyne Railway; and on the south by certain lands adjoining Harton Green Lane, in the parish of Whitburn.

The above district was assigned by an order in council, August 11, 1848. In 1851, it contained 1,449 inhabited houses, 8 uninhabited, and 16 building; with a population of 12,513 persons, 6,227 of whom were males and 6,286 females.

THE CHURCH

WAS erected in 1834, and consecrated by the Bishop of Chester. It is situated in Commercial Road, and is a good stone building, in the early English style, comprising nave, aisles, chancel, and square western tower, in the latter of which is a clock, which is illuminated with gas at night. The church contains 1,200 sittings, 800 of which are free. The living, which is worth 300*l*. per annum, is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham, who endowed it with the tithes of Harton; annual value, 220*l*., and fee-simple, 6,600*l*.; and they also presented one acre of land for a parsonage, fee-simple 150*l*.. The incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Dixon. The church-yard had become so overcrowded during the few years of its existence, that an order was made for closing it on July 1, 1856.

A national school is in connexion with the church. The attendance, in 1856, was 335. The weekly payment varies from 1*d*. to 3*d*. each.

CHAPELRY DISTRICT OF ST. STEPHEN.

THE chapelry district of St. Stephen is bounded on the east by the German Ocean; on the west by the Stanhope and Tyne Railway; on the north by the river Tyne; and on the south by German Street, and by a cart-road or back street behind Queen Street.

This district was formed by the same order in council, August 11, 1848, with that of the Holy Trinity. In 1851, it contained 718 inhabited houses, 12 uninhabited, and 5 building; and the population consisted of 2,919 males and 3,368 females, or a total of 6,287.

THE CHURCH.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH is situated in Mile-end Road. It was erected in 1846,* at a cost of 2,500*l*., raised by subscription, aided by a government grant, from a plan by Mr. Salvin, of London, and was consecrated on the 11th of October in that year. It is a neat building, in the early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, aisles, and neat tower and spire; and there is accommodation for 850 persons, 500 of the sittings being free. The church contains an organ. The patronage of the living belongs to the dean and chapter; and the Rev. Samuel Benton Brasher, A.B., nominated in October, 1848, is the present incumbent. The patrons endowed the living with a rent-charge of 236*l*. 2*s*. on Westoe township, fee-simple 1,200*l*.; and also ceded a house for the incumbent, fee-simple 350*l*.. The annual value is now stated at 200*l*. per annum. A cemetery is attached to the building.

The St. Stephen's national schools were erected in 1852-3, at a cost of 1,500*l*., exclusive of the site: this sum was mainly procured through the praiseworthy exertions of the incumbent. The average attendance of children exceeds 400. The Sunday-school is also well attended.

CHAPELS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—In 1848, this building, situated in Cuthbert Street, and which had previously been a "Home Missionary Chapel," was purchased by the Roman Catholic body, and altered and adapted to suit the forms of worship used by them; and an altar-stone was consecrated by the Bishop of Hexham. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bede. There are 646 sittings, 610 of which are appropriated and 36 free. It is licensed for the solemnization of marriages. The Rev. Edmund Joseph Kelly is the priest.

A school is in connexion with the chapel, and is attended by about 120 children: it is partly supported

* The foundation stone was laid December 20, 1844, by Robert Ingham, Esq., of Westoe. After that gentleman's speech, Mr. E. Fairless stepped forward and protested against the erection of the building on the estate, which at one time was the property of his father; but owing to the lease not being renewed, it had fallen into the hands of the dean and chapter.

by weekly pence. The attendance at the Sunday-school is about 130.

PRESEYTERIAN CHAPEL.—This chapel is situated in Saville Street. It was erected in 1841-2, and contains 650 sittings, 100 of which are free. It is called St. John's New Presbyterian church: minister, the Rev. John Storie.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.—This chapel occupies the site of a previous one, erected in Heugh Street in 1718. The present building was reared in 1779, and enlarged in 1817. There are 300 sittings, none of which are free; but nothing is charged for seat-rent when parties are supposed to be unable to pay. The building is licensed for the solemnization of marriages. About 80 children attend the Sunday-school. This chapel had its origin in the disputes which took place amongst the congregation of the old Presbyterian church from 1772 to 1776. It is at present under the pastoral care of the Rev. Thomas McCreath.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, East Street.—This building was purchased of the Wesleyan Methodists in 1808. It contains 400 sittings, none of which are free. About 70 children attend the Sunday-school. The chapel is licensed for the solemnization of marriages; and the Rev. Henry Lawson is the present minister.

LAYGATE ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.—This place of public worship is situated in Frederick Street: it was erected in 1849, the expense being principally defrayed by Messrs. Stevenson and Partners, of the Jarrow Chemical Works. The building is in the early English style of architecture, with a high pitched roof, and a neat square tower surmounted by an elegant spire. There are 500 sittings, none of which are free. It is

licensed for the solemnization of marriages. Minister, the Rev. W. O. Allan.

A Sunday-school is held on the basement floor of the chapel.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—This extensive building, belonging to the Independents, was erected in 1824. It is situated in Wallis Street, and has arrangements for 800 sittings, none of which are free. It is licensed for marriages. About 230 children attend the Sunday-school, which is held in the chapel, and on the basement floor. The Rev. David W. Rowe is the minister.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.—This building is situated in Barrington Street, and was erected in 1801. There are 480 sittings, all of which are appropriated. It is licensed for the solemnization of marriages. The Sunday-school held in the chapel is attended by upwards of 100 children; and funds are about being raised for the erection of a suitable room to adjoin the chapel. Minister, the Rev. Richard Lancaster.*

THE PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHAPEL is situate in Mile-end Road, and was erected in 1840. It contains 80 sittings, all of which are free. The Rev. George Lawson is the minister.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.—This building, situated in Chapter Row, was erected in 1808, and has arrangements for 1,000 sittings, 100 of which are free. It is licensed for marriages. Sunday-schools are attached.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, foot of Westoe Lane. This is the old Presbyterian chapel, built in 1718 and rebuilt in 1790. It is the property of the Wesleyan Methodists by purchase, and is in connexion with the Chapter Row chapel. It has 300 sittings, 50 of which are free. A Sunday-school is attached.

* MR. WILLIAM HENRY ANGUS was trained to a sea-faring life, in the pursuit of which he was exposed to the usual dangers. Once he nearly lost his life by being thrown out of a boat; and at another time, by falling into the hold of a vessel, among piles of lead. Some time afterwards, the ship in which he was sailing to the Baltic was captured by the French, and he was nearly lost in consequence of the wreck of the vessel that carried him and his fellow prisoners to France, but was most opportunely saved by a Flemish fishing boat. Mr. Angus was in prison for twenty months, during which he had only straw for his bed in the depth of winter, and nothing but horse beans and oil for food. He was at length released by an exchange of prisoners, but immediately impressed to serve on board a man-of-war. His father, however, being acquainted with the admiral of the fleet, went to him, and succeeded in obtaining his son's liberty. Mr. Angus now became captain of a vessel belonging to his father, trading to the West Indies, &c.; but, after a few years, quitted the sea service. Having gone through

a course of preparatory studies, at Edinburgh, he was appointed to the Baptist ministry in August, 1817, and devoted himself to the instruction of seamen of all nations. Whilst on the continent, a tempting situation of £1,000l. a year was offered him, besides perquisites, to preach to the English settlers in the West Indies, and converse in Dutch; but he declined the offer. In 1822, he was appointed an agent of the Baptist Missionary Society, and, from 1826 to 1829, was employed in preaching and establishing schools, classes, and libraries among the sailors, in the different sea-ports of Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey. In 1830 and 1831, he visited the congregations formed in the north of France and in Jamaica. He subsequently took up his residence at Tynemouth, and officiated as minister in the Baptist chapel at South Shields. On the 7th of September, 1832, whilst preparing to set out on a journey to liquidate the debt on the chapel, he was attacked by cholera, then raging in the district, and died the same evening, aged 51.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, Temple Town, is also in connexion with Chapter Row Chapel. It has 220 sittings, 120 of which are free. It has a Sunday-school attached.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.—This chapel was built in 1785, and re-built in 1814. There are 500 sittings, 50 of which are free. Above 100 children attend the Sunday-school, which is held in the chapel.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—In 1823, the Primitive Methodists erected a spacious chapel in Cornwallis Street, containing 900 sittings, 300 of which are free. It is licensed for marriages. About 100 children attend the Sunday-school, in a room attached to the chapel. The building is subject to the payment of 7*l.* 4*s.* annual ground-rent, received by the incumbent of St. Hilda.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, Temple Town.—This place of worship is in connexion with that in Cornwallis Street. It was erected in 1840, and has 320 sittings, 160 of which are free. The Sunday-school held in the chapel is attended by about 250 children.

SALEM ASSOCIATION CHAPEL, Queen Street, was built by the Particular Baptists in 1824, and has since become the property of the Wesleyan Association, by whom it has been enfranchised. A gallery was added in 1839; and the building contains 714 sittings, 170 of which are free. A Sunday-school is held in the chapel and adjoining room, attended by about 250 children.

CHARITIES.

School.—Christopher Maughan, by will, dated March 13, 1749, directed that after the decease of his nephew, William Maughan, 100*l.* and the interest thereof might be applied towards the foundation of a free school in South Shields. He also gave the rents and profits of his houses, after the death of his sister, Elizabeth Maughan, to the same object. Ann Auburne, who died about 1760, left 100*l.* for founding a school within seven years after her death. About the year 1769, the above sums were received, with other donations, including 100*l.* from Lord Crewe's trustees, 100*l.* from Henry Wilkinson, Esq., and 100*l.* afterwards bequeathed by Lockwood Broderick. In 1797, the trustees invested 1,000*l.* in the

in the purchase of 2,004*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* three per cent. consols; and 400*l.* of the same stock was bequeathed by Ralph Redhead in 1792, but did not come into the possession of the trustees until 1800. These various bequests produce an income of between 80*l.* and 90*l.*, which, with a portion of the proceeds of Mrs. Glazonby's charity, and collections at sermons occasionally preached for the charity, are applied to the support of the school. The present building, situated in Coronation Street, was erected in 1848, and is attended by about 140 boys and 160 girls. The whole of the orphan children are taught free.

Glazonby's Charity.—Margaret Glazonby, widow, by will, dated March 21, 1810, bequeathed 200*l.* to five trustees, the interest to be disposed of in educating and clothing poor children in the charity-school. This sum was laid out in the purchase of 375*l.* three per cent. consols, and the dividends are applied as directed.

Hood's Charity.—William Hood, mariner, by will, August 30, 1788, gave to the curate and chapelwardens of St. Hilda's 20*l.*, upon trust, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor on New-year's day. The principal is now in the savings bank of the town; and the interest is distributed in small sums, varying from 3*d.* to 1*s.*

Westoe National School.—This school, situated in the same building as the chapel, in Fowler Street, is chiefly supported by subscriptions and the payments of the children. Joseph Ogle, who died in 1820, bequeathed 100*l.* to this establishment, of which about 64*l.* was expended in payment of a debt on the building. The average attendance is 230.

DR. WINTERBOTTOM'S CHARITIES.*—*The Master Mariners' Asylum and Annuity Society* (enrolled) was formed by Dr. Winterbottom in the year 1846, at a cost of 2,300*l.*, having for its object the providing a fund for paying annuities to aged, infirm, and poor master mariners, their widows, and orphans, and building asylums for their occupation; to which he has since added a further investment of 403*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* three per cent. consols, for keeping in order the pleasure grounds in front, and the paint work of the cottages.

The Winterbottom South Shields Fund for the Relief of deserving Widows of Seamen is endowed with a magnifi-

* "While some men," observes Mr. Salmon, "carry out their charitable designs through the medium of executors, when they themselves are laid in the cold and silent tomb, incapable of witnessing the blessings which their bounty has left behind, Thomas Masterman Winterbottom has pursued an opposite and a wiser course. He has

himself been the dispenser, with no niggard hand, of his own bounteous gifts; he has himself caused the widow's heart to rejoice, and her children to be glad; and he has himself been the recipient of her grateful thanks."

cent investment of 5,000*l.*, and two shares besides in the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, for paying to fifteen such widows as aforesaid, natives of and residing within this borough, an annuity of 10*l.* each. The surplus of the interest, as it amounts to 20*l.*, is also to be divided, from time to time, amongst five such widows.

The Unmarried Female Servants' Rewards Fund was created by the benevolent doctor in 1849, with an investment of 200*l.*, the dividends of which are to be paid and applied, on New-year's Day in each year, in bestowing two separate rewards of 4*l.* and 2*l.* each on two unmarried female servants, in the borough of South Shields, or township of Harton, who come within the meaning of the conditions prescribed by the deed of trust; and an additional investment of 150*l.*, by a subsequent deed, for the purpose of being applied in a similar manner.

Rewards to Ploughmen.—An investment of 150*l.*, producing an interest of 7*l.* 10*s.*, to be divided as rewards amongst the four best ploughmen at the East Chester Ward annual ploughing match; and an investment of 150*l.*, producing a similar interest of 7*l.* 10*s.*, to be divided in like manner, as rewards amongst the four best plough-boys, under eighteen years of age, at that same annual ploughing match.

The Poor of Westoe.—An investment of 200*l.*, with the annual interest of which coals are purchased and divided, at Christmas, amongst the poor of the village of Westoe.

The Marine School of South Shields.—In order to found within the borough a school bearing this title, Dr. Winterbottom, by deed, dated August 28, 1837, and enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, containing certain rules by which the said school is to be conducted, conveys to trustees, for the purposes of the school, a piece of freehold ground on the east side of Mile-end Road, lying between Alderson Street and Ingham Street; also two shares in the Imperial Fire Office Company, London; five shares in the Union Fire and Life Insurance Company, London; one moiety of a share in the Royal Exchange Insurance Company, London—upon trust for the founder during his life, after his death for his sisters, Ann Masterman Stewart (since deceased), Elizabeth Masterman Winterbottom (still living), and Mary Masterman Winterbottom (since deceased), during their respective lives, in equal shares, as tenants in common, with the benefit of survivorship, and after the death of the survivor, in trust for the said school. R. Ingham, R. Shortridge, J. Hargrave, R. Anderson, and T. Glover are the original trustees named; the Bishop of Durham for

the time being to be the visitor of the school; the dean of Durham, and the incumbents for the time being of St. Hilda, Jarrow, Boldon, Whitburn, and Monkwearmouth, the trustees, and six merchants or shipowners to be chosen as provided, are to be the governors of the school, and the six merchants or shipowners to be the committee. The deed contains certain statutes for the conducting of the school, the master of which is to be a Master of Arts of Oxford or Cambridge. The trustees to proceed under the trust when they are of opinion that sufficient funds have been obtained for the erection of a suitable building, and for the maintenance of the school.

POOR-LAW UNION.

THE South Shields poor-law union is divided into two subdistricts. That of Westoe includes the townships of Westoe and Harton, and the parishes of Whitburn and Boldon. South Shields subdistrict contains the township of that name, with Jarrow, Hedworth, and Monkton. The extent of the whole is 15,477 acres, of which 1,615 acres are covered by tidal water. The population, in 1851, was 35,790, 17,476 of whom were males and 18,314 females. The receipts and expenditure for the year ended Lady-day, 1851, are given in vol. i., p. 162. The subsequent returns were as follow:—

	INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
In 1852	£11,952	5 ..	£11,545	19
In 1853	11,908	19 ..	11,061	15
In 1854	11,201	14 ..	12,323	7
In 1855	11,948	3 ..	10,975	14

The expenditure for the half-year ended September 29, 1856, is thus stated:—

In-maintenance	£390	16	0
Out-relief	1,472	10	7
Maintenance of lunatics	328	5	6
Extra medical fees	11	10	0
Vaccination fees	72	8	6
Registration fees	73	11	0
County and police rates	961	18	1
Expenses of election of guardians	40	0	11
Common charges, including salaries and rations of officers, taxes, irremedial poor, wayfarers, &c.	1,549	3	9
	£4,900	4	4

The persons relieved during the half-year were thus classified:—In-door, 78 male and 115 female adults, 112 children, and 394 vagrants. Out-door, 315 male and 955 female adults, 991 children, and 14 vagrants. Total, 2,974.

There are twenty-five guardians in the Union, nine of whom are elected by the rate-payers of South Shields, nine by those of Westoe, four by those of Hedworth, Monkton, and Jarrow, one by those of Harton, one by

those of Whitburn, and one by those of Boldon. The old poor-house of South Shields was in West Holborn. The Union workhouse, situated in Ocean Street, is a good brick building. A debt of 2,400*l.*, contracted for its erection, has been gradually reduced, by annual instalments of 120*l.* each, to 480*l.* The sum of 14*l.* 4*s.* was ordered to be paid, from the parliamentary grant, in respect of the workhouse school teacher's salary, for the year ended Lady-day, 1855, during which there had been an average attendance of 18 boys and 12 girls.

BENEVOLENT, RELIGIOUS, & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE SOUTH SHIELDS AND WESTOE DISPENSARY, established in 1821, deservedly ranks amongst the most beneficial institutions of the borough, having, from its commencement to the 6th of February, 1856, dispensed its benefits to 37,183 patients. It is supported by annual subscriptions, donations, congregational collections, dividends on stock, and interest, which, for the year ended February, 1856, amounted, with the balance of the preceding year, to 192*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, the disbursements for the same period having been 201*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, a balance of 8*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* being thus left against the charity.

THE INDIGENT SICK SOCIETY was established in 1818. Its income is derived from voluntary subscriptions and donations, congregational collections, and interest on capital; and it amounted, in 1855, to 99*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*, the expenditure having been 97*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.*, and the number of sick persons relieved 204.

THE SOUTH SHIELDS LOYAL STANDARD ASSOCIATION was established October 5, 1824; and its rules were revised, amended, and enrolled, in conformity to law, in 1853. Its objects are to make provision for the members and their families, in case of shipwreck, death, sickness, superannuation, or other infirmities; and the members must be mariners or sea-going carpenters. The receipts for the year ended December 1, 1855, amounted to 1,109*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; and the disbursements to 853*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* Since its establishment in 1824, 37,311*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* has been paid in benefits; and the capital and stock is stated at 1,471*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The number of members is 730.* The hall of the Association is in Fowler Street.

* For an interesting account, M.P., in 1840, made a gift of an excellent pew, in the north gallery of St. Hilda's church, to the South Shields Seamen's Loyal Standard Association, for the use of the members. The Seamen's Hall pew is the inscription now placed on the door.

THE TYNE MASTER MARINER'S MUTUAL ASSOCIATION, and the SOUTH SHIELDS SEAMEN'S UNITED FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION, are societies for the relief of their members in cases of sickness, death, &c. The sphere of operations of the NORTH AND SOUTH SHIELDS AUXILIARY TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY extends from Willington Quay to Cullercoats, and from Jarrow to South Shields.

THE INDIGENT SICK SOCIETY, established in 1818, is supported by voluntary contributions. The BENEVOLENT SOCIETY was originated by the Wesleyan Methodist body in 1806; and a bequest of 20*l.*, from Mr. John Hindmarsh, was placed in the hands of the trustees of Chapter Row chapel, the interest to be paid to the funds of this society.

THE SOUTH SHIELDS AND WESTOE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, established in 1820, is on a limited scale.

THE SOUTH SHIELDS SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY was commenced in 1803, and contains a large and valuable collection of books. The annual subscription is one guinea from each member. By the 26th rule it is enacted that "in case the society shall be reduced so as not to be supported by the annual income, then the books shall devolve upon the incumbents of St. Hilda's chapel, South Shields, and of Westoe Parochial School, and the trustees of the South Shields Charity School, and remain with them, *in trust*, for the benefit and use of any future re-establishment of the library." In consequence of the depressed state of the funds, it appears probable that the above rule will shortly take effect.

THE SOUTH SHIELDS LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND MECHANICAL INSTITUTION was established November 23, 1825; and its first meetings were held in a school-room under the Primitive Methodist chapel, Cornwallis Street. A hall was built in 1825, in Fowler Street, which was originally leasehold, but has since been enfranchised, and is now the property of the society, without incumbrance. Lectures have been occasionally delivered by Dr. Winterbottom, Robert Wallis, James Mather, Thomas Salmon, and others; and classes on various subjects have been established. Those at present in existence are for instruction in the French language and drawing, for which paid teachers are engaged. The subscription is 8*s.* per annum; and the funds have been assisted by occasional exhibitions of industrial art and by annual festivals. The income during the year preceding the last anniversary was 102*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, and the expenditure 103*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* The present number of members

is 226, of whom 6 are females. The library contains 3,144 volumes; and two weekly, nine monthly, and two quarterly periodicals and newspapers are taken in.

THE SOUTH SHIELDS WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE was established on March 11, 1850, and is held in a room in King Street. Its objects are to provide commodious apartments suitably supplied with books, newspapers, and periodicals, and the establishment of classes for instruction in the various departments of literature and science. The subscription is one penny per week, and the number of members at the last anniversary was 600. Measures have been organized for obtaining a suitable building for the institution.

JARROW CHEMICAL COMPANY'S SCHOOLS.—In connexion with their works, the Jarrow Chemical Company, in 1850, erected a spacious building, containing a boys' school, a girls' school, and an infant school, besides class rooms. There is a spacious play-ground attached, and the whole occupy an area of a quarter of an acre. The cost of erection exceeded 1,000*l*. The children of those employed at the works pay 2*d*. per week, and others 5*d*. A Sunday-school is held in a portion of the buildings.

Besides the charity and other schools attached to places of worship above enumerated, there are in South Shields a boarding school for young ladies, and nineteen day-schools. Mr. Salmon states the number of children in attendance at day-schools in connexion with churches and chapels at 1,633, and at schools not so connected, 1,834, or 3,467 in all. There are 3,143 Sunday-scholars, with 344 gratuitous teachers.

MANUFACTURES, MARKETS, INTERNAL TRADE, &c.

THE decline of the salt manufacture at South Shields has been followed by the introduction of others of greater

* An action, "*Dodds v. Cookson*," was brought in April, 1843, to recover 15*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*. for injury done to the crops of two fields of which the plaintiff was tenant. The defendants admitted having occasioned damage to the amount of 80*l*., which they had paid into court; but the jury returned a verdict for the sum sought. In a case, "*The Queen v. Cookson and others*," which came on August 1, 1843, the indictment was respited until next assizes, it being agreed that the experiments which Professor Johnson had commenced should be continued, he being accompanied by any of the prosecutors. A meeting was held at South Shields on the 10th of August, at which resolutions were carried expressive of sympathy with the proprietors of the Alkali Works; of condolence with the workmen and their families, threatened with deprivation of their means of existence; and of remonstrance with those who had commenced legal proceedings. A committee had an interview on the 18th, with Mr. Cuthbert and Mr. John Cookson, who, in their address, observed, "We are, and always have been, prepared to meet the vicissitudes of commerce, and to struggle with and overcome

importance. The first record of a *chemical work* (see vol. i., p. 190) is of one at the "*Alum-house Ham*," about the year 1720, carried on by Mr. John Cookson, whose descendants manufactured glue, fig-blue, sulphate of soda, and crystals of soda, during the middle of the last century. About 70 or 80 years ago, Mr. Fordyce erected a large barilla work; but it did not answer. Part of the buildings were afterwards converted into a soap-boilery, and are now glass-houses. "In the year 1822," says Mr. Salmon, "a manufactory, on a small scale, was established at Temple Town for the manufacture of carbonate of soda, otherwise called alkali. The process was then little known, and the results were unsatisfactory until the year 1827, when an improved process was firmly established, and a marketable article produced. The works were enlarged, year by year, until the year 1844, when Messrs. Cookson and Cuthbert discontinued the works,* and let the premises to the Jarrow Chemical Company, who now conduct them on a scale, and in a manner far surpassing their predecessors, both as regards scientific appliances and quantity of produce. During the occupation of Messrs. Cookson and Cuthbert, various chemical substances were produced at the works at Temple Town, viz: sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), iodine, bleaching powder, and alum."† By a more careful and perfect condensation of the injurious gases arising from the processes, the present proprietors have been exempted from those legal proceedings which proved so annoying to their predecessors.‡ The other manufacturing chemists in South Shields are, R. W. Swinburne and Co., Claypath Lane; and Solomon Mease and Co., East Jarrow.

Glass works were established by John Cookson before the year 1690. Those at present carried on are, the bottle works of Cookson, Cuthbert, and Co., East Holborn; the flint and pale green bottle works of Cooke

those periodical depressions which, at one time or other, meet every branch of manufacturing industry; but we cannot contend against an endless succession of legal proceedings, both civil and criminal, directed against us for injuries we are supposed to inflict upon our neighbours. Having adopted every improvement that science can suggest, without being able to satisfy them, we have no alternative left but to adhere to our resolution to close the Jarrow Alkali Works."

† On February 27, and again on March 9, 1842, the tall chimney at Messrs. Cookson and Co.'s Alkali Works was struck by lightning: on the latter occasion, one man was killed and others injured by the falling bricks and lime.

‡ At the exhibition of 1851, Mr. J. C. Stevenson of the Jarrow Chemical Works, illustrated the crystallization of carbonate of soda by a magnificent specimen of that salt, which was received too late to be placed among the articles referred to the jury. Mr. William Stevenson, of the same works, received honourable mention for bicarbonate of soda, prepared by exposing crystals of soda to carbonic acid gas.

and Co., Tyne Court, West Holborn; the plate, crown, and sheet glass works of Swinburne and Co., New Road and Claypath Lane;* and the bottle works of Hudson and Co., recently belonging to the Tyne Glass Company.

Ship-building.—Ship-building in South Shields dates only as far back as the year 1720. Mr. Robert Wallis,† a gentleman of property and of indomitable perseverance, was the first ship-builder in South Shields, where he commenced in that year. The site on which his vessel was constructed is that now occupied by the Brothers Greenwell, in Pilot Street. The corporation of Newcastle, exercising entire jurisdiction over the river and its banks, served Mr. Wallis with a notice, during the building of his vessel, that if he launched his ship in their waters it would be seized as their property. Nothing daunted, Mr. Wallis launched his vessel, and also made further encroachments upon the rights and privileges claimed by Newcastle, by the construction of passenger boats, known by the name of sculler boats, which have continued in use to the present time. For these breaches of privilege, the corporation instituted legal proceedings, and, after much litigation, were defeated by Mr. Wallis, and did not afterwards offer him further opposition.

There are at present in South Shields fourteen ship-building yards for timber vessels, and one for building iron ships. Attached to several of these are graving docks and patent slipways, capable of accommodating, for repairs, 25 ships. The usual concomitant professions in a ship-building port are also carried on. There are five anchor makers, nine block and mast makers, seven boat-builders, six chain and chain cable manufacturers, sixteen sail-makers, &c., with eleven ship and insurance brokers. Six iron foundries are in operation; and there are three boiler builders, four engine builders, six timber merchants, three brick and tile makers, five paint manufacturers, and an earthenware manufacturer.

There are many good shops belonging to drapers, grocers, provision dealers,‡ and other tradesmen, in the Market Place and the principal streets of the town; and

* In 1851, a huge plate of planed cast iron was manufactured by Messrs. Hawks and Crawshaw, Gateshead, to be used for the casting of glass by Messrs. Swinburne and Co. Its dimensions are,—length, 18 ft. 4 in.; breadth, 10 ft. 10 in.; depth, 7½ in. Its weight is 26 tons.

† This family is of considerable antiquity, and at an early period settled in Northumberland. Subsequently, some of its members removed to Newcastle, where they held a position of considerable influence. Mr. Wallis, the historian, of Northumberland, is of this family, and its present representatives are, Wm. Wallis, Esq., of Westoe, and Robert Wallis, Esq., of Chapter Row, and of Old Ridley, Northumberland.

there are also five printing offices. "*The North and South Shields Gazette*" is published every Thursday, at No. 8, Dean Street, South Shields, and No. 4, Howard Street, North Shields. In the former town there are two flour-mills, eight breweries, eighteen wine and spirit merchants, 171 inns and public houses, 39 beer-houses, four eating houses, and a temperance hotel.

Banks.—The banking establishments in the town are, the "National Provincial Bank of England," the "Northumberland and Durham District Bank," and the "Union Bank." *The South Shields Savings Bank* was established October 27, 1817. By the report for the year ending November 20, 1855, the number of depositors was 1,747, making, with 8 charitable institutions, a total of 1,755 accounts; the amount deposited being 47,312*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The business is conducted in a handsome building, erected by and belonging to the institution, in Barrington Street.

Markets, Fairs, &c.—The ancient market day of South Shields is Wednesday; but it has now become obsolete, and the market is held every Saturday. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before the 1st of May and the Wednesdays before and after the 11th November.

RAILWAYS.—The station of the North-eastern Railway, originally the Brandling Junction (see vol. i., p. 114), is a little south of the Market Place. The electric wires extend to this place, and the Electric Telegraph Company have an office in Dean Street. Another station, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the western part of the town, is in Wreken Dyke Lane.§

The drops of the Pontop and South Shields Railway, formerly the Stanhope and Tyne (see vol. i., pp. 114, 115), are fourteen in number, and are situated on the Tyne at East Holborn.

ST. HILDA COLLIERY.—The enterprising Simon Temple, Esq., first won a colliery at South Shields, on the ground of the dean and chapter of Durham, from which it was called Chapter Main Colliery. The first coals were conveyed to the spout, amidst great

‡ In 1851, the South Shields Political Union issued a prospectus for a joint stock provision store.

§ At Temple Town, South Shields, on April 12, 1846, a locomotive engine was thrown perpendicularly over an embankment, 14 feet high, and fell on the roof of a cottage, which it broke through, burying the inmates in rubbish and enveloping them in steam. Two women in the house were severely bruised and scalded, and one of them died in consequence; but the son of one of them, who was ill in bed, escaped unhurt. Fortunately, the train was not dragged after the engine, or the disaster might have been still more serious.

rejoicings, on April 23, 1810. The great expense of the undertaking, however, compelled this gentleman to stop payment, when the concern fell into the hands of Messrs. Brown, of London, proprietors of Jarrow colliery, who sold the lease to Messrs. Devey. The pit was afterwards worked by Robert, William, and John Brandling, Esqrs., and is now carried on by W. Blackett, N. Wood, W. Anderson, and R. P. Philipson, Esqrs. The shaft was bottomed at the Bensham seam in July, 1825, being about 143 fathoms deep. The average thickness of the seam is about 6 feet; and the workings extend to the south of the shaft, which is situated at a short distance from St. Hilda's church. The shaft is divided into an upcast and downcast, by means of a brattice. The strata rise towards the sea.

This colliery was always considered as peculiarly safe; but on the morning of Friday, June 28, 1839, the banksman observed the smoke of the furnace, mixed with small coals, ascending the *downcast* portion of the shaft, announcing the fatal certainty of an explosion. From the situation of the colliery, in the midst of a populous town, a great alarm was excited; and the most strenuous exertions were made by William Anderson, Esq., viewer, James Mather, Esq., wine merchant, the medical gentlemen of the town, and others, to extricate and restore the survivors. In the course of the day, the whole of the dead bodies, 51 in number, were exhumed. In consequence of this calamity, a local committee was appointed at a public meeting in the town, consisting of Robert Ingham, Esq., chairman; Dr. Winterbottom, R. Shortridge, J. W. Roxby, J. Clay, E. Bell, R. W. Swinburne, W. K. Eddowes, A. Harrison, J. Mather, and T. Salmon, Esqrs.; the two latter being the honorary secretaries. The laborious investigations of the committee were almost unexampled; and their Report, as prepared by Mr. Mather, was translated into foreign languages, became a text book for the scientific engineer, and is thus honourably mentioned in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee of 1852, in which Mr. Mather's labours are alluded to as "worthy of all praise":—

"The Report from the South Shields committee, appointed to investigate the causes of accidents in coal mines, was brought under our notice; to which report the attention of the House of Lords' Com-

* On the night of the 14th of January, 1841, a fire, supposed to have originated at the engine, occurred at the St. Hilda Colliery. About midnight, flames were observed in or near the engine-house, when fire-engines were hurried to the spot, and it was found that the brattice in the shaft, dividing the upcast from the downcast, was on fire, and which had also communicated to the shed at the top. Much apprehension was felt for the circulation of air in the mine should be

mittee was also directed in 1840. On examination, this report proved to be a repertory of information so extensive, important, and apparently so accurate, that it seemed to supersede, in a measure, the necessity of examining very numerous witnesses. This committee continued its labours for three years; visited in person various mines; communicated with many of the most scientific men of the day, at home and abroad; and terminated its labours by that report."*

IMPROVEMENTS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

In 1829, an act was obtained for "paving, lighting, watching, cleaning, and improving" the town. The commissioners under this act caused the houses to be numbered, and the streets to be kept cleaner than formerly. In 1816-18, the "Mill-dam," a sort of inland lake having access to the Tyne, and therefore considered as eligible for the formation of a dock, was filled up, and houses and manufactories have since been erected upon its site. On the 31st of December, 1850, the powers of the commissioners under the above act were formally transferred, by deed, to the corporation of the borough; and the town council continued to exercise the powers and provisions of the act until its repeal by the new improvement act, which, on July 8, 1853, received the royal assent. Under its powers, the Town Hall, with the markets, fairs, and tolls, were lately purchased from the dean and chapter of Durham by the corporation of South Shields, for the moderate sum of 500*l*. The underground sewerage of the town will, under the provisions of the latter act, be carefully attended to; and, three years after the completion of the Jarrow Docks, the whole of the townships of South Shields and Westoe will come under its operation.

Supply of Gas.—The gas company was formed by deed, dated March 17, 1824, with a capital of 4,000*l*., in 160 shares of 25*l*. each. The works are situated in St. Hilda's Lane; and shops and houses were first supplied October 1, 1824, and to the public streets November 1, 1829. The works have since been considerably extended, so as to contain 280,000 cubic feet of gas; and works are in progress to extend the supply to Jarrow Slake and the docks now in course of formation. The number of street lamps was originally 38, but has since increased to 386. The price to consumers is 4*s*. per 1,000 cubic feet. The company was re-organized, by deed dated December 26, 1855, and registered January 23, 1856,

stopped by the burning through of the brattice, as upwards of 20 men and boys were then at work below. Fortunately, the stream of water poured down by the engines carried with it a sufficient current of air to prevent any real danger; and when, after anxieties and long protraction of days, the fire was at last extinguished, the workmen, who had been already for some time unconscious of the jeopardy in which they were engaged, were miraculously brought to safety.

with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in 2,000 shares of 10*l.*, and power of increase by the issue of new shares or otherwise to the furthersum of 15,000*l.* The company gave notice, November 29, 1856, of their intention to apply to parliament for leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the said company.

Supply of Water.—In 1788, an act of parliament was obtained, intituled, “An act for supplying with water the town of South Shields, and parts adjacent, and the shipping resorting to the said town.” The supply provided (which was from Cadwell, about two miles from the town, and a reservoir in Westoe Lane) having become quite inadequate to the wants of the town, a committee of the South Shields Improvement Commissioners was appointed, April 24, 1845, to inquire and report upon the subject; but on May 28, 1852, an act was passed “for better supplying with water the boroughs of Sunderland and South Shields, and other places in the county of Durham.” (See p. 496.) The two towns are now connected by water-pipes in the turnpike-road; and, in addition to the supply from Humbleton Hill, an abundant and apparently inexhaustible supply is obtained from a shaft at the foot of Fulwell Hills. From these sources, Fulwell, Whitburn, Cleadon, Harton, Westoe, and Jarrow, are now being supplied with water of good quality.

The Baths and Wash-houses in John Street, Cuthbert Street, were erected by the corporation in 1854. They have more than answered expectation; and are now being considerably extended in the washing department, in order to supply the increasing demands.

The Theatre in Wellington Street, is a humble building, erected in 1792, from a plan by Thomas Thwaites, painter, Whitby. It has been generally leased to the successive managers of other theatres in the district, and has, consequently, participated in the histrionic talent produced by them. The last manager was Mr. Benson, who also occupies the theatres at Durham, Stockton, and some other places.

Races were for many years held annually on the sands, on Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and were at one period more respectably patronized than any other leather plate races in the north of England. In consequence of riotous proceedings, with loss of life, having taken place at these races in 1855, an order was made for their discontinuance.

* On this occasion, a splendid banner was presented to Mr. Ingham, in the Market Place, by R. Shortridge, Esq., as the gift of the ladies of South Shields.

† At a public meeting of the rate-payers, January 1, 1840, a resolu-

The South Shields and Westoe United Burying-ground is situated in Westoe Lane. It contains an area of 16 acres, and is tastefully laid out, under the direction of a burial board. Near the centre will be erected two chapels, one of which will be appropriated to the use of members of the Established Church, and the other to Dissenters.

BOROUGH, CORPORATION, &c.

SOUTH SHIELDS was enfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832, and returns one member to parliament. The first election was concluded, after a spirited contest, on December 12, in that year, when there were, for Robert Ingham, Esq., Westoe (returned), 205 votes; George Palmer, Esq., London, 108; William Gowan, Esq., London, 104; and Russell Bowlby, Esq., Cleadon Meadows, 2.

At the election in 1835, the numbers were, for Robert Ingham, Esq. (returned), 273 votes; for Russell Bowlby, Esq., 128.

In 1837, Robert Ingham, Esq., was returned without a contest.

In 1841, the numbers were, for John Twizell Wawn, Esq., West Boldon (returned), 240 votes; for Robert Ingham, Esq., 207; for George Fyler, Esq., London, 34.

In 1847, for John Twizell Wawn, Esq. (returned), 333 votes; for William Whateley, Esq., London, 176.

In 1852, for Robert Ingham, Esq. (returned), 430 votes; for the Hon. Henry-Thomas Liddell, Eslington (now Lord Ravensworth), 249.*

A revising barrister's court is held at South Shields, which includes in its district the townships of Boldon, Harton, Hedworth, Monkton, Jarrow (including Hebburn), South Shields, Westoe, and Whitburn (including Cleadon).

After two ineffectual attempts,† a royal charter of incorporation for the borough of South Shields was obtained on the 3rd of September, 1850. The municipal borough was made co-extensive with the parliamentary borough, which comprises the townships of South Shields and Westoe, divided into three wards, viz., South Shields Ward, with three aldermen and nine councillors; Westoe Ward, with two aldermen and six councillors; and Jarrow Ward, with three aldermen and nine councillors, making a total of thirty-two. The following gentlemen were elected to the first town council:—

tion for procuring a charter of incorporation for the borough, was carried by a majority of 46 to 41. On the 20th of August, 1841, the privy council decided against granting charters to North and South Shields and other places.



THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR

South Shields Ward.—James Young, Thomas Stainton, George Potts, John Clay, J. L. Hall, E. T. Wawn, Wm. Forrest, John White, and Thomas Hudson.

Westoe Ward.—John Robinson, Thomas Forsyth, C. N. Wawn, B. T. Whinney, Thomas Wallis, and H. Briggs.

Jarrow Ward.—M. Stainton, James Stevenson, George Hudson, J. W. Lamb, J. P. Elliott, John Toshach, J. Grey, E. Bell, and J. F. Kennedy.

The number of burgesses on the roll in the first year of incorporation was 879; and it is now, in 1856, 1,570.

The following is the succession of mayors:—

Alderman John Clay, elected in 1850; the same, 1851; Alderman George Potts, 1852; Alderman John Robinson, 1853; Alderman John Toshach, 1854; Alderman Thomas Stainton, 1855; Alderman Matthew Stainton, 1856.

By the Municipal Act, the appointment and management of the police are vested in the watch committee of the council. The force consists of a superintendent, an inspector, a night sergeant, and thirteen police constables. The police-station, lock-up, and superintendent's dwelling, are in the court-house, Waterloo Vale, where both the county and borough magistrates hold their sittings, and in which the county court for the South Shields district is held.

A separate commission of the peace for the borough was issued July 11, 1851, and consists at present of the following magistrates, viz., the mayor for the time being, John Twizell Wawn, Richard Shortridge, John Robinson, James Stevenson, James Young, Thomas Forsyth, and George Potts, Esqrs. They hold their sittings on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday in each week; the sessions of the local county magistrates being held every Tuesday and Friday.

Three members of the River Tyne Improvement Commission are appointed by the town council of South Shields.

The following is an abstract of the Borough Fund Account for the year ended August 31, 1855:—

RECEIPTS.			
Borough rate from South Shields	-	-	£869 2 2
Do. do. Westoe	-	-	952 17 10
Fines and fees	-	-	124 12 10
Rent of County Court	-	-	15 0 0
Balance due the treasurer	-	-	582 9 3

£2,544 2 1

EXPENDITURE.			
Balance due treasurer, August 31, 1854	-	-	£147 16 10
Police	-	-	1,036 12 0
Printing, advertising, &c.	-	-	36 8 6
Salaries	-	-	117 2 0
Miscellaneous	-	-	69 6 9
Interest	-	-	14 1 2
Baths and wash-houses	-	-	1,122 14 10

£2,544 2 1

The District Rate account, for the year ended November 9, 1855, stood as follows:—

INCOME.

Cash from collector on account of general district rate	-	-	-	£4,603 0 0
Do. borough surveyor, on account of sales of manure	-	-	-	197 7 0
Due the treasurer	-	-	-	1,458 17 1
				£6,261 4 1

EXPENDITURE.

Balance due the treasurer, November 9, 1854	-	£2,181 4 4
Streets, including paving, repairing, draining, stones, watering, &c.	-	2,300 10 11
Lighting:—gas, 711l. 9s. 10d.; lamps, &c., 221l. 14s. 8d.	-	963 4 6
Advertising, printing, &c.	-	28 12 0
Salaries	-	528 15 0
Rents	-	12 0 0
Miscellaneous	-	29 1 6
Interest	-	216 15 10

£6,261 4 1

The court leet and baron of the dean and chapter of Durham, as lords of the manor of Westoe, is held in the Town Hall once a year, for the recovery of petty debts, before a barrister, as judge, and a jury. Presentments for nuisances, encroachments, &c., were formerly made with great ceremony at this court, but have been superseded by the powers of the local Improvement Act, as exercised by the mayor and council.*

HARBOUR, PORT, FERRIES, &c.

The estuary of the Tyne, between the boroughs of South Shields and Tynemouth, forms the harbour of Shields, in which many hundreds of vessels of large tonnage frequently take up their berths, and receive or discharge their cargoes. The depth of water on the bar during spring tides is 24 feet. The entrance from the sea has hitherto been difficult; on the north side, the rocks called the Black Middens, and on the south side the Herd Sand, confine the channel of the river, which is here called the Narrows. The danger, however, will, it is hoped, be obviated by the piers now in course of erection. Within the Narrows, the river expands into a capacious basin, which is deepest at the west end of South Shields.

The whole of the Tyne was formerly considered as the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; but on April 6, 1848, North and South Shields, after many efforts for the purpose, were constituted a distinct port. On this

* In 1851, a subscription was entered into for the purchase of a gold chain for the mayor, to be presented by the ladies of the town.

event, North Shields became possessed of an independent custom-house, and a subordinate one was established at South Shields. The customs port of Shields extends from the southern side of the river Alne, the limit of the customs port of Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Souter Point, the northern limit of the customs port of Sunderland, including the whole of the estuary of the Tyne up to the eastern end of Whitehill Point sand, from thence so much of the river Tyne as lies to the south of the mid-channel of the river to the eastern end of Jarrow Quay, the limit of the customs port of Newcastle. The latter port embraces the whole of the river Tyne, to the limit of the customs port of Shields.

The dues collected in these two ports are so much connected that it is desirable to treat of them together. The parties who levy dues on ships, or on goods carried in ships, within these ports, are—The municipal corporation of Newcastle, the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, the Trinity House of Newcastle, the fraternity of Hostmen of Newcastle, the lord of the manor of Tynemouth, the commissioners for executing the Newcastle Coal Turn Act, the commissioners of Warkworth harbour at Warkworth, the lord of the manor of Amble at Amble, the lessees of the proprietor of the harbour of Blyth, the proprietors of the creek of Seaton Sluice, the commissioners of Ramsgate harbour, the warden and assistants of Dover, the trustees of Whitby harbour, the trustees of Bridlington harbour, and the Russia Company.

The act which transferred the conservancy of the river from the corporation of Newcastle to commissioners was passed on July 15, 1850. It enacts that three-eighths of the coal dues shall go to the "Tyne Improvement Fund Account," and the remaining five-eighths to the credit of the "Newcastle Borough Fund." By the 57th clause, it is provided—

"That when the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of South Shields shall have opened, within their borough, a quay of not less than one

• Estimating each vessel at 200 tons burthen on an average, this would produce a total tonnage of 97,000, which, at 8*s.* per ton, gives a value of 776,000*l.* In all other parts of the Tyne, 499 ships were moored on the above day, giving, by the above estimate, a tonnage of 99,800, and a value of 798,400*l.* or only 2,800 tons and 22,400*l.* value more than those at South Shields alone.

* The local jealousies which existed previous to the passing of the act of 1850, did not immediately subside after that event. In a letter from William Purdo, retired commander, R.N., James C. Stevenson, William Linskill, M. Poppelwell, Jno. W. Lamb, and Joseph Straker, River Tyne Commissioners, to the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, dated June 3, 1854, complaint is made of neglect and mismanagement of the river, previous to and after the act of 1850, and of being overruled by the preponderating influence of Newcastle and Gateshead. A commission was consequently appointed to inquire into the present state of the river: it consisted of Vice-admiral William Bowles, C.B., chair-

hundred yards in length, for the use of the public, subject to the payment of quay dues thereat to the parties concerned; and goods, wares, and merchandize landed thereat shall thenceforth be exempted from the payment of one-half of the dues, which are described in the act as import dues."

On June 17, 1852, an act was passed "for repealing an act of the 9th year of the reign of her present majesty, relating to *moorings* for vessels in the river Tyne, and the *river police*, and for transferring the powers of the said act to the Tyne Improvement Commissioners; for enabling the said Commissioners to construct and maintain *piers* at the mouth of the said river, in the counties of Durham and Northumberland; and to construct and maintain *docks* and other works on the *north* side of the said river, in the last-mentioned county; and for other purposes." For moorings and police, the commissioners are empowered to levy a charge of one farthing per ton on all vessels entering the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Under this and the preceding act, moorings have been laid down along the whole river frontage of South Shields, at which, on January 7, 1856, when they were filled, 485 vessels were moored.* An effective river police has also been established. The commencement of the piers was to take place within two years from June 17, 1852; and the piers and Hayhole docks are to be completed within seven years from that date. Both are now in progress. The estimated expense of the piers was 180,000*l.*, and power was given to borrow 200,000*l.* on mortgage. The pier rates were fixed at 1*d.* per ton for ships entering from British ports, and 2*d.* per ton for ships from foreign ports. By the 74th clause of the act, jurisdiction on the Tyne between Spar-Hawk in the sea and Tyne Bridge is given to justices of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and the boroughs of Tynemouth, South Shields, and Gateshead, as well as those for Newcastle, to whom such jurisdiction formerly belonged exclusively.†

man; Lieutenant-general Sir John Bell, K.C.B.; Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N.; Robert Baynes Armstrong, Esq., Q.C.; and Isambard Kingdom Brunel, Esq., C.E. The inquiry was opened at Newcastle, January 24, 1855. The parties examined were—Joseph Straker, Esq., ship-owner, merchant, and coal-owner; Mr. John Walker Lamb; Commander William Purdo, R.N.; Mr. William Pearson; Mr. Matthew Poppelwell, Lloyd's surveyor; Captain William Linskill, J.P.; William Alexander Brooks, Esq., engineer to the river commissioners; James Cochran Stevenson, Esq.; Mr. Simon Danson, harbour-master at Newcastle; Edward Kilwick Calver, Esq., R.N.; Mr. Alexander Comrie; Thomas John Taylor, Esq., mining engineer to the Duke of Northumberland; Mr. John Francis Ure, resident engineer of the river Clyde; Mr. William Wake, harbour-master at Shields; Joseph Freeman, river pilot; Jacob Harrison, sea pilot; Leonard Brown, river pilot; William Story, river pilot; Mr. Charles Dunn, wharfinger; John Clayton, Esq., town clerk of Newcastle; Joseph Cowan, Esq., chairman of the River

STEAM FERRIES.*—*The North and South Shields Ferry Company.*—An act of parliament was obtained, June 1, 1829, for "establishing a ferry across the river, between North and South Shields, and for opening and making proper roads, avenues, and passages to communicate therewith." The promoters, with other persons, formed themselves into a company, with a capital of 9,950*l.*, in shares of 50*l.* each, with power to borrow 5,000*l.* on mortgage. The undertaking proved highly successful. After appropriating a considerable sum as a guarantee fund, an annual dividend of 10 per cent. was received by the shareholders. When the concern had been established some years, the public complained of not having the extent of accommodation anticipated; and in the year 1837, a prospectus was issued to establish another ferry, to be entitled *The Tyne Steam Ferry*, with a capital of 10,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each. The principal promoters of the undertaking were, John Lowrey, T. S. Dobinson, and B. C. Tyzack, of North Shields, and Errington Bell and George Potts, of South Shields. The requisite surveys, plans, book of reference, &c., were duly made; and a petition on behalf of the undertaking was presented to the House of Commons by Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P. for Tynemouth; but owing to an informality in regard to parliamentary standing orders, the project was withdrawn. From that time, no further attempt was made for the establishment of a rival company until 1848, when, on the 30th of June, an act was

obtained for establishing the *Tyne Direct Ferry Company*, with a capital of 9,300*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each. Power was taken in the act to enable the parties to dispose of their undertaking to the existing company, under certain conditions and restrictions, with respect to the ferries authorised to be established, as imposed on the Tyne Direct Ferry Company. Under the permissive clause of the act, the North and South Shields Ferry Company had conveyed to them, by purchase, the Tyne Direct Ferry Company undertaking, with all the powers, &c., conferred by virtue of the act of 1848; and to the enterprise and energy of T. C. Leitch, Esq., the intelligent town clerk of North Shields, the public are mainly indebted for the additional facilities now afforded and those in contemplation. The ferries at present ply from the New Quay, North Shields, to the Market Place, South Shields, and to a station further east. The company is at present arranging for the establishment of a ferry between Whitehill Point and Penny Pie Stairs: they have also power to cross at stations between Willington Quay and Jarrow.

PILOTS.—The sea-pilots of this port are under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Trinity House of Newcastle, by whom a toll is levied on shipping using the harbour. Its surplus is applied as a fund for relieving maimed, disabled, or distressed pilots, or their widows. They reside mostly, if not altogether, at and near the Lawe,

so much interfered with its usefulness, may from henceforth cease to exist; that all its members may be induced to believe that the interests and prosperity of Newcastle and Shields are identical and inseparable, and to bury in oblivion those local jealousies and animosities which can only prejudice the community to which they belong."

Tyne Improvement Commission: Christian Alblusen, Esq., merchant and manufacturer, Gateshead; James Mather, Esq., South Shields; John Robinson, Esq., do.; Ralph Park Philipson, Esq.; James Meadows Rendel, Esq., engineer; Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P.; George Macartney, Esq., M.P.; James Walker, Esq., engineer; John Murray, Esq., engineer of the Sunderland Dock Company. The commissioners, in their report, dated May 19, 1855, enumerate the various surveys of the Tyne which have been made since that of Collins in 1832, "from which there does not appear any reason to assume that the depth and width of the channel generally differed materially from what they are at present." The report says, "whether it (the river) has been improved, and whether the works in progress are likely to improve it or otherwise, are matters of opinion rather than fact, on which parties differ materially; but the preponderating evidence of good authorities encourages a belief in some improvement." After examining and remarking upon the works that have been effected, and those in progress, the report proceeds to describe certain measures which ought to be adopted, and concludes, "Subject to these qualifications with reference to the past, and to these conditions as affecting the future proceedings, we are of opinion that the encroachments on the tidal waters of the Tyne by jetties, embankments, and other works executed and proposed on the banks thereof, have not injured the navigation, and will not counteract the plans for removing the sand banks at the mouth of the river, or otherwise injure the navigation of that important river. In concluding our Report, we are desirous of expressing our sincere hope that the differences and disputes which have hitherto prevailed in the Tyne Improvement Commission, and

* Previous to the establishment of steam ferries, the intercourse between South and North Shields was entirely carried on by means of sculler boats, each manned generally by one superannuated seaman; and during strong tides or easterly winds, the passage was extremely dangerous, attended sometimes by loss of life. A tunnel under the river, to connect the two towns, was at one time suggested; and afterwards a chain suspension bridge was projected by Captain Brown, of the royal navy, of sufficient elevation to admit ships to pass under, without striking their masts. The estimated cost was 150,000*l.*; but owing to the want of sufficient support, the undertaking was abandoned.

During the war with France, when the rumour of an invasion was prevalent, an experiment was tried to form a temporary bridge across the river. A line of coal keels was moored near Clifford's Fort, reaching to the south side. Deals were laid across this floating bridge, thus forming an easy road from shore to shore. Lord Mulgrave, on the 2nd October, 1801, accompanied by General Murray and other officers, rode across from Durham to Northumberland. Soon after, his lordship returned to the Herd Sands, at the head of the 1st regiment of the Royal Lancashire Militia, with their field pieces and ammunition waggons, when a sham action took place. The bridge fully answered the expectations of the parties.

at the eastern extremity of the town, where a "look-out house" was erected for them, in 1840, by the master and brethren of the Trinity House. Their number at South Shields is 160, and at Cullercoats 15. Their courage and skill, in the pursuit of their dangerous avocation, have long excited the admiration of all persons conversant with nautical affairs.*

LIFE-BOAT.—The honour of the invention and first establishment of a life-boat undoubtedly belongs to South Shields. In September, 1789, the "Adventure," of Newcastle, was stranded on the Herd Sand, in the midst of tremendous breakers; and the crew dropped, one by one, from her rigging, exhausted by cold and fatigue; while thousands of spectators were looking on, without the means of rendering assistance. The subscribers to the Lawe House news-room (afterwards removed to the Town Hall) formed a committee, for the purpose of constructing a boat calculated to brave the dangers of the sea, particularly broken water. Amongst other models and drawings, one was presented by Mr. Henry Greathead, a boat-builder, and another by Mr. William Wouldhave, parish clerk of St. Hilda's.† After much discussion, in which Mr. Rookwood, one of the

* From intermarrying almost exclusively in each others' families, the pilots form nearly an isolated class. In a recent enumeration, it was found that three of them were named Blair, seven Burns, six Chambers, four Grieves, seven Harrison, three Marshall, three Pearson, three Phillips, nine Purvis, nine Stephenson, three Thurlbeck, six Tindle, six Wright, and twelve Young; besides a number of names with two each.

† Mr. Wouldhave received a guinea for his ingenious model; and it is suspended to the chain of the chandelier in the church. He was a painter by profession, and of somewhat eccentric habits; but his inventive genius was considerable. His original idea was to construct the boat of metal, probably sheet iron; but it appeared at that time so exceedingly ludicrous that iron should swim, that poor Woodhave was compelled to yield to the power of satire. His claims to the invention of the life-boat are still warmly supported by many well-informed persons. Mr. Greathead obtained considerable employment in the building of life-boats, and received many flattering compliments from persons of the highest rank; in particular, a gold ring from the Emperor of Russia. In 1802, parliament voted him a grant of 1,200*l.*, the Humane Society 60 guineas and a medal, and the Trinity House expressed their approbation by presenting him with 100 guineas. Yet, strange to say, notwithstanding these grants, and the extension of his business, Mr. Greathead became a bankrupt.

‡ A HEROINE. — About the end of 1790, in a dreadful gale of wind from the east, a ship, timber-laden, from the Baltic, ran on shore upon the Herd Sand. The life-boat was sent out, and brought the crew safely on shore. A great crowd of people were collected at the Ferry-boat Landing to receive their friends, rescued, as it seemed, from the jaws of death. Among others, was an elegant and beautiful girl, about the age of sixteen, who had come expecting to receive her father, Mr. Hume, the master of the vessel. He had, however, determined not to

committee, described a boat by which he had been saved at Memel in a tremendous sea, an accidental meeting took place between that gentleman and Mr. Fairles, the chairman, who says, "I proposed that we should enter an adjoining tile-manufactory, and there endeavour to explain to each other our ideas of the boat, by making a model in clay. In this we succeeded to our entire satisfaction, and the boat was ordered to be built by Mr. Greathead, under the direction of the committee. At the commencement of building the boat, Mr. Greathead proposed that the keel should be curved; and this part is the whole that Mr. Greathead has any claim to as the inventor." The utility of the life-boat was first proved on the 30th of January, 1790, when it put to sea for the rescue of the crew of a vessel in distress in the offing. The men in the boat were provided, on that occasion, with cork jackets; but these were found to be quite unnecessary.‡ Since that time, hundreds of valuable lives have been saved at the mouth of the Tyne alone; and the life-boat, with various improvements or alterations, has been adopted both in the ports of Great Britain and in those of many other countries.§

In 1826, James Mather, Esq., invented a boat, which

quit his ship, but to pass the night on board. Miss Hume, hearing her father's resolve, got into the life-boat, and, by her prayers and intreaties, induced the pilots to return to the ship. When alongside, she earnestly used her prayers to induce her father to leave the ship and go on shore. He continued, however, inflexible, and said nothing should induce him to quit his post. Finding entreaties of no avail, Miss Hume exclaimed, "Well, father, if you won't come to me, I am resolved to go to you." These heart-touching marks of filial piety subdued her father; he yielded to her request, and made her happy. Miss Hume's conduct was so highly appreciated, that, on the next day, she was visited by all the respectable inhabitants of South Shields. The whole family is now extinct; but the honour of this brave action deserves to be placed on record with that of Grace Darling.

§ It is scarcely a detraction from the character of this noble invention to add that fatal casualties have sometimes occurred in its use. On December 4, 1849, during a heavy storm, the Providence life-boat was launched from South Shields, to go to the assistance of a vessel which had been driven on the Herd Sand. On coming alongside, a rope was thrown from the brig; but at that moment a sea broke round her bow, caught the boat on the larboard side, and completely upset her, throwing the crew into the water. They plunged about in a mass, and she did not right, but broke her painter, and drifted away bottom up. There were no means of assisting them; and of the twenty-four men who went off, only four came ashore alive. Three of these got on the boat's bottom, and were taken off by the second life-boat, which put off with another crew as soon as the accident was seen from the land. The fourth man got on board the brig, and, with the crew, was brought on shore by the life-boat. A subscription was afterwards raised for the families of the sufferers, towards which the queen contributed 100 guineas. The boat which upset was one that had been erroneously considered of an improved construction; the principle of "letting well alone" having been departed from.

was constructed by a boat-builder in South Shields, and unites the qualities of a life and a ship-boat, thus affording to sailors themselves the means of escape from shipwreck. This talented gentleman also invented a launching frame of the most simple construction, by which a boat can be lowered from a vessel, in a rough sea, without danger of being stove in.*

SHIPPING, COMMERCE, &c.

ACCORDING to Hutchinson, there were, in 1740, only four ships belonging to South Shields. The progress of the trade of the place has, however, since that time, advanced with rapid strides; and in 1850, the number of registered sailing vessels belonging to owners in the town and its vicinity was 229, with a tonnage of 52,924. The largest of these ships was the barque "Sarah Metcalfe," of 481 tons; and the smallest was

* JAMES MATHER, ESQ.—This gentleman, though long identified with the town of South Shields, is a native of Newcastle, and studied medicine and philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, where he passed through the classes with honour. Soon after his commencement in business at South Shields, he took an active part in the exciting politics of the period, and was chairman of the Political Union for the town and district. With twelve other gentlemen, he opposed a public meeting in South Shields, convened to obstruct Catholic Emancipation; and he was secretary to the committee for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. In 1832, he was chairman to the committee of Captain Gowan (now Mauleverer), and chairman at the public dinner given to the late Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P. For his exertions at this election, he was presented with a silver cup by a portion of his fellow townsmen. But it is not on the debateable ground of politics alone that Mr. Mather's name has become a "household word," not only in the town of his adoption, but in the north of England. His efforts in the cause of humanity, such as the inventions noticed in the text above, and also at page 723, have been incessant and multifarious; and he has, on several occasions, promptly risked his own life to save those of others. On September 1, 1839, three boys were blown off the land in a ship's boat, and were in danger of perishing; Mr. Mather followed to sea in a boat from Tynemouth Haven, passed the night in a stormy sea searching for the boys, and succeeded in their rescue. For "his courage and humanity" on this occasion, he received "the grateful and sincere thanks" of the Royal Humane Society. After the explosion at the St. Hilda pit, and again after a similar catastrophe at Jarrow on August 21, 1845, Mr. Mather was amongst the most fearless in penetrating the mines, then filled with the deadly after-damp, and succeeded in rescuing several workmen from otherwise inevitable death. In the beginning of 1851, he accompanied Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, inventor of steam-jet ventilation, to Scotland, to extinguish a fire which had for 25 years been burning in the mines of the Earl of Mansfield. In this arduous undertaking, the cool intrepidity and scientific skill of Mr. Mather were again eminently exemplified. On his return to England, he was presented by the pitmen, in the Lecture Room, Newcastle, with a silver cup, inscribed, "Presented to James Mather, Esq., South Shields, by the Coal Miners' Society of Northumberland and Durham, as a token of gratitude for his talented and praiseworthy exertions in promoting measures to diminish the dangers arising from bad ventilation and other causes in the mines

the sloop "Samson," of 20 tons. The "Conside" steam-ship measured 259 tons; and there were eight small steam-vessels, the total tonnage of which was 165.†

The following particulars are extracted from the Shipping Returns annually made to the House of Commons, on the motion of Robert Ingham, Esq., in continuation of those obtained by his predecessor, John Twizell Wawn, Esq.:—

		SAILING.		STEAM.	
		SH.	TONS.	SH.	TONS.
Vessels under 50 tons, registered in	the port of Shields, Dec. 31, 1854	15	398	91	1,769
Do. do. do.	Dec. 31, 1855	21	660	95	1,878
Vessels above 50 tons, Dec. 31, 1854		825	222,105	1	63
Do. do. do.	Dec. 31, 1855	858	237,838	10	968

The first mutual ship insurance company was established by ship-owners in 1788. The following are the names of the companies, or clubs, for the insurance of ships, cargoes, freight, outfit, demurrage, &c., now

of this kingdom. 22nd March, 1851." But Mr. Mather's philanthropic exertions have not been confined to one class of our industrious population. He has ever taken a warm interest in the welfare of the seafaring population of this kingdom; and on the 10th of February, 1848, he led a procession of 15,000 sailors through the streets of London to Westminster, to present a memorial to the Home Secretary for the Queen, on the subject of the *navigation laws*. In 1834, he published "The Constitutions of Great Britain, France, and America;" in 1846, his pamphlet, "Ships and Railways;" in 1847, a paper "On the Ventilation of Schools, Churches, Public Rooms, and Dwelling Houses, and confined Streets, Lanes, and Courts of Towns;" in 1852, "The Coal Mines, their Dangers and Means of Safety;" and in 1853, in a letter to the London journals, he urged attention to the electrical phenomena connected with the prevalence of cholera. In the local papers, he has repeatedly urged the importance of making the Tyne a harbour of refuge. Mr. Mather is now an active member of the River Tyne Commission.

In 1851, Mr. Erskine Mather, son of Mr. Mather, was brutally cut down by an Austrian Officer, at the head of a body of Croat soldiers, in a street of Florence: he was conveyed to an hospital, and for a fortnight his life was in imminent danger. Mr. Mather joined his sons at Florence, and, with his characteristic promptitude, demanded justice, but without effect. On the discussion of the subject in the British parliament, Lord Palmerston declared "that the Messrs. Mathers' conduct alone was free from blame." A recent writer observes that "the communication of Mr. Erskine Mather to M. Savignoli, in defence of his conduct, and Mr. Mather's despatch to the Earl of Malmesbury in demanding justice on the attempted murderer, and his rejection of the insulting pecuniary offer of the Tuscan government, do honour to the 'blue book' of parliament."

† The first steam-boat on the Tyne commenced running between Newcastle and Shields on Ascension Day, May 19, 1814, and was soon followed by others, at first employed only for the conveyance of passengers, but afterwards also for towing ships up and down the river, or to or from sea. A company, called "The South Shields and Newcastle Merchants' Steam Packet Company," was established in 1839, for conveying goods from Cookson's Quay, South Shields, every morning, and returning from the Javil Group, Newcastle, in the afternoon.

existing in South Shields:—Anchor, Atlas A 1, British Insurance, British and Friendly, British and Friendly Protecting, Coal Trade, Eligible, Friendly, Imperial, Maritime and Mercantile, Marine Safeguard Protecting, Nautical, Port of Tyne A 1, Shields Marine, Standard, South Shields Protecting, Star A 1, South Shields A 1, Sun, South Shields Demurrage, Total Loss, and Unanimous.

The South Shields Marine Board, for the examination of masters and mates in the coasting trade, was established in 1838: the office is in the Market Place.

About 3,000 seamen belong to South Shields, whose arduous duties in the coasting trade render them skilful, hardy, and intrepid. While they were subject to impressment, during the war with France, they were strongly prejudiced against service in the navy; but this feeling is gradually wearing away.* During disputes with their employers, they have frequently had recourse to strikes, and the forcible stoppage of shipping; but it is hoped that increased knowledge, and a better understanding between the parties, will tend to render such proceedings of rare occurrence, if not to prevent them altogether.

TRADE.—In the years below mentioned, the entries inward coastwise, in the port of Shields, were—

1854—602 British, 59,589 tons.—61 foreign, 12,198 tons.
1855—325 " 42,946 " 46 " 12,407 "

The clearances outward were—

1854—1,530 British, 158,691 tons.
1855—1,209 " 122,458 "

In 1854, 28 British steam-vessels, with a total of 686 tons, entered inwards; and 60, of 10,188 tons, cleared outwards. In 1855, 3, of 54 tons, entered inwards; and 19 British, of 1,678 tons, and 1 foreign, of 550 tons, cleared outwards.

The entrances from the colonies were as follow:—

1854—45 British, 13,868 tons.—1 foreign, 279 tons.
1855—39 " 13,226 " 2 " 985 "

The clearances were—

1854—55 British, 13,595 tons.—1 foreign, 346 tons.
1855—26 " 10,430 " 4 " 1,893 "

One steam-vessel, of 462 tons, cleared for the colonies in 1855.

The following were the entries from foreign ports:—

1854—541 British, 110,871 tons.—15 foreign, 40,151 tons.
1855—902 " 189,993 " 45 " 41,243 "

* A large man-of-war, lying in Shields harbour, for the reception of sailors, was so late as 1840, sent to the neighbouring districts. The prevalence of the odious practice of impressment, in that port, was the chief cause of enlisting in a man-of-war, on a very small scale, in the harbour of Durham:—

The clearances foreign were—

1854—437 British, 83,104 tons.—486 foreign, 47,717 tons.
1855—473 " 84,077 " 418 " 50,310 "

Thirteen foreign steam-vessels, of 1,535 tons, cleared outwards in 1855.

From a return made to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1856, it appears that 225,763 tons of coals were shipped coastwise from the port of Shields in 1854, and 164,339 tons of coals and 52 tons of cinders in 1855. In 1854, there were exported 178,267 tons of coals, of the declared value of 78,052*l.*, and 15,936 tons of cinders, value 13,222*l.* In 1855, the export of coals was 168,433 tons, value 75,892*l.*; cinders, 2,086 tons, value 1,692*l.*; and patent fuel, 50 tons, value 27*l.*

The exports from the port of Shields, from January to July inclusive, 1854, were as follow:—

115 tons pig iron, value 680*l.*; 4,313 cwt. anchors and chains, 3,604*l.*; 1,152 cwt. wrought iron, 780*l.*; 737 cwt. bar and bundle iron, 367*l.*; 7 iron hoops, 4*l.*; 1 cwt. hoop iron, 1*l.*; 457 cwt. bolt iron, 223*l.*; 3 cwt. sheet iron, 2*l.*; 901 cwt. sundry iron, 542*l.*; 3 cwt. sheet brass, 7*l.*; 2 cwt. pig lead, 6*l.*; 293 cwt. sheet lead, 260*l.*; 349 cwt. white lead, 566*l.*; 400 cwt. white tin, 1*l.*; 91 cwt. lead colours, 154*l.*; 50 bags lamp black, 10*l.*; 1 cask and 30 cwt. Venetian red, 10*l.*; 1 cask yellow ochre, 1*l.*; 1 cask paint, 1*l.*; 2 casks varnish, 6*l.*; 8,825 cwt. linseed oil, 1,200*l.*; 4 boxes tin plates, 7*l.*; 73 cwt. yellow metal bolts, 414*l.*; 197 tons metal pipes, 200*l.*; 120 cwt. hardware, 303*l.*; machinery, 4,000*l.*; 620 cwt. undressed flax, 1,240*l.*; 211 cwt. rope, 913*l.*; 111 cwt. copperas, 17*l.*; 80 cwt. alum, 34*l.*; 25 cwt. salts, 10*l.*; 80 cwt. cement, 12*l.*; 12 barrels tar, 4*l.*; 5 casks of pitch, 3*l.*; 4 casks, 9*l.*; 271 loads and 3,990 loads and planks, 1*l.*; 40 bundles staves, 10*l.*; 280 gross and 1,198 cut glass bottles, 861*l.*; 20 cwt. flint glass, 234*l.*; 54 feet plate glass, 73*l.*; 11 cwt. crown glass, 14*l.*; 34 cwt. window glass, 34*l.*; 269,209 pieces of cutlery, 1,800*l.*; 45 tons fire-clay 34*l.*; 10 fire-clay retorts, 30*l.*; 257,462 fire-bricks, 731*l.*; 130 tiles, 10*l.*; 7 millstones, 24*l.*; 101 chaldrons and 256 grindstones, 387*l.*; 478 gallons of wine and spirits, 270*l.*; 3 cooking apparatus, 20*l.*; 11 sails, 30*l.*; 2 cases of books, mathematical instruments, &c., 17*l.*; 130 shovels, 30*l.*

In September of the same year, the value of the exports was 1,073*l.*; in October, 241*l.*; and in December, 3,159*l.* The articles exported in those months (August and November, nil) were—

1,200 pieces earthenware, 31 casks of soda, 10,000 bricks, 360 cwt. chain, 24 chains, 94 cwt. anchors, 200 cwt. alkali, 25 cwt. magnesia, 3 cast iron sets of windlass work, 101 iron sheaves, 22 iron rollers, 1 set of winch castings, 6 cast iron hawse pipes, 6 sets deck pipes, 6 sets capstan heads, 4 pumps, 40 knees, 1 cast iron purchase, 8 quarter pipes, 5 bales of sail-cloth, 250 cwt. of lamp black, 200 tons railway iron, 1,710 railway sleepers, 1,430 railway chairs, and 60 casks of spikes.

JARROW SLAKE AND DOCKS.—Jarrow Slake has long been an extensive waste on the south side of the Tyne,

"A! the weary cutter, that stole my laddy away!
If it hadn't hae been the cutter, my laddy'd been here to-day.
When I look'd to the south'ard, I look'd with a watery eye;
When I look'd to the north'ard, I saw my laddy come by.
A! the weary cutter, &c. (Ad lib.)

between South Shields and Jarrow. It was anciently a haven, in which, it is said, the ships of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, were anchored, but has since been gradually choked up with sand and mud, and only covered with water at the time of high tide. Its area is about 460 acres, and its form an oblong square. Various attempts to establish ballast wharfs and other works about it were formerly made, but were successively defeated by the corporation of Newcastle, as conservators of the river Tyne. Its suitability for the construction of docks has long been acknowledged; and, according to the evidence of J. Davison, Esq., before a select committee on church leases, June 20, 1838, a company had applied for the purchase of 95 acres of the Slake, for which they offered 50*l.* an acre. By the prospectus of the company, however, it appeared that they calculated on receiving 2,500*l.* a year for the deposit of ballast on the property, which would make the sum offered only two years' purchase; and as they proposed to make a dock of only 30 acres, it was conceived that the remainder might be so appropriated as to deprive the public of right of way, which it was the duty of the dean and chapter to secure. The "Tyne Dock Company," however, the first general meeting of which was held in 1839, advertised for a contract for the erection of the whole work; and an act was passed, July 1, in that year, for making wet docks and other works, at and near to Jarrow Slake. But it was not till 1847 that the proprietors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway (now the North-eastern) obtained an act of parliament for making docks on the side of Jarrow Slake. According to the terms of this act, a sum of 150,000*l.* will be expended on the docks. The company are empowered to make "docks, locks, quays, cuts, piers, warehouses, and storehouses." The works were commenced in June, 1855, and are expected to be completed in four years from that time.* A station on the Newcastle and Shields Railway has been constructed in connexion with these works; and the dean and chapter of Durham have arranged to give 5,000*l.* out of the purchase money of their property at the Slake, for

the purpose of building and endowing a church, &c., near the intended dock. The completion of this undertaking will add considerably to the trade and importance of South Shields.†

WESTOE.

THIS township, anciently called *Wyvestow*, adjoins that of South Shields on the south. The village is airy and pleasant, and is now nearly connected by buildings with the town. *Ogle Terrace*, built on freehold land, belongs to the Ogles, of Kirkley, Northumberland, and presents a uniform row of excellent houses, ornamented with gardens, &c. The greater part of the property in the township, however, is leasehold under the dean and chapter of Durham, having been part of the ancient possessions of the cell of Jarrow. A commission was appointed, December 1, 1715, for the division of *Westoe Common Fields*, containing 484 acres; and the award of the commissioners, Thomas Hilton, Thomas Garth, Anthony Young, and John Huntley, was made February 25, 1716. To Adam Bentley and Barbara his wife were assigned 160 acres near the sea, now the Bent House farm and Bents; to George Harle, 105 acres, now under lease as a farm to Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.; to Robert Adamson 109 acres, now held under lease by the Rev. Robert Green, Newcastle; to the said Robert Adamson, 17 acres called Ox Night Field, which became the property of the late Mrs. Green, at Laygate, and upon which Brunswick Street, Green Street, Adelaide Street, &c., are built; and to Mary and Robert Eden, in trust for the said Robert, 93 acres, now under lease to the executors of the late T. Forrest, Esq. The fee and inheritance was, in all cases, reserved to the dean and chapter. The manor of Westoe comprises the townships of South Shields, Westoe, Harton, Hedworth, Monkton, Heworth, Felling, Southwick, Fulwell, Monkwearmouth, Wallsend, and some farms at Simonside. The present lessees under the dean and chapter are, Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P., William M. Wallis, Esq., Thomas Forsyth, Esq., Messrs. Cookson and Co., the executors of John

September, Jobling's body was stolen from the gibbet, and secretly disposed of by some persons unknown.

On the 10th of August, 1855, a person named Bertram was engulfed in a quicksand, whilst shrimping at Jarrow Slake.

† A coat of arms, designed by Mr. Robinson Elliott, has been adopted in the borough. On the shield is a representation of the life-boat, above which is inscribed, "ALWAYS READY," and beneath "1850." The supporters are a British sailor, and an emblematical figure of Commerce, bearing in her hand the *Caduceus* of Mercury. Each figure is surmounted by the union flag. The crest is an anchor, erect, and entwined with cable. The motto is "COURAGE—HUMANITY—COMMERCE."

* One of the last gibbets erected in England was demolished by the workmen employed by the contractors making these docks. The person who was gibbeted at this place was Wm. Jobling, a pitman, aged 30 years, convicted at the Durham Midsummer assizes of 1832, of being concerned with another pitman, James Armstrong (who absconded and evaded being apprehended), with murdering Mr. Nicholas Fairless, a magistrate, upon the road to Jarrow, on the 1st June, in that year, and was hanged that month at Durham. The body was sentenced to be hung in chains on Jarrow Slake, which was effected on the 6th, under a strong civil and military escort. So disgusting an exhibition gave general dissatisfaction; and it was a relief to the public mind when, on the dark night between the 31st of August and the 1st of

Rippon, Esq., John Blenkinsop, Esq., and the executors of George T. Fox, Esq. *Jarrow Lodge*, formerly the property and residence of John Straker, Esq., stands at the southern extremity of Jarrow Slake, and is now the property of T. D. Brown, Esq.

HARTON.

HARTON, anciently *Heortedun*, or "the hill of stags," was included in Aldwin's donation to the monastery of Jarrow, and belongs to the dean and chapter, under whom it is held by Robert Delisle, Esq., the executors of Thomas Forest, Esq., Mary Watson, Mrs. Gibbon, the Rev. Thomas Brewster, John Robinson, Esq., J. B. Hay, Esq., Isabella Straker, Mrs. Fox, and others. The township, with Simonside, contains thirteen farms; and the village, which is near the sea-coast, and about two miles from South Shields, contains two public houses. There is a spacious chapel of ease, built in the ecclesiastical style, and which was enlarged in 1840: the minister of the mother church of St. Hilda officiates here. Harton school is a neat stone building, erected in 1842, and is attended by about 45 children of both sexes. In December, 1848, the dean and chapter made a donation of 20*l.* to this school, to be at the disposal of the Rev. W. Coward.

Harton Colliery, carried on by Messrs. Blackett, Wood, Anderson, and Philipson, is situated at a short distance to the west of the outcrop of the magnesian limestone.

* Professor Airy, the astronomer royal, selected Harton pit, in 1854, for the purpose of trying his pendulum experiments, the ultimate purpose of which was, to give the means of weighing, by the use of a pound weight, not only the earth, but also the sun, Jupiter, and all the principal bodies of the solar system. These experiments were continued during three weeks. The pit is of the depth of 1,260 feet, and is connected, in its workings below, with those of St. Hilda colliery; the subterraneous workings of both extending to upwards of eighty miles, and some of them more than three miles in a direct line. The series of experiments proved highly satisfactory, and were made the subject of a lecture by Professor Airy, at the Town Hall, South Shields, on the 24th October. The lecture was afterwards printed; and, in the introduction, the following interesting particulars are given:—"The experiments with this instrument (the pendulum) at Harton pit, by the astronomer royal, were of a different nature from those made by Kater, Sabine, Foster, and others. The former were intended to discover the exact number of vibrations of the invariable pendulum upon the surface, and at the lowest ascertainable depth below it. The latter to ascertain the actual length of the seconds pendulum, or the number

The sinking was commenced on May 10, 1841; and the Bensham seam was sunk through, at the depth of 215 fathoms, July 10, 1844. The pit is remarkable for the unusual quantity of metal tubing, inserted *seriatim*, one length after another, until 80 fathoms were completed, which was surmounted with 11 fathoms of walling. This was occasioned by the intervention of a *trouble*, and the consequent openness of the strata, through the chinks of which the water penetrated downwards as the sinking proceeded. The remainder of the shaft is through 40 fathoms of naked rock.*

SIMONSIDE.—This district, anciently called *South Preston*, lies to the west of the lane from South Shields to East Boldon. Nearly a century and a half ago, its common fields were divided; one part being in Harton and another in Westoe. There are also three farms belonging partly to Southwick and partly to Fulwell, in the parish of Monkwearmouth.† "Preston" was granted, 1163-1188, by Prior Germanus to Hugh de Morwick, Baron of Chivington, Northumberland, whose co-heiress, Sibil, became the wife of Roger de Lumley. On the attainder of the first Lord Lumley, this estate reverted to the church, by whom it was granted to Sir Ralph Bulmer. In 1522, Sir William Bulmer exchanged it for certain lands of the convent in Thorp-Thewles, Claxton, and Fishburn; and, at the Dissolution, it passed to the dean and chapter. *Simonside Hall* is the property of the representatives of the late Henry Major, Esq., and the residence of William Grimshaw, Esq.

of vibrations at different places of the earth's surface. One to discover the absolute density of the earth, the other its form, and the relative position of its parts. Since the time of the discovery, by Galileo, that the vibrations of the pendulum are nearly equal in time, whatever the extent of the arc—its application to clocks in 1649, by his son, Vincent Galileo, at Venice and its successful development by Christian Huyghens, this little instrument, based on a great law of the universe, has been growing in importance and value, till now, in its employment by the astronomer royal in the South Shields experiments, it has achieved new and unexpected results." A plan of the levels of the district around Harton pit, was prepared by the borough surveyor. From this plan, from specimens of the strata through which the shaft of Harton pit is sunk, and from the state of his pendulum experiments, the learned professor feels confident of working out a series of interesting and valuable results.

+ This complex division is accounted for by a tradition that the village was entirely depopulated by the plague above two centuries ago, and that the nearest townships divided the deserted lands.

PARISH OF WHITBURN.

THE parish of Whitburn is bounded on the north by that of Jarrow, on the west by Boldon, on the south by Monkwearmouth, and on the east by the sea. It is divided into two townships, Whitburn and Cleadon, and also includes a part of the hamlet of North Biddick, in the township of Usworth.

THE united area of the townships of Whitburn and Cleadon is 4,594 acres, of which 394 acres are covered by tidal water. Their population, at the successive returns, was 675, 843, 856, 1,001, 1,061, and 1,203; 573 of the latter number being males and 630 females, inhabiting 187 houses. The Brandling Junction Branch of the North-eastern Railway has an extent of 3 m. 1 r. 110 y., and an area of 26 a. 3 r. 23 p. in the parish, and contributed 34*l.* 8*s.* in 1851, and 25*l.* 16*s.* in 1852, to the local rates; the gross amounts of which in those years were 469*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* and 352*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 9,288*l.* 7*s.*

WHITBURN.

THE village of Whitburn, distant 3½ miles north from Sunderland, is situated on the south side of an eminence rising above 400 yards from the sea, and commands a fine sea and coast view, extending as far as the Yorkshire hills. There are several good houses; and the village contains a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a post-office, a brewery, and three public houses. The parochial school is a neat building, erected in 1824, and will accommodate about 100 children.* It is in the patronage of the rector, who pays for the education of 30 poor children; and he also assists in supporting another school. A library and reading room has been established under the auspices of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.: it now contains nearly 400 volumes, and is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. *Whitburn Hall*, said to have been partly built by the Pilkingtons before 1600, has been the seat of the Williamsons since their removal

* EDWARD RIDDLE.—This distinguished mathematician was seven years in Whitburn; and whilst here, in 1810, his name first appeared in the *Lady's Diary*, then under the editorship of Dr. Hutton. Mr. Riddle was born at Otterburn, Northumberland, from whence he removed to Whitburn, and afterwards, through the recommendation of Dr. Hutton, was appointed master of the Trinity House school, Newcastle. This appointment he held for seven years; and, through the influence of his early friend, Dr. Hutton, he became master of the Upper School, Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich, where he remained to the period of his retirement, in 1851. Mr. Riddle, who was a

from Monkwearmouth. *West House* is the residence of Joseph Simpson, Esq., J.P. Races were formerly held on Whitburn sands at Easter; and rustic sports are still kept up at that season.

The Lizard is a high, dry sheep-walk, to the north of the village, terminating on the east at *Souter Point*, the most projecting promontory between the Wear and the Tyne.†

Whitburn and Cleadon, having been always members of the bishop's great manor of Chester-le-Street, contain few freehold estates of any consequence. The Rev. Leonard Pilkington, appointed rector in 1563, collected a considerable copyhold estate, which now belongs to Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. Five persons from Whitburn and four from Cleadon joined the rebellion in 1569, of whom two from each place were executed.

THE CHURCH

Is an ancient structure, consisting of nave and chancel, with a western tower surmounted by a short spire. The rafters of the nave were, some years ago, covered by a plain ceiling; and the ancient windows have been generally replaced by modern sashes. The church contains accommodation for 400 persons. The monument of Mr. Michael Mathew, of Cleadon, and his wife, is an altar-tomb, on which is the recumbent effigy of a plump, stout, elderly gentleman, in the full stiff dress of 1689. In the chancel are memorials of several of the rectors of the parish.‡

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains entries of baptisms from 1611 to 1680, and burials and marriages from

member of the Royal Society of Arts, died at Greenwich, in April, 1851, aged 67.

† Several Roman copper coins of Constantine, Licinius, Maxantius, and Maximian have been found near Whitburn. In 1777, a quantity of English gold coin, the latest of which was of the time of Charles I., was found in the thatch of an old cottage. In May, 1851, a guinea of Queen Anne was found in a field.

‡ A few years ago, some bones were found at the church, which were supposed to have belonged to a giant, but were subsequently proved to be those of a horse.

1579 to 1680,* interrupted by No. 2, containing baptisms and burials from 1679 to 1798, and marriages from 1680 to 1770, and by Nos. 3 and 4, containing baptisms and burials from 1799 to 1812, and marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Whitburn rectory is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. King's Books, 39*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; Tenth, 3*l.* 19*s.* 11¼*d.*; Episc. proc., 17*s.*; Archid., 2*l.* Dedication, unknown.

RECTORS.—Wm. de Burgo; John de Ryegate occurs 1245, and successors continue without interruption. Nath. Ellison, younger son of Ellison of Hebburn, prebendary of the fifth stall, and vicar of Newcastle, was appointed to the rectory in 1704; John Wallis, A.M., May 27, 1721, p. m. Ellison; E. Hinton, M.A., 1728, p. m. Wallis; B. Pye, LL.D., 1769, p. m. Hinton; J. Symons, B.D., 1791, p. res. Pye; Thos. Baker, A.M., March 19, 1810, p. m. Symons.

The rectory-house stands in a grove of lofty sycamores, and is a handsome edifice, erected in 1816 from a plan furnished by the present incumbent, and executed by Mr. Stokoe, architect, of Newcastle. The glebe lies to the west of the village, and contains nearly 200 acres; and Sir H. Williamson pays 10*s.* per annum for four

* Robert Aire, of Whitburn, aged about 40 years, "in quadam causa incestus," saith "that he was slandered to have had karnall knowledge with the said Margaret Nicholson; but upon his othe, which he haith taken in the courte, he never knew her carnallie.

"He saith that after he was commanded to bringe in his compurgations, he omytted so to do; whereupon he was declared gyltie of the fault, and was apoynted to do his penance, as he did, in the markett place of Durham and the church of Whitbarne.

"He saith that true it is that he is married to Jayne Nicholson, articulat, naturall and lawfull sisters to the said Margaret Nicholson, the bannes of matrymonie being thrise asked at Whitbarne churche; and because Mr. Leonard Pilkington, parson of Whitbarne, wold not suffer them to be married at Whitbarne without a testimoniall from the judge of this court, after that this examine had taken advice with one Fisher, the curat of Whitbarne, who promised for 5*s.*, which this respondent delyvered unto him, to marye him at Tynmouth, went to Tynmouth with the said Fisher, William Rookesbie, Anthonie Johnson, Robert Wrighte, & Thomas Oxnett of Whitbarne, where they were married by one Sr. Anthonie, curat ther, upon the thursdaie before Faisteneven last, at 9 of the clocke before noyne the same daie; and he was not asked in the churche of Tynmouth, because he was none of that pariche.—"Signum + ROBERT AIRE."

Robert Wright of Whitburn, husbandman, aged 32 years, stated in his deposition that Mrs. Grace Pilkinton deceased had interceded with the Archdeacon on behalf of Aire, and "gatt hym excused frome the paper the said Robert shuld have had upon hym, the tyme of his penance's dooinge." He described the marriage at Tynmouth, at which he was present, having been called upon out of his bed by Aire, who invited him "to goo over the wayter to Tynmouth to eat a hen,—not thinkinge or knowing of any mariadge unto he sawe the said Jane ther."

† "The personal answer of Robert Chambre, taken 3 Dec. 1575, to the libel of Mr. Leonard Pilkinton, S.T.P., Rector of Whitburne, in the cause of a tithe of a wind mill.

"He saith that, for the said 9 yeris libellat, this deponent can not

riggs lying between the West Field and Lizards. The rector is entitled to tithes generally throughout the parish; excepting that a modus of 13*s.* 4*d.* is tendered every Easter Monday, for Biddick farm, in lieu of all tithe, and 5*s.* for Pattison's Close in Cleadon; and, saving the *Gilley-tithe*, which pays only *half-tithe* to the rector when in corn, but the whole tithe of every other kind.† The Gilley-tithe lands include 494 acres, and are so called from having been the possession of *St. Giles* of Kepyner. The sum of 6*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* is still paid annually to Kepyner School, as a modus in lieu of the other half tithe. The gross annual income of the rectory of Whitburn is 1,247*l.*, subject to permanent payments amounting to 134*l.*, leaving a nett sum of 1,113*l.*

CHARITIES.

Triplett's Charity.—Dr. Triplett‡ purchased for 300*l.* a rent-charge of 18*l.*, of which 8*l.* was directed to be paid yearly for binding out one or more poor children of the parish of Whitburn, 5*l.* for a similar purpose in the

depose certainlye how moch wheat, maseljon, malt, and ooths he, this examine, or his assignes, have had and receyved quarterly, as is articulate, in every one of the said yeris; but to this deponent's remembrance and upon his conscience he saith that in every one of the said yeris libellat this deponent haith receyved quarterly, as moulter corne of the said Whitborne mylne, fyve bushells of malt or ther about, and once in every one of the said yeris about 2 pecks of grots, which groots were commonlye paid and delyvered to this examinat or his assignes bytwixt Martlemas and Witsunday, and noo oots otherwaies at all.

"He saith, that in the yere libellat this deponent had no behyves of his owne, that did or haith renewed, as is articulat, the yer libellat. Marye, he saith his laite father, John Chamber deceased, had this last summer in his lyfe tyme fyve bee hyves, cauld wynter steills onely, and no mo; of the which ther came and renewed bifor Lammes last past, as is articulate, onelye fyve swarmes, and no moo; for the which hives and swarmes this deponent, being only executor of his said father's last will and testament, haith bein, and yett ys, willing to pay for the same according to the custume of the said parishes.

"He belivith that a bushell of wheyt in every one of the yeris libellat, one with another, was worth 3*s.* 4*d.* a yere or ther about, and not above, to this examine's knowledge or remembrance; and a bushell of masseljen likewise in every of the said yeris libellat 2*s.* and no more; for this examine within theis 9 yere have sold masseljon corne, being most part benes, for 4*d.* a peck; and, as aforesaid, one yere with another, a bushell of mulcter malt not of value more than 2*s.* 6*d.* a bushell; and sheilds oots as abovesaid no better than 2*s.* 8*d.* the bushell; and a swarme of bees the yere libellat worthe 20*d.*, and no better; for this examine wyf did, about the last day in harvest last, drown two of the said swarmes of his lait said father's, which renewed this present yere; in the which 2 swarmes this examine said wyf had only scanty one gallon of hunny. +"

‡ Rector of Whitburn from 1631 to 1662, ejected during the parliamentary wars, but, after the Restoration, made prebendary of Westminster.



parish of Washington, and 5*l.* to the parish of Woodhorn, Northumberland. The capital was eventually vested in a copyhold estate in the township of Stockton, let at a nett rental of 40*l.*, and in the purchase of 280*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* new four per cents.; the whole producing an income of 61*l.* 4*s.* per annum. The sums allowed with each apprentice are, in Whitburn, 8*l.*, and in each of the other parishes 5*l.*

BENTS is a hamlet on the sea shore, where the fishing-boats are moored, and bathing machines are stationed. It contains a public house, and a number of fishermen's cottages. A lease for a salmon fishery was taken of the Bishop of Durham, lord of the manor, a few years ago; but the lessees were opposed by the resident fishermen. The latter have since provided themselves with stake nets, bay nets, &c., for the capture of salmon; but the general fishery has fallen off, in consequence of the increased number of steam-vessels from the Wear and Tyne scaring the fish into deeper water.

The Whitburn life-boat is kept in an efficient state, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. T. Baker and other resident gentlemen; and the fishermen are never backward in their services. There is a supply kept of Carte's life-belts, buoys, and portable blue lights, which can be used at sea in the life-boat, and serve both to show the position of the wreck, and as signals to the crew that assistance is at hand. The life-preserving society at Whitburn is an efficient institution in cases of shipwreck off that place.

CLEADON.

CLEADON, anciently *Clivedon*, is a village on the turnpike road between Sunderland and South Shields, about 1½ mile west-north-west from Whitburn. It contains a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a national school conducted by a mistress, and a public house. *Cleadon House*, with an estate attached, is the property and residence of the Rev. Geo. C. Abbs, having been purchased in 1813 by Bryan Abbs, Esq., for 4,350*l.* *Cleadon Meadow* is the residence of Richard Shortridge, Esq.; and Robert W. Swinburn, Esq., resides at *Cleadon Cottage*. *Cleadon Tower*, mentioned in 1587, was taken down about 60 years ago. The Brandling Junction branch of the North-eastern Railway has a station at *Cleadon Lane*.

In Boldon Book, the manor of Cleadon and Whitburn was occupied by 28 villains and 12 cottagers, whose services were the same as those of Boldon; and the demesne was on lease. In Hatfield's Survey, the district having been abandoned in consequence of the devasta-

tions of the Scots, the wastes were let to William Swallow, till a farmer could be found, for 26*s.* 8*d.*

Biddick is an estate partly in this parish, and partly in Boldon, and adjoins Jarrow on the north. *Farding Lake*, the seat and property of Mrs. Elizabeth Ness, is pleasantly situated at a short distance from the sea. *Man Haven* is the name of a place under the shelter of Souter Point, where there is a crane by which the Tyne pilots lower their cobbles into the sea when the bar is impassable. About a mile north of the point, a medicinal spring flows into the sea.

MARSTON ROCK.—This scene of craggy magnificence is situated about 2 miles from South Shields. Mr. J. G. Grant says, "The shore is in the highest degree savage and terrible. Its rocks, shattered by a thousand storms, have parted, from age to age, with vast fragments that stand in every variety of grotesque form and combination; pillars, and tombs, and towers; ramparts, and huge bridges, and triumphal arches, through the black-green hollows of which the billows roar and dash as if exulting in the fresh paths they have worn and worked out for themselves in their playful fury. There is one enormous craggy mass, riven from the parent beach by that almost omnipotent ocean which it once seemed to defy, and now standing detached about a hundred yards, called (*præcipue et præ aliis*) Marston Rock. It is perforated as we have just described; and he who, during a stormy sunset, has sat within the mighty archway, and looked upon the foam-tipt billows, coursing faster, louder, and nearer to his craggy throne, while darker and darker clouds gathered over the heavens, and nothing of life was heard but the petrel's cry, and the sea-mew's shriek, and the clang of the cormorant's wing; nor seen, unless the flitting forms of these, and perhaps a solitary boat, half-hid in mist, while toiling to make the port ere night; he who has thus sat, has witnessed a sublime spectacle, to which the gaze of life-long dwellers in plains and valleys can boast no parallel, and of which their imagination can realize no image."

The natural beauties of this romantic spot have long attracted pleasure parties; and the late Mr. Peter Allen conceived the bold idea of scooping out for himself a habitation in the rock. In this he succeeded, and resided in his wild retreat for many years, continually adding to his accommodations, until he at length possessed fifteen apartments, all hewn out of the living rock, and fitted up as a public house. He possessed a variety of quadruped and feathered animals, which he had tamed and domesticated. The dean and chapter of

Durham, however, instituted proceedings against him for an encroachment on their property; and at the Durham assizes in July, 1849, it was arranged that he should take a lease for 21 years, at an annual rent of 10*l.*, pay 50*l.* in part of plaintiffs' costs within 12 months, keep his premises in repair, &c.; the same to be secured

* A melancholy catastrophe occurred at this place in 1852, when Mrs. Wood (a visitor at Tynemouth), her two children, a friend named Miss Harris, and a nursery maid, proceeded from Tynemouth Haven to visit Marston Rock, in a boat rowed by two old seamen. The weather was somewhat boisterous; and, when opposite Mrs. Allen's, the party was overtaken by a storm of wind, rain, and thunder. Mrs. Allen's two sons called to them to go back; but the men in charge of the boat, having lost self-command, rowed for the shore, when the boat was upset, and the whole party were thrown into the sea. By the prompt exertions of the Allens, and some other parties, their coble was launched; and, accompanied by Mr. Harbutt, preventive officer,

by rule of court, and a proper lease to be drawn up, and submitted to Robert Ingham, Esq., of Westoe, in case of dispute. On the 31st of August following, Mr. Allen died, after a brief illness, aged 57. The establishment, at *Marston Marine Grotto*, is still conducted by his widow.*

they pulled out at great peril, and rescued Mrs. Wood, Miss Harris, the servant, and one of the old men; the children and the proprietor of the boat being drowned. Immediately on gaining the land, Mr. Thomas Allen jumped upon a horse and galloped for medical assistance to Whitburn, where the horse dropped down beneath him. By the care of Mrs. Allen and her family, the females slowly recovered. On the evening of the catastrophe, Mr. Wood, father of the children, arrived at Tynemouth from Leeds, having written in the morning that he would see "his little poppits" that day.—Life-buoys, the gift of the Rev. T. Baker, are now kept at the grotto, ready for use in cases of emergency.

PARISH OF BOLDON.

THE parish of Boldon is bounded on the east by Whitburn, on the south-east and south by Monkwearmouth, on the south-west and west by Washington, and on the north-west and north by Jarrow. It includes two constabularies:—1, West Boldon; 2, East Boldon and Newton Garths.

THE entire parish contains an area of 3,954 acres; and its population has been decennially returned since 1801 at 619, 662, 733, 855, 915, and 1,008. The latter number consisted of 496 males and 512 females; and there were, at the same date, 194 inhabited houses, 5 uninhabited, and 3 building. The lines of the North-eastern Railway have an extent in this parish of 5 M. 6 F., and an area of 30 A. 0 R. 9 P. The contribution to the local rate in 1851 was 62*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.*, and 71*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* in 1852; the gross amounts collected in those years being 309*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* and 340*l.* 1*s.* The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 6,339*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The bishop's ancient manor of Boldon includes both the townships. Its services, being the first that occur in the compilation (the manors being arranged alphabetically), have given name to the celebrated record called "BOLDON BUKE," so often quoted in this work. In the "Domesday Book" of the Conqueror, compiled in the preceding century, the county of Durham was not included. This omission was supplied, about the year 1180, by Bishop Pudsey. "The autograph of the Boldon Book," as is stated in the Record Commission, "has probably long since perished; or, if it exists, the place of its deposit is unknown. Three copies of it, possessing

different degrees of perfection, remain:—1. One in the Bishop's Auditor's office at Durham. 2. One in the library of the dean and chapter in the same city. 3. One among the manuscripts of Archbishop Laud at Oxford." The most ancient copy is that in the Auditor's office, and is a small folio, containing 24 pages, written in a bad hand.

At the time of this survey, there were 22 tenants in villenage, each occupying about 30 acres, and paying 2*s.* rent, 6*d.* for scotpennies, half a chaldron of oats, 16*d.* for averpennies, leading five woodlades, providing two hens and ten eggs, and performing three days' work for the lord in every week, except on certain holidays at Easter, Pentecost, and Christmas; also certain services in ploughing, harrowing, and mowing. At St. Cuthbert's fair, two villains built one booth; and when they made withies and led woodlades, they were quit of all other services. Twelve cottagers held each 12 acres, and worked two days for the lord in each week, except the holidays just named, providing altogether 12 hens and 60 eggs. Robert was the only free tenant, and probably an emancipated villain. The punder had 12 acres, and a thrave of corn from every cart or draught, and paid 80 hens and 500 eggs. The mill paid 5½

marks rent, The whole of the villains were bound to construct, in the course of their work, if needed, a house 40 feet long and 15 wide; when 4*d.* averpennies was remitted to each. The demesne was on lease.

Under Hatfield's Survey, the 24 villains owed the same services as those under Boldon Book, besides the carriage of a tun of wine, certain works at the mill, and the transportation of goods belonging to the bishop or his seneschal; but the whole were commuted for monied rents. The services of a considerable number of the cottagers were commuted for rents of 32*s.* each; of others, holding smaller portions, 10*s.* to 4*d.*, and each providing a hen and five eggs; and four, holding a plot of ground at the west end of the vill, at 2*s.* 6*d.* The whole amount of rent from 32 tenants of the demesne was 44*l.* per annum, with scatoats, eggs, and hens in kind, the carriage of a tun of wine, the repairs of the mill, and carriage of the bishop and seneschal's goods. The bond tenants paid 30*s.* each. The headborough paid 22*s.* for the wastes. Two free tenants are mentioned: John de Hedworth, who held a messuage and 36 acres, a tenement and 80 acres on Boldon Moor called Scotshouse, a plot of 40 acres called Gilbert leys, the lands sometime of Galfrid Scot, and a toft in Newton; and Peter del Hay, who held Faderlesfield, containing 46 acres. Twenty-seven tenants held 230 acres of the demesne, and paid for every ten acres 32*s.* 8*d.*

WEST BOLDON.

THIS township is principally held by Sir William Lawson, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., R. H. Ridley, Esq., the executors of the late William Cross, Esq., Thomas Wailes, Esq., and several copyholders.

The village of West Boldon is situated on a rocky eminence on the turnpike road between Newcastle and Sunderland, about 4½ miles from Wearmouth Bridge. It contains several good houses, and is much frequented by visitors on account of the salubrity of the air. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship; and there is a respectable boarding-school for young gentlemen, a national school (see *Charities*), and a day-school for girls. The village contains a post-office, three public houses,* a beer-shop, the establishment of a fell-monger and wool-stapler, and a few shopkeepers and tradesmen.

* One of these, the Black Horse, has been kept by three successive John Merrimans for nearly 160 years, and all of them blacksmiths. The present occupant has a son named John, who will probably continue the succession. Some years ago, it was a custom to keep, on a side-table in the kitchen, a loaf of wheaten bread and a cheese, of which all wayfarers visiting at the house were at liberty to partake.

THE CHURCH.

"CROWNING a hill," says Mr. Billings, "nearly midway between Hylton Castle and Jarrow, stands what was once a beautiful little specimen of early English architecture; and its peculiarly designed tower and spire are replete with interest. The term beautiful may, perhaps, be deemed inapplicable to its 'stunted' proportions; but the whole structure is in perfect accordance with the exposed landscape of which it forms a prominent feature; and so long as harmonious adaptation of position is a concomitant of the beautiful, will the unassuming pile of Boldon lay claim to that term. Unfortunately, modern *improvement* has deprived the church of all other claims to distinction."

Since the above was written, great exertions have been made to restore the church, as much as possible, to its pristine appearance. At a bazaar held for that purpose at Boldon, September 16, 1851, the Rev. John Collinson, rector, thus described the progress that had been made:—

"The following restorations have been already completed by the sale of needlework and by private subscription, and by the liberality of persons connected with the parish:—the three north windows of the chancel (which were common sash windows, like those now on the south side) have been replaced with stone mullions and plate glass; the flat plaster ceiling in the chancel has been taken down, and the woodwork of the roof altered, repaired, laid open, and stained; and the old sash windows at the west end have been replaced with five new windows, of a style suited to the rest of the ancient tower. The east window has been replaced by a stained window of the early English style, made by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. The stone work of all the new windows has been done by Mr. Alison, of Whitburn; the plate glass supplied by R. W. Swinburne and Co., of Newcastle and South Shields; the carpenter-work performed by Mr. Codling, of Boldon; and the painting by Mr. Heaton.

"The late rector, Mr. Liddell, has restored the old sash window near the pulpit with one by Mr. Wailes of painted glass.

"But there is still a great deal to be done to complete the proper restoration of the church. There are three windows on the south side of the chancel, and four large windows and two small ones in the church to be restored. The parish of Boldon has now been requested to assist towards the restoration of the church windows, and the chancel roof, by the means of this bazaar. The proceeds of the sales, and also of the tea, gratuitously provided by ladies of the parish, will be handed over to a committee (composed of the rector and the churchwardens), who, as the proper representatives of the parishioners, will have the management of the remaining restorations in the church—viz., the four large windows and the two circular windows over the north and south doors."

The church consists of a nave with side aisles, and a chancel. Near the communion table is a recumbent effigy of an ecclesiastic, exquisitely sculptured. Though later than the main building (as may be inferred from the blocking up of the lancet above), the porch is of ancient date: it is covered with stone slabs, supported internally

by arched ribs. A small window in the tower has its label very prettily ornamented with the chevron; but the lower part of the light, of wider proportions than the upper, is a modern contrivance for the means of egress to the roof, upon the low modern gables of which are two elegant antique crosses.

A stone effigy in armour, in the usual praying attitude, a dog, the emblem of watchfulness, at the feet, and the head broken off—was, nearly 30 years ago, removed from a pew which anciently belonged to the Hyltons. A stone coffin was discovered in 1816, a foot below the surface, immediately without the east chancel wall.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1571 to 1778, and marriages from 1571 to 1753; No. 3, baptisms and burials from 1779 to 1812; and Nos. 4 and 5, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Boldon rectory is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. King's Books, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Tenths, 2*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; Episc. proc. 11*s.*; Archid. proc. 2*s.* Dedication to St. Nicholas.

RECTORS.—William; Alverd, temp. Galfridi Episcopi; Magister Joh. de Insula, 1311,* the succession continuing; Henry Blackett, A.M., was appointed in 1770; J. Brewster, A.M., 1809; H. G. Liddell, A.M., 1814, p. res. Brewster for Whickham; N. J. Hollingsworth, A.M., March, 1829; John Collinson, A.M.,† 1840, p. m. Hollingsworth.

The parsonage-house is a handsome and respectable building. The Rev. H. G. Liddell built an additional wing behind the original mansion; and the Rev. N. J. Hollingsworth erected an elegant stone front, having two hexagonal projections, from a plan furnished by John Dobson, Esq., of Newcastle. The cost, together with that of the improvements in the stables, offices, gardens, and adjoining grounds, was about 5,000*l.* The glebe, including the church-yard, contains about 147 acres. The rector is entitled to tithes throughout the parish, excepting a moiety of the *Gilly tithes* (see p. 734), which extend over 700 acres and two houses belonging to them in West Boldon, and a modus of 10*s.* in lieu of

all tithes, and 1*s.* for Easter-dues paid to the rector by Hardon farm. The *Gilly tithes* have successively belonged to the Monktons, Wycliffes, Martins, Blacketts, and Claytons of Newcastle. The gross annual income of Boldon rectory is 730*l.*, with permanent payments of 77*l.*, leaving 653*l.* a year.

CHARITIES.

School.—The Rev. Henry Blackett, rector of Boldon, who died December 3, 1808, left 200*l.*, in respect of which there is now 200*l.* new four per cents. The interest, according to the will of the testator, is paid to the master of a school erected in 1810, who, in consideration thereof, instructs eight poor children. The present rector also gives 10*l.* per annum towards the support of the school, in which a library is kept, under the management of the curate.

Harrison's Charity.—Ralph Harrison, by will, March 26, 1687, left 100*l.* to each of the parishes of Boldon, Whickham, Ryton, Gateshead, Chester, and Tanfield, and 50*l.* to Lamesley, for the use of their respective poor. Out of the rents of two mills and about 15 acres of land in Boldon, 3*l.* is paid at Christmas and 2*l.* 17*s.* at Easter, as the interest of 117*l.*; and these payments are distributed to the poor at those periods, in sums varying from 1*s.* to 7*s.*

Stephenson's Charity.—John Stephenson, by will, May 29, 1759, charged a house in Westgate Street, Newcastle, with the annual sum of 10*l.*, out of which eight poor persons, having legal settlements in Boldon, were to be paid 5*s.* each on the 25th December yearly. The yearly sum of 2*l.* is paid by Mr. Annandale, the present proprietor of the house above named, to the churchwardens of Boldon, who distribute it as directed.

EAST BOLDON.—This village forms a street on the turnpike road, about half a mile east of West Boldon. It contains several farmsteads,‡ two public houses, and

* The right of common of pasture on Nesbyt Moor, claimed by the rectors of Boldon, had, previous to this date, been opposed by John Gategang, lord of the manor. On March 3, 1311, however, a convention was signed, by which the rector, John de Insula, conceded his claim; and John Gategang, on the other hand, bound himself and his heirs and the land of Nesbyt Moor to provide annually one pound of wax, to be offered at the high altar of Boldon, on the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, and also to treat *fairly and kindly* such cattle belonging to the rector as might casually stray into the said severalty.

† Captain Collinson, R.N., son of the Rev. John Collinson, is a nautical officer of considerable talent, and has served in the Indian and Chinese seas, and various other parts of the world. On December 20, 1849, he commissioned the "Enterprise," in concert with the

"Investigator," Captain McClure, to sail to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin, but returned to England in March, 1855, without having accomplished his object. Numerous curious articles have been collected by Captain Collinson during his voyages.

‡ In February, 1851, for about a fortnight this little village was kept in a state of excitement by the pranks of a supposed ghost, which produced unearthly noises in the house of a resident there, and broke several of the windows. The family kept watch; but on rushing to the door when the alarm was given, nothing was to be seen. An aged labourer agreed to keep watch in the garden with a blunderbuss; but at the lonely hour of midnight, the spectre, in the shape of a black and white dog, threw him down by running between his legs, and the blunderbuss "went off of its own accord," the frightened sentinel

and a few mechanics. A chapel, erected some years ago by a body of dissenters, is now used as a chapel of ease to the parish church. The property in the township is principally held by Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., John Blenkinsopp, Esq., J. J. Browell, Esq., the Messrs. Clayton, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Charles Milner, Mr. W. Burdon, and others.

Scots House is a good mansion, sheltered by a grove of trees, near the turnpike road, above a mile west from Boldon. In 1381, it belonged to the Hedworths, and was afterwards successively held by the Coles of Gateshead, the Maddisons, the Hudsons, and the Wades, by whom it was sold to Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. of Sunderland. It is now the property and residence of Hugh Lee Pattinson, Esq.

White Mere Pool, a hamlet a mile north-west from Scots House, is mentioned in records of the 13th century, and derives its name from the level country below Boldon having been formerly covered with stagnant water, which, being tinged by the adjacent limestone, was called the *White Mere*.*

Boldon Moor was, many years ago, divided into 36 shares, half of which fell, chiefly by purchase, to the Wades of Scots House: the remaining 18 belong to different proprietors.

making his escape, crying "Murder!" Three stalwart yeomen, well armed with rusty firelocks and rum punch, watched the next night, but were terrified by the growl of an invisible wild bear, trying to get loose. About 28 squares of glass had been broken, when the assistance of the police was called in. After some nights' unsuccessful watch, one of them secretly took up his station in an out-house, from the roof of which he removed a tile, so as to command a complete view of the premises; and here he remained upwards of 19 hours. At length, some glass was broken, and fell on the outside, which the servant girl stealthily came and picked up. A few minutes afterwards, the young lady of the house came out dancing a polka, but suddenly snatched up a stone, broke another pane, and ran into the house crying, "Mother, the ghost is come again." The policeman procured a warrant, summoning the two young women before the magistrates of South Shields; but as no law was found relative to ghosts, they were discharged.

Down Hill House, which fronts the west, and is overhung by a steep limestone precipice, is the residence of Charles Simpson, Esq., barrister. *North Pastures* is a farm, purchased by Robert Pemberton from Christopher Fawcett in 1753, and is now the property of Mrs. Pemberton. *Hylton Grove*, a retired and picturesque mansion near Hylton Bridge, is the residence of Mr. Marshall Tweddell. *West Pastures* is held of the chapelries of Rock and Rennington, Northumberland. The estate of *Brockley Whins*, north of Boldon, derives its name from an undulating whin dyke, which here rises to the surface, and the stones from which have been used in repairing the adjacent roads. At this place there is a large railway station, where the lines from Newcastle, South Shields, and Sunderland unite. The Boldon station of the North-eastern Railway is about a quarter of a mile west from the village.

Newton Garths, a freehold estate, was, by Boldon Book, a separate manor, held by John Pannetarius, by 20s. rent. In Bishop Bury's time, it gave name to a resident family, and afterwards passed through the Nevilles, Hyltons, Mylotts, Wycliffs, and Fenwicks, to Henry Ellison, Esq., by whom it was purchased about 1711, and now belongs to his descendant, Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn Hall.

* On January 24, 1753, Mr. William Maude, a wealthy merchant of Sunderland, left South Shields on horseback to return homewards; not arriving there, search was ineffectually made for him. His horse, with bridle and saddle, was found within 300 yards of the place where he was last seen. His widow offered a reward of 50 guineas, and the Hon. Henry Vane and George Bowes, Esq., a like sum, for the apprehension of the supposed murderers. Mr. Maude's body was found on the 22nd March following, in a runner of water near the road from Cleadon to Boldon; and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "wilful murder by persons to them unknown." Perhaps this circumstance may have suggested the subject of a sign-board—a man on a white mare entering a morass—which has long been displayed at a public house at White Mere Pool, and has sometimes been erroneously supposed to have given name to the place.

PARISH OF WASHINGTON.

THE parish of Washington, as originally constituted, was bounded by Jarrow on the north, by Monkwearmouth on the east, by the Wear dividing it from Bishopwearmouth and Houghton-le-Spring on the south-east and south, and by the chapelries of Birtley and Lamesley on the west. It contained the townships of Washington, Barmston, and Usworth, with part of North Biddick; but Usworth has recently been formed into a district parish.

THE parish of Washington is in the Harraton subdistrict of the Chester-le-Street Union. The area of Washington township is 1,894 acres, and that of Barmston 893 acres. In 1851, there were 217 inhabited

houses and 2 uninhabited in Washington, and 34 inhabited and 1 uninhabited in Barmston. The following are the returns of the population at each succeeding census:—

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	Males.	Fem.
Washington...	1,190.	1,264.	1,243.	1,123.	941.	1,224.	653.	571
Barmston....	49.	48.	79.	73.	81.	210.	109.	101

The North-eastern railway enters the parish of Washington from the south by the Victoria Bridge (see page 567), and has a station about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the village. Its extent and contributions to the local rates are thus stated :—

In Washington, its extent is 1 M. 2 F., and its area 14 A. In Barmston, its extent is 1 M. 4 F. 159 Y., and its area 19 A. 2 R. 9 P. In 1851, its contributions were 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in Washington, and 46*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* in Barmston; and in 1852, 22*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* in Washington, and 29*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* in Barmston.

The gross amounts collected in 1851 were, Washington, 320*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; Barmston, 108*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; and in 1852, Washington, 400*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; Barmston, 70*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 5,077*l.* in Washington, and 1,525*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in Barmston.

WASHINGTON.

THE village of Washington is situated about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east from Newcastle, and about the same distance west from Sunderland.* It contains a police station, a post-office, three public houses, and a few tradesmen. An agricultural and horticultural show is held annually in August. The school is principally supported by contributions from the Bishop of Durham, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Sir William Lawson, and Lord Crewe's trustees. On the visit of the government inspector, April 29, 1853, there were 64 boys and 28 girls present at examination; and the average attendance during the preceding twelve months had been 43 boys and 35 girls,

* THE REV. JOHN BRAND, A.M., was born August 19, 1744, at Washington, where his father was parish clerk; and young Brand was bound apprentice to his maternal uncle, Anthony Wheatley, cordwainer, Back Row, Newcastle, in 1758. At the Royal Grammar School in that town, his talents and taste attracted the attention of the master, the Rev. Hugh Moises, who interested some opulent friends on his behalf, and assisted in sending him to Oxford. After being ordained, he became curate of Bolam, Northumberland; and in June, 1773, he was presented to the curacy of St. Andrew's, Newcastle. In 1774, he became curate at Cramlington, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was afterwards resident secretary. In 1784, he removed to the rectory of St. Mary on the Hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard, London, and, in 1796, was appointed one of the domestic chaplains to the Duke of Northumberland. His "Popular Antiquities," which he continued to enlarge during his life, had become a standard work; and on May, 16, 1789, he announced that his "History of Newcastle" was published, price three guineas, embellished with thirty-four views of the public buildings, &c., engraved by Mr. Fittler. This valuable work is in two volumes 4to; and the engravings are said to have cost 500*l.* Mr. Brand died in London on September 11, 1806.

The manor was held, about 1180, by the Hertburns, who assumed the local name of Wessington, or Washington.† Under Boldon Book, the vill was held by a free rent of 4*l.*, and the service of attending the bishop's great hunt with two greyhounds. When a common aid was imposed, the taxation was not to exceed one mark. In 1350, William de Wessington had license to settle the manor of himself, his wife Catherine, and his own right heirs. The direct male line expired before 1409. Dionisia, daughter of the last William, married Sir William Tempest, Knt., of Studley, with whose descendants it passed, by marriage, to the Mallorys. In 1613, the estate was sold for 4,000*l.* to Bishop James, whose grandson, W. James, Esq., died in 1662, and left it to four co-heiresses: Sarah, wife to Wilfrid Lawson, Esq.; Dorothy, to Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart.; Elizabeth, to Robert Millot, Esq., of Whitehill; and Ann, to John Hedworth, Esq., of Harraton. The township is now principally inherited by Sir James Musgrave, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Robert D. Shafto, Esq.,

THE CHURCH.

THE church is situated on elevated ground, and occupies the site of the old building, having been rebuilt in 1831, at a cost of nearly 1,100*l.*, which was raised by subscription and grants from the church building societies. It consists of nave and chancel, and contains about 400 sittings, most of which are free and unappropriated.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 contain entries of baptisms from 1612 to 1773, burials from 1603 to 1773, and marriages from 1603 to 1767 (imperfect); Nos. 3 and 4, baptisms and burials from 1774 to 1812; and Nos. 5 and 6, marriages from 1754 to 1812.‡

† From this family, according to Mr. Mapleson, editor and illuminator of "Pearls of American Poetry," the illustrious father of American independence was descended. John Washington, of Whitefield, in the time of Richard III., was descended from William de Hertburn, lord of the manor of Washington in 1180; and the ninth in descent from John was George Washington, the first president of the United States. The mother of the John Washington who emigrated to Virginia in 1657, and who was great-grandfather to the general, was Eleanor Hastings, daughter and heiress of John Hastings, grandson to Francis, second Earl of Huntingdon. He was the descendant, through Lady Huntingdon, of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. and Richard III., by Isabel Neville, daughter and heiress of Richard, Earl of Warwick, the king-maker. Washington, therefore, as well as all the descendants of that marriage, was entitled to quarter the arms of Hastings, Pole, Earl of Salisbury, Plantagenet, Scotland, Mortimer, Earl of March, Neville, Montague, Beauchamp, and Devereaux. It thus appears that this pure patriot and republican derived his family name from a humble village in the county of Durham.

‡ The church was broken into on March 15, 1841, and the iron chest containing the parish registers removed.

Washington rectory is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. King's Books, 18l.; Tenths, 1l. 16s.; Episc. proc., 10s.; Archid. proc., 2s. Dedication to the Blessed Virgin.

RECTORS.—W. de Clifford occurs as early as 1279, and the succession has continued uninterruptedly. C. Egerton, A.M., was appointed in 1786; J. Davison, B.D., 1819, p. m. Egerton; H. Percival, A.M., 1822, p. res. Davison; R. S. Broughton, A.M., 1837, p. res. Percival; Hon. Lewis W. Denman, 1848, p. m. Broughton.

The Rev. R. Stonhewer, rector, erected a parsonage house between the years 1719 and 1727, which was either rebuilt or greatly improved by the Rev. G. Talbot, afterwards Bishop of Durham. It is an elegant and commodious brick mansion, with good gardens annexed. In 1835, the gross value of the living was 1,091l., subject to the permanent payment of 138l.; and from the remaining 963l., 106l. was paid to a curate. The tithes were commuted in 1843; the aggregate amount is 610l.

CHARITIES.

THE sum of 100l., the origin of which is unknown, but which appears to have comprised a legacy of 5l. left by Thomas Robinson in 1722, and the like sum by John Hopper in 1732, was laid out in 1798 by William

* At the Exhibition of 1851, Mr. Bell contributed specimens of Pattinson's patent oxichloride of lead, with illustrations of its use in oil painting. Also, specimens of magnesia alba and calcined magnesia; galena, or lead ore, finely ground in water; muriatic acid, as produced at soda works; rough chloride of lead, made from the lead ore by acting upon it with muriatic acid; oxichloride of lead, as precipitated by lime, in its dry state, ground in oil (the residuum left after the chloride of lead is dissolved in water, contains the silver of the original lead ore in the state of chloride of silver); and a plate of silver made from the residuum, manufactured at the Washington Chemical Works.

+ JAMES HANN.—This self-taught mathematician was born in Lane House, near Washington, about the year 1790. His father was the master smith at Washington colliery, and, soon after the birth of his only son, removed to Hebburn colliery, where he superintended the pumping engine; his son James, at an early period, performing the duties of stoker. Having been taken from school at an early age, young Hann could scarcely read and write whilst a youth; and it was not until he had arrived at the age of maturity, and taken to himself a wife in his own station of life, that his mathematical genius began to develop itself. At that period, however, a working man had none of those advantages and facilities for study which are now so readily offered; but whilst engaged in attending to colliery engines at various places, Mr. Hann read all the works on mathematics which his limited means enabled him to procure; and the following anecdote is illustrative of the difficulty he had in obtaining books treating of his favourite subjects:—

At the time he was engaged as an engineer in the XL, a small passenger steam-boat, plying between Newcastle and Shields, he saw, on his way homeward, a soiled copy of Dr. Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men, exposed for sale on the Quayside, Newcastle, in the shop of a dealer in second-hand books. The price was a mere trifle; but Hann had not a penny in his pocket. He turned away in despair, not knowing how to possess himself of the treasure. His wife was in

Peareth, in whose hands it had been placed, in the purchase of 210l. three per cent. consols. The dividend, 6l. 6s., is divided as follows:—Township of Washington, 2l. 13s.; Usworth and Biddick, 2l. 13s.; and Barmston, 1l. These sums are given to the respective overseers, and by them distributed to the poor.

Dr. Triplett's Charity.—See p. 734.

WASHINGTON ROW is a hamlet inhabited by persons employed in the adjoining coal-works, and contains a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. WASHINGTON STAITHS is another hamlet, containing a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Association and two public houses. Here are a ship-building yard, a fire-brick manufactory, a coke manufactory, and the extensive chemical works of Isaac Lowthian Bell, Esq., who resides at *Washington House*.*

Washington Colliery,† a little to the west of Washington, is an extensive concern, at present worked by Messrs. Bell and Partners. The main coal is at the depth of 75 fathoms; and the maudlin, low main, and Hutton seams are successively 10 fathoms below each other, making a total depth of 105 fathoms. An explosion occurred here on the 13th of August, 1851, by

the fields when he arrived at his house, his eldest daughter performing the duties of housekeeper. He enquired of the child if her mother had paid the rent which he had given her a few days before; and on being answered in the negative, he asked where she had put it. The daughter directed him to a tea-cup in the cupboard. He took the money, and set off at once, as it was near the hour his wife was expected home, and he probably feared some remonstrance. Meanwhile, Mrs. Hann returned; and the first news from her daughter was, that her father had taken the money. His wife immediately set out in pursuit, and met her husband before he had arrived at the book shop. She remonstrated, as he had anticipated; but he quieted her by saying, that if he could but get that book, he believed he would be able to make all their fortunes. His wife at last consented; and Hann often declared, that the happiest moment of his life was when he became the owner of that work. It is rather singular that Dr. Gregory and Mr. Hann should have, in after years, become the most intimate of friends.

Many of the best years of Hann's life were passed as a brakesman, an employment yielding but little more remuneration than an ordinary workman in the colliery. He was at length persuaded to open a school at Friar's Goose, a village near Gateshead: this he did not continue long, though the nature of his duties gave him more facilities for pursuing his favourite studies. Whilst here, he was a contributor to the Lady's Diary, and gained a prize in conjunction with Mr. W. S. B. Woolhouse, for solving the prize question of 1835. Through the influence of Mr. Woolhouse, Mr. Hann procured an appointment in the Nautical Almanack office, Greenwich, which he held for some time. He afterwards became writing master in King's College, London, and ultimately Mathematical Master. Here he remained until within a year or two of his death, which took place August 17, 1856. Besides his contributions to various periodicals, Mr. Hann published works on the Steam Engine, on the Construction of Bridges, Mechanics for Practical Men, &c.

which 35 persons were killed. The magnitude of the fire was evinced by the effects of the after-damp, which defied approach to the workings for many hours, and suffocated three men at the furnace. The pit had been previously imperfectly ventilated, and the coroner's jury accompanied their verdict of "accidental death" with the following remarks:—

"We are of opinion that William Hall and others came to their deaths by the firing of Washington Colliery, which took place at M'Nare's board, on the 13th of August last, and that the fire was caused by the gas being ignited at a naked light; and that the jury are also of opinion, that, owing to the alleged state of accumulation of gas in the mine previous to the explosion, lamps ought to have been used instead of candles, and that there should have been brattices as recommended by Mr. Dunn."

Oxclose Colliery is carried on by Messrs. Elliott and Jonassohn. The main coal, 6 feet thick, is at the depth of 70 fathoms; the maudlin, 5 feet, 10 fathoms further; the low main, 3 feet, 11 fathoms further; and the Hutton seam, 5 feet, 9 fathoms further. On November 28, 1805, 38 men and boys were killed at this colliery by an explosion.

BARMSTON.

THIS township is situated on the Wear, nearly opposite to Offerton, and 5 miles west from Sunderland. Here are a spade and shovel manufactory, a blacksmith's shop, and a ferry-boat on the river. Barmston is an ancient manor of the Hyltons, and was sold by John Hylton, in 1669, for 2,750*l.*, to George Lilburn, Esq., of Sunderland, in whose family it remained till 1700, when it passed by marriage to the Tempests.

On May 31, 1854, the Lands Improvement Company gave notice that the most Honourable Frances Anne Vane, Marchioness of Londonderry, had applied for the

advance of a sum, not exceeding 1,200*l.*, to be applied to improvements on the Barmston estate, and to be repaid, with interest, in 25 years. Notice was also given by the same company, on November 20, 1856, that the marchioness had applied for the sum of 15,962*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* for the improvement of lands in Barmston, Rainton, Kelloe, Seaham, Long-Newton, and Wynyard; the rent-charge for the repayment of the same to extend over the term of 25 years.

NORTH BIDDICK.

NORTH BIDDICK, a part of which is in the parish of Whitburn, pays church-rates, &c., to Washington, but is united with the township of Great and Little Usworth for poor-law purposes. It is a hamlet close on the Wear, a mile south of Washington, 6 west from Sunderland, and 4 north-north-east from Chester-le-Street. Messrs. J. and C. Cook (the former of whom resides in *Biddick Hall*) are iron-founders, spade and shovel makers, &c.; and there are coke-ovens, a fire-brick manufactory, a timber-yard and saw-mill, a rope-walk, two public houses, a bookseller and stationer, and a lending library. On this estate is the famous *Worm Hill* and *Worm Well* (see p. 632). A colliery was attempted at North Biddick in 1841, and the three-quarter seam was cut through at the depth of 68 fathoms.

The estate was held by Ulkill in the time of Boldon Book, and afterwards by a family who assumed the local name, but changed it for Sanderson about the time of Edward III. Biddick was for many years the property and occasional residence of the Hyltons, by whom it was sold to the Carrs of Cocken, and passed by marriage to the Davisons and Erringtons.

CHAPELRY DISTRICT OF USWORTH.

THE chapelry district of Usworth, originally part of the parish of Washington, was separated from it and formed into a district previous to 1837. It is bounded by the mother parish on the south and south-east, by Boldon on the north-east, by that parish and Jarrow on the north, by Heworth and Gateshead Fell on the north-west, and by Lamesley and Birtley on the west. It comprises the township of Great and Little Usworth.

THE township of Great and Little Usworth, which is attached to the Chester-le-Street Union, contains 2,548 acres. Its population, with that portion of North Biddick which is attached to it, was stated in the successive returns at 1,236, 1,277, 1,365, 1,477, 1,374, and 2,051; 1,090 of the latter number being males and 961 females.

In 1841, there were 295 inhabited houses and 38 uninhabited; and in 1851, 418 inhabited and 12 uninhabited. The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 6,744*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

A portion of the North-eastern Railway, 3 miles in length, and covering 36 acres, was constructed in 1851,

and, in the following year, contributed 65*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to the local rates, the gross amount of which was 613*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

The village of GREAT USWORTH is situated on the declivity of a rocky hill, about 2 miles north of Washington, and contains two public houses, several mechanics and shopkeepers, and a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, capable of seating 500 persons, built by D. Jonassohn, Esq., for the use of the workmen at the colliery. *Usworth House* is an elegant stone mansion, situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view of Biddick, Lambton Castle, Hylton Castle, Sunderland, Wearmouth, and the sea. It was for many years the seat of the Peareths, one of whom, William Peareth, Esq., who died in 1810, raised the Usworth Volunteer cavalry during the French war: the corps afterwards merged into the Tyne Legion, and next into the Tyne Hussars, commanded by the late Sir Thomas Burdon, Knt. *Usworth Place* is a good stone building, with an estate of 150 A. 0 R. 4 P. attached. It was built by Captain Bernard Shaw of the 2nd Foot, author of a plan of Gibraltar; and is now the property and residence of David Jonassohn, Esq. *Blue House*, and other good residences, are inhabited by viewers and other superintendents of the coal-mines.

According to Boldon Book, the services of this manor were heavy; Great Usworth paying 30*s.* for cornage, with other contributions. The villains were to prepare four portions of land, with 26 men to each, and to perform their services at Gateshead, carrying a pipe of wine and a millstone to Durham. The drenges fed a horse a day, bore his part in the great hunt with two greyhounds and five cords of provisions, followed the court of pleas, and served on messages. The mill paid 10*s.* rent. In Hatfield's time, the whole of the services had been commuted into money payments. The Hyltons retained the manor till the dispersion of their property in 1750, when it was sold in eight lots; two to William Peareth, Esq.; one to William Scott, Esq., of Newcastle (father of the Earl of Eldon and Lord Stowell); one to Lord Ravensworth and Partners; one to Mr. Bowlby, of North Shields; and two to Samuel Shields, Esq. The present landed proprietors are Viscount Boyne, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the heirs of the late J. C. Baulcott, Esq., T. B. Wall, Esq., the heirs of the late William Peareth, Esq., and Lord Ravensworth.

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THE CHURCH.

THE church was erected in 1831, and was opened by license on April 8, 1832. The ceremony of consecration was afterwards performed by the Bishop of St. David's. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is a neat structure of stone, containing 410 sittings, most of which are free. The site for the church and church-yard was given by Lord Ravensworth and Partners; and the necessary funds were raised by the exertions of the Rev. H. Percival, rector of Washington, and a few of the principal proprietors of the parish. The style of architecture is that of the early pointed Gothic, and is from a design by Mr. Green, architect, Newcastle. The rector of Washington is patron; and the Rev. Thompson Thackeray, who succeeded the Rev. Richard Collinson in 1853, is the present incumbent. The annual value of the living is 161*l.*

School.—Great Usworth school was erected by Susan Peareth, widow, who, by indenture, November 5, 1814, conveyed it, with the site, 49 feet by 22, to trustees; directing that the Bishop of Durham for the time being should be visitor, and the rectors of Washington, Boldon, and Whitburn governors of the said school, at which poor children belonging to the first-named parish should be taught arithmetic, penmanship, and English grammar, on payment of 1½*d.* per week to the master. The said Susan Peareth, by will, dated February, 1817, left to the same trustees 1,100*l.* three per cent. consols; and, in accordance with the provisions of the said will, 30% of the dividend is paid to the schoolmaster, and the remaining 3% applied to the repairs of the school-house.

LITTLE USWORTH is an estate in this township, anciently held by the Moderbys, from whom it was transferred by marriage to the Stanhopes. It was afterwards held by the Swynnows, and more recently by the Lawsons, in whom it is still vested. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here; and there are a day-school and a beer-house.

Usworth Colliery is carried on by Messrs. Elliott and Jonassohn. In February, 1851, the steam-coals from this colliery were, after undergoing the usual tests, and in pursuance of the directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, added to the list of those supplied under the local contracts.

PARISH OF JARROW.

THE parish of Jarrow, exclusive of the chapelry of Heworth, is bounded by the Tyne on the north, by the parish of St. Hilda on the east, by Whitburn on the south-east, by Boldon on the south, and by Heworth on the west. The townships of Jarrow, Monkton, and Hedworth with Hebburn, now form a joint township and parish.

THE united area of Jarrow, Monkton, and Hedworth is 2,826 acres, 476 of which are covered by tidal water. The population of the parish, at the successive periods of return, was 1,566, 3,193, 3,530, 3,598, 3,600, and 3,835; 1,934 of the latter number being males and 1,901 females. In 1851, there were 719 inhabited houses and 33 uninhabited. The annual value of property was rated in 1853 at 14,559*l.* 19*s.* The extent of the north-eastern Railway in Jarrow is 2*m.* 6*f.*, and its area 21*a.* 2*r.*: it paid 91*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* in 1851, and 81*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* in 1852, to the local rates, the amounts of which in those years were 1,175*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.* and 993*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

The village of Jarrow derives its name from the Saxon word *Gyrwy*, or *Gyrry*, meaning a fen or marsh, and refers to Jarrow Slake, through which the Hedworth brook, called by Leland the *Done*, passes to the Tyne. That it occupies the site of a Roman station is ascertained from two inscriptions found during the rebuilding of the church in 1783, one of which is read by Brand as follows:—"Diffusis Provinciis in Britannia ad utrumque ostium exercitus posuit;" or, The army erected this on the extension of the Roman dominion in Britain from the western to the eastern sea. Britannia, the name of the island, is inscribed at full length. The other monument is the mutilated fragment of an altar:—"..... OMNIVM FIL....HADR...." supposed to be a votive tribute to all the adopted sons of Hadrian. Fragments

* THE VENERABLE BEDE.—This learned Saxon historian, and by posterity entitled the Venerable, was born of obscure parents in the small hamlet of Monkton, nearly adjoining Jarrow. Bede himself states that his birth place was within the jurisdiction of St. Peter and St. Paul; that he entered the monastery at seven years of age (684); was ordained deacon at nineteen, and received the full order of priesthood in his thirtieth year. His whole life from childhood to age was spent within his own monastery, in study and devotion. In consequence of his extensive learning, his fame even reached Rome, to which city it is said he was invited by Pope Sergius; but Bede was not to be allured from his cell by the smile of potentates or the courtesy of princes. He never accepted any preferment above the rank of a beneficed priest. The largest and most popular of Bede's works is his "Ecclesiastical History of the Nations of the Angles." He also wrote a very miscellaneous collection of versions and commentaries upon several books in the Old and New Testament; legends and theological dissertations and elementary compilations in various sciences, for the use of his scholars. His last work was a translation of the Gospel of

of Roman brick pavements have also been found, as well as a silver coin of Aulus Vitellius. A sculptured stone, representing an archer shooting at a stag, is conjectured by Brand to be Roman.

The foundation and early history of the church of St. Paul at Jarrow has been included with that of Monkwearmouth (see p. 412). After the death of the Venerable Bede* in 735, little has been recorded respecting this monastery; and the names of the abbots that succeeded Huæbert are unknown. In 788, whilst a party of barbarous Danes were plundering Jarrow, their leader was killed. It was finally plundered and burnt by Baltic pirates in 867, and remained abandoned and desolate for upwards of two centuries afterwards. At length, Aldwine, a Mercian monk, with two associates, arrived at Monkchester (Newcastle); but the religious houses at that place had suffered so severely during the devastations of the Conqueror, that Aldwin accepted the invitation of Bishop Walcher, who assigned the sacred spot of Jarrow for the residence of the strangers. At this time, 1074, the whole of the monastic buildings were in ruins; but having placed a rude roof of logs and straw upon the naked walls, and erected a few poor huts for their dwellings, their exemplary piety and self-denial soon attracted a vast influx of persons of all ranks. The bishop now confirmed them in the possession of Gyrwy, and added Preston, Monkton, Hedworth, Hebburn,

St. John into the Saxon language. The Venerable Bede died on the 26th May, 735, aged 58. "The lamp of learning," says Surtees, "trimmed by the hand of a single monastic who never passed the limits of his Northumbrian province, irradiated, from the cell of Jarrow, the Saxon realm of England, with a clear and steady light; and when Bede died, history reversed her torch and quenched it in deep night." Bede was interred in a porch on the north side of the church; and, in the eleventh century, a little stone mansion, in which he was wont to sit and meditate, was shown to those who visited the ruins. The place was much resorted to by pilgrims and religious persons; but about the year 1022, his remains were removed to Durham, and preserved in the coffin of St. Cuthbert: they were afterwards deposited in a handsome shrine in the Galilee. In 1830-1, the tomb was examined. (See vol. i., p. 278.) In 1855, Cardinal Wiseman and the other Catholic prelates belonging to Great Britain then at Rome, supplicated the Pope that the devotion (*culte*) paid to the Venerable Bede might be extended to the whole church.

Westoe, and Harton; and Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, gave them the church of Tinmouth and its possessions, with the body of St. Oswin. The church of Jarrow having been rebuilt, Aldwin removed to Melrose, but was recalled by the bishop, and revived the monastery of Wearmouth.

In 1083, Bishop William de Carilepho removed the monks from Jarrow and Wearmouth to Durham, and reduced both houses to cells dependent on the monastery of St. Cuthbert; an act which was confirmed by charters from King William and King John. From this time, Jarrow was inhabited only by a few monks, governed by a Master. William, prior of Durham, retired hither in 1313. In 1318, the church was valued at 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. At the Dissolution in 1539, it was valued at 38*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* a year, according to Dugdale, but, by Speed's account, at 40*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

The manor of Jarrow was granted by the crown, in 1544, to William Lord Eure, of Witton; and in 1627, it was conveyed to Henry Gibb, Esq. In 1653, it was purchased by Thomas Bonner and Robert Ellison, who, in 1664, divided the estate. The principal proprietors at present are, Cuthbert Ellison, Esq.; T. D. Brown, Esq.; William Snowball, Esq.; Edward Pattison, Esq.; Viscount Boyne; Mrs. Collins; Geo. T. Blenkinsopp, Esq.; the Rev. Benjamin Kennicott; S. Atkinson, Esq.; Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.; the executors of the late Peter Dale, Esq.; Timothy Potts, Esq.; William Barrass, Esq.; H. Russell, Esq.; Edward Wade, Esq.; and George Metcalf, Esq.

The village of Jarrow is seated on the point of land at the north-western angle of the Slake, and near the river Tyne. It contains a rural police station and a post-office. A Primitive Methodist chapel was founded in 1823; a Wesleyan New Connexion chapel was opened November 15, 1840; and there is also a Wesleyan chapel. The parochial school, erected in 1840, comprises separate apartments for boys and girls, and will accommodate 100 children. In the village, and at *Jarrow Quay*, there are four public houses, a corn-mill, and several shopkeepers. The Jarrow Hill Chemical Works are carried on by William Jefferson and Co. There is a ship-building yard for timber vessels, and one for iron ships, at Jarrow Quay; also, the establishments of an engineer and boiler builder, a builder and contractor, a smith, two brick makers, and two coke manufacturers. *Hiram Cottage* is the residence of Mr. W. Williamson, salt manufacturer. At the quarter sessions at Durham, January 6, 1857, leave was given to make a powder magazine in the township of Jarrow.

THE CHURCH.

THE ruins of the monastery have long been so scattered, and mixed up with modern buildings, as to render it extremely difficult to form any conjecture concerning their original appearance and destination. Portions of them are Norman, and others of a late date, between 1400 and 1500. The church adjoins those ruins on the north. It was rebuilt in 1783, with the exception of the tower and part of the chancel, at an expense of 624*l.*, part of which was defrayed by the sale of the lead and old materials, and the rest by a subscription of 427*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* and a legacy of 50*l.* from the Rev. C. Ellison. Amongst the subscribers were, the impropiators, 60*l.*; the dean and chapter, 50*l.*; Henry Ellison, Esq., 20*l.*; Lord Crewe's trustees, 20*l.*; Bishop of Durham, 21*l.*; and the mayor and corporation of Newcastle, 21*l.* Portions of the south aisle wall, and the small narrow lights, 30 inches in height, and 8 inches wide, which are over the modern square-headed doorway, are of the character usually admitted to be Saxon. The nave was entirely rebuilt in a different style from its original form. The tower, in the centre of the building, is decidedly of Norman origin. The low groining beneath it, and the small window on its north side, are unquestionably of Bishop Walcher's time. Its plan is peculiar, being from north to south nearly twice its length from east to west; and although this disproportion is considerably diminished towards the top by offsets, the longer sides have each two windows, while one of the same dimensions is sufficient for the short sides. A venerable and interesting fragment of the original church has been preserved, and is now in the arch of the tower, between the chancel and the nave. The inscription upon it, which is in bold Roman characters with the exception of three Saxon letters, is—"P DEDICATIO BASILICAE SCI PAULI VIII KL MAI ANNO XV EGRIDI REG. .CEOLFRI DI ABB EIVSDEMQ Q. ECCLES DO AVCTORE CONDITORIS ANNO III," and is thus read by Brand—"The dedication of the church of St. Paul on the 9th of the kalends of May, in the 15th year of King Egfrid, and the fourth of Ceolfriid, abbot, and, under God, the founder of the said church." One of the bells in the tower, of the diameter of 29 inches, and its greatest circumference 78, is inscribed, in large Saxon characters, "SANCTE PAL'S ORA PRO NOBIE."*

The chancel is 40 feet long and 15 wide, and is lighted by tracery windows, which are insertions of the late

* The n and s are inverted in the inscription. Two inverted fleurs-de-lis, which are inserted between the last three letters, have been supposed to indicate that the bell was cast in France; but the fleur-de-lis is a common founder's mark.

decorated period, about 1400. There are two elaborately carved bench ends, belonging to the ancient chancel seats: their date is late in the 15th century; and one of them is singular, shewing, in its unfinished mouldings, different stages of the carving process.

A vestry is attached to the south side of the tower; and in it is preserved an old, rudely constructed chair, said to be the veritable one used by Bede; but it is difficult to conceive how it escaped when the monastery was entirely burnt by the Danes, or where it was preserved for above two centuries, which intervened between that period and the renovation of the edifice by Bishop Walcher. Numerous virtues are attributed to this chair, "particularly that of assisting fecundity, on which account brides are often installed in it immediately after marriage. Many a fair pilgrim, too, has borne away pieces of this wonder-working relic, to place them under her pillow, confident that the man she dreams of, under so powerful a charm, is destined to be her husband."

A committee was appointed in 1852 to collect subscriptions for enlarging the nave, altering the vestry, strengthening the tower and chancel walls, and restoring the ancient door and windows, the cost of which was estimated at 1,400*l.* On December 26, 1856, the minister and churchwardens received, from an anonymous donor, a very handsome chalice and paten, for the use of the church.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 4 contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1572 to 1812, and marriages from 1572 to 1753; Nos. 5 to 7, marriages from 1754 to 1812. The registers for the chapelry of Heworth are included in the above until 1808.

Jarrow perpetual curacy is a peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter, not in charge; episc. proc., 2*s.* Patrons, in succession, Sir William Clavering, Bart.; T. D. Brown, Esq.; and Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. The church retains the ancient dedication to St. Paul.

CLERGY.—John Hutchinson occ. June 27, 1566. Francis Battie occ. 1657, an intruder, and ejected for non-conformity. Mordecai

* This embleme antiquary and amiable man was one of the founders of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was for many years senior secretary of that institution. His *History of Northumberland*, a learned and elaborate work, though calculated to establish the lasting fame of its author, was far from being accompanied by pecuniary advantages; and Bishop Barrington considerably presented him with the living of Kirkwhelpington, nearly in the centre of the county which formed the object of his literary labours. He died in 1846, leaving his great work unfinished. The Antiquarian Society are now taking measures for its continuation.

+ On the announcement of Mr. Nanney's intention to resign, T. D. Brown, Esq., in pursuance of the expressed wishes of the parishioners,

Carey, 1724, was master of Morpeth school, and afterwards became successively Bishop of Clonfert, of Cloyne, and of Killala; Robt. Watson, A.M., 1724; John Mills, A.B., 1751; Wm. Glover, 1775; John Hodgson,* 1808; John Carr, p. res. Hodgson; Hugh Nanney; John Mason Mason, A.M., 1849, p. res. Nanney for Caenby.+

In 1852, a grant of 400*l.* was made from the Maltby Fund towards the erection of a parsonage at Jarrow, on condition that the rest of the money should be raised within a year. Bishop Maltby subscribed 20*l.*; the dean and chapter, 50*l.*; Lord Crewe's trustees, 30*l.*; the Diocesan Curates Aid Society, 50*l.*; Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart., 20*l.*; Lord Ravensworth, 10*l.*; Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P., 10*l.*; Dr. Winterbottom, 5*l.*, &c. The house, a handsome stone structure in the Elizabethan style, was erected in 1855, at a cost of 1,000*l.*

The emoluments of the curacy consist of an annual stipend of ten marks, paid by the impropiators; of the Easter offerings throughout the whole parish, except the lay-rectory grounds; of the produce of two augmentations by Queen Anne's Bounty, viz, 500*l.* in 1815 (whereof 200*l.* was given by Lord Crewe's trustees, and 300*l.* by the governors of the Bounty and by parliamentary grant), and 500*l.* in 1818, of which 100*l.* was contributed by Mrs. Pyncombe's trustees, 100*l.* by the Rev. John Carr, curate, and 300*l.* by the governors and parliamentary grants; and of the corn-tithes of Felling allotment, ceded by the dean and chapter, annual value 16*l.*, fee-simple 480*l.* In 1835, the annual value of the living, with Heworth, was 197*l.*, from which two sub-curates received 140*l.* The gross income of Jarrow curacy is now returned at 200*l.* per annum.

CHARITIES.

THE following legacies have been bequeathed to the poor of the parish of Jarrow:—20*l.* by *Thomas Pattison* in 1680, 10*l.* by *William Nicholson* in 1714, 20*l.* by *William Brunton* in 1747, 20*l.* by *Jacob Fawcett* in 1748-9, and 100*l.* by *General Ellison* in 1785. The amount, 170*l.*, is secured by the bond of the corporation of Newcastle, who pay 6*l.* 16*s.* a year as interest at four per cent., which is distributed to poor persons, chiefly on

offered the living to Mr. Mason, sub-curate, who at first declined the presentation. 800*l.* was offered and accepted (for church purposes) on behalf of the Rev. J. S. Carr; but the congregation having memorialized the bishop on the subject, and the transaction being considered simoniacal, an order of sequestration from the vicar-general's office was received by Mr. A. Stoddart, who received the temporalities of the living; and on April 8, 1849, the Rev. J. Sproull, of Durham Training School, preached in the church. It was expected that the bishop would present a new clergyman to the living; and Mr. Carr and his friends prepared to take the affair into the higher courts; but Mr. Mason eventually accepted the living.

St. Thomas's day, by the minister, churchwardens, and twelve, in sums of from 2s. to 6s. each.

Walker's Charity.—Richard Walker, by will, without date, left 60*l.* to the poor of this parish, from the interest of which 5*s.* was to be distributed at Christmas and Easter to poor communicants at Jarrow, 2*s.* 6*d.* on each of those days to such persons at Heworth, and the remainder to be applied towards educating the children of poor widows. The principal is invested as above; and out of the interest, 2*l.* 8*s.*, 10*s.* is distributed at each of the above occasions at Jarrow, 5*s.* at Heworth, and the remainder is paid for the instruction of poor children.

Jarrow Colliery.—A colliery at Jarrow is mentioned in 1618; and the "Black Staith" was the only one marked in the parish in 1655. The present colliery was won by Simon Temple, Esq.; and the first shipment of coals took place September 26, 1803. It was afterwards carried on by Messrs. Brown, assignees of Mr. Temple, and is now in the hands of the lessees of St. Hilda and Harton collieries. The high main, 6 feet thick, is at the depth of 128 fathoms; the metal coal, 3 feet, is 18 fathoms further; the yard coal, 2 feet 9 inches, 12 fathoms further; the Bensham, 5 feet 10 inches, 14 fathoms further; and the low main, 5 feet, 23 fathoms further, being a total depth of 195 fathoms. The whole of the strata here are broken and dislocated in a most remarkable manner; a circumstance which has rendered necessary the introduction of various drifts and staples, as well as the use of underground steam-engines. The "Heworth Band" is also developed in a peculiar manner, increasing from a few inches to upwards of 20 feet in thickness, and completely dividing the seam of coal. In consequence of the fiery nature of the

Bensham seam, several explosions, with heavy loss of life, have occurred at this pit.

DUNKIRK PLACE is a village on the banks of the Tyne, built in 1803 on the formation of a patent slip-way.

MONKTON, an ancient possession of the monastery of Jarrow, and the reputed birth-place of Bede, contains a paper-mill carried on by Messrs. Blackbird and Co., the chemical works of M. Stephenson and Co., and a public house. *Bede's Well* was formerly in high repute as a bath for infirm and diseased children, and the scene of Midsummer bonfires, music, dancing, and rural sports.

HEBBURN is 2 miles west from Jarrow, and contains a post-office, a public house, a brick-yard, and two ship-building yards. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, the Primitive Methodists, and the Wesleyan Methodist Reformers; and a school for the education of the children of those engaged in the collieries.

Hebburn belonged to the cell of Jarrow, and was afterwards held by the Willys and Baxters, from the latter of whom it passed, in 1562, to Richard Hodgson, alderman of Newcastle, whose family were long obnoxious to the ruling powers for their imputed Papistical propensities. It was purchased by the Ellisons about 1650, and is now the property of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq.* The old mansion-house was strongly built, as if for defence: it was nearly rebuilt about 1700. Hebburn Hall is now a spacious and handsome edifice, of modern architecture.

Hebburn Colliery.—Coals were worked at Hebburn at a very early period.† The present colliery was commenced in 1792. The winning was considered one of the most arduous and difficult that had been attempted,

* Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., eldest son of Henry Ellison (died at Bath, 1795), was born July 12, 1783. He married Henrietta-Grace, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Ibbetson, Esq., of St. Anthony's, Northumberland, by whom he has had issue—1, Isabella-Caroline, born May 15, 1805; married, October 27, 1824, to the Hon. John-George Vernon, only son of Lord Vernon, of Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire. 2, Henrietta, born June 30, 1807; married, January 28, 1824, to William-Henry Lambton, Esq., brother to the late Earl of Durham. 3, Louisa, born July 2, 1809; married, March, 1829, to Viscount Stormont, eldest son of the Earl of Mansfield. 4, Laura-Jane, born March 29, 1811. 5, Sarah-Caroline, born December 30, 1812. 6, Ann, born May 4, 1814; died July 18 following. 7, Ann, born October 21, 1817; died in London. Mr. Ellison's brother, Robert (born September 25, 1789), was lieutenant-colonel of the Grenadier Guards. Hannah, his eldest sister (bapt. March 6, 1780), married the late John Carr, Esq., of Dunston Hill. Henrietta, another sister, married G. W. Aylmer, Esq.; and Elizabeth married F. Morrice, Esq. Mr. Ellison was colonel of the Gateshead Corps of Volunteers, organized in November, 1803. He

was high sheriff of Northumberland in 1808; and in 1812, when the late C. J. Brandling, Esq., resigned the representation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Ellison succeeded to the vacant seat, and continued to be returned in the three succeeding parliaments; but at the general election in 1830, John Hodgson (now John Hodgson Hinde), Esq., having started as a candidate, he declined to encounter the fatigue, anxiety, and expense of a contest. Mr. Ellison held the office of sheriff of the county palatine of Durham from 1827 to 1829.

† These mines probably formed part of the supposed passage alluded to in the following extract from Thurlow's State Papers:—"In 1656, a mad design was entertained by—Clavering and Adam Sheppardson, to contrive a way from the cole-pitts, about two miles from the castle [of Newcastle], underground to the castle of Tynemouth, for to relieve the enemy with provisions if need required, and for that purpose there was a great store of provision laid in, and to be laid in at *Hebburne-house*, and eighty firelocks and a great number of stilettoes laid in *Fellen-house*."

the quantity of water drained amounting to upwards of 3,000 gallons per minute, until stopped back by the then infant art of tubbing. The strata are nearly identical with those at Jarrow; and the quantity of inflammable gas evolved during many years of inexperienced practice caused many heavy explosions, as the workmen, hardened by custom, frequently saw without alarm streams of blue flame emanating from the furnace.* The colliery is now carried on by Messrs. Easton and Co.

HEBBURN QUAY is situated to the north of Hebburn colliery, and contains an iron ship and boiler builder's establishment, and two public houses. Large quantities of ballast have been deposited here, from the ships coming into the Tyne, since about the middle of the 17th century.

HEDWORTH is a village to the south-east of Hebburn, in the vicinity of a brook to which it gives name, and contains two public houses, a wind-mill, and a water-mill. The vill was anciently held by a family bearing

† This was the first colliery visited by Sir Humphrey Davy, during a sojourn at Hebburn Hall; and it was from bottles of gas taken from one of the blowers of the B pit dyke, that that celebrated chemist made

the local name; but, in process of time, it became vested in the convent of Durham, and, after the Dissolution, became the property of various parties. *Stote's House*, mentioned in 1538, belonged to a family of that name.

WARDLEY, a short distance south from Hebburn Hall, is supposed by Hodgson and others to be the *Wredelaw*, or *Weredelaw* of Simeon, where the corpse of St. Cuthbert became immoveable in 995. It was an ancient possession of Jarrow monastery, and was assigned for the residence of William de Tanfield, prior of Durham, on his resignation of office in 1313. Vestiges still exist of a manor-house, or some older establishment.

FOLLONSBY, bounded by the Wreken Dyke and the parishes of Washington and Boldon, was granted by Bishop William to Thorald of London, and was afterwards held by the families of Farnacres, Gategang, Thornton, Lumley, and Hylton, and continued in possession of the latter till 1750. It was afterwards divided amongst the Wades, Russells, and Barrases.

his experiments and analyses. The first lamps, therefore, were sent hither to be tried by Mr. Matthias Dunn, then the resident viewer of the colliery.

CHAPELRY OF HEWORTH.

THE chapelry of Heworth, formerly under Jarrow, is bounded by that parish on the east, by Usworth on the south, by Gateshead on the west, and by the Tyne on the north. It originally comprised the whole of the township of Heworth, which includes the villages of Upper Heworth, Nether Heworth, Heworth Shore, High Felling, Low Felling, Felling Shore, Bill Quay, and Windy Nook; but in 1843, the southern portion of the chapelry was formed into the chapelry district of St. Alban.

THE township of Heworth contains an area of 2,853 acres, of which 67 acres are covered by tidal water. Its population, in 1801, was 2,887; in 1811, 2,905; in 1821, 3,921; in 1831, in consequence of the opening of a new colliery, and the establishment of manufactures, it had increased to 5,424; in 1841, in was 7,008, including 56 persons in a workhouse, which, on the removal of the inmates to the Union workhouse at Gateshead, was converted into dwellings; and in 1851, 8,869, of whom 4,531 were males and 4,338 females. In 1841, there were 1,392 inhabited houses, 76 uninhabited, and 9 building; and in 1851, 1,526 inhabited, 12 uninhabited, and 15 building. The annual value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was 19,028*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

The North-eastern Railway, with an extent of 3*m.* 4*f.*, and an area of 42*a.*, contributed 190*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* to the

local rates in 1851, and 161*l.* 3*s.* in 1852; the gross amounts collected in those years being 1,684*l.* 5*s.* 10*½d.* and 1,640*l.* 2*s.* 5*½d.* There is a station at Low Felling, and another at Pelaw Main.

The vill of Heworth, at an early period, formed part of the possessions of the church of Durham; and the lands, except a few parcels enfranchised under the land-tax redemption act, are still held by lease under the dean and chapter. The prior of Durham had a park here, and a grant of free warren from Bishop Farnham in 1248.

NETHER HEWORTH is a village on the east bank of Hedworth Burn, on the road from Newcastle to Sunderland, 2½ miles east-south-east from Gateshead. It contains a corn-mill, four public houses, a beer-shop, a few shopkeepers, and a post-office. A parish school, with apartments for the master and mistress, was erected

in 1815, by a subscription amounting to 237*l*. The "United Tradesmen's Society" has been successfully conducted for many years.* There is a good mansion-house near the village, belonging to the Russells.

THE CHURCH.

THE old chapel of Heworth was, perhaps, little inferior in antiquity to that of Jarrow. It was taken down in 1821; on the 23rd of May in which year, the foundation stone of the present building was laid. The cost of this structure was 2,026*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*., towards which 100*l*. was subscribed by Bishop Barrington, 100*l*. by Lord Crewe's trustees, 200*l*. by the dean and chapter, 100*l*. by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., and Co., 50*l*. each by John Russell and Cuthbert Ellison, Esqrs., 25*l*. by Matthew Russell, Esq., 30*l*. by Mr. John Wylam, 20*l*. by the Rev. Dr. Haggart, and 20*l*. by Mr. Robert Wylam. The church was opened on May 5, 1822. It is a neat building, with a square tower, and contains seats for 1,400 persons. In consequence of a grant from the Society for promoting the Enlargement of Churches, 620 sittings are set apart for the free use of the poor of the chapelry, in addition to 67 free seats belonging to the old chapel. The interior is plain, neat, and comfortable; and the upper compartments of some of the windows are filled with stained glass. One of the bells was brought from Gateshead church in 1701, having been presented to Robert Ellison, Esq., "in lieu of the arrearages for the Blew Quarry spring." The inscription upon it, after puzzling many of the best antiquaries, has been explained on the supposition that the legend has been impressed in an inverted position, and, when viewed the contrary way, reads thus:—" . IHS. R. W. † DE M. †; " the R, W, and M being the initials of the name and residence of the founder.

When the chapel was rebuilt, half an acre was added to the burying ground,† and consecrated by the Bishop of Durham, September 27, 1828. The most remarkable monument is that erected to the memory of the 91 per-

sons who perished in the explosion at Felling colliery, May 25, 1812.‡

The baptisms, burials, and marriages at Heworth, were registered at Jarrow up to the year 1808. The living is also in the same patronage as that parish; and the incumbency continued the same until 1834, when the Rev. Matthew Plummer, A.B., was appointed to the living of Heworth. At that period, the annual income was 68*l*.; and the dean and chapter added the tithes of Heworth common, 20*l*.; those of Nether Heworth, 90*l*.; a house, garden, &c., 15*l*.; total annual value, 125*l*.; fee-simple, 3,750*l*. The gross annual income is now 148*l*. per annum.

HIGH FELLING is a village on the ridge of a lofty hill, about 2 miles east-by-south of Newcastle, and is partly in the district chapelry of St. Alban. The Independents, Methodist New Connexion, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Wesleyan Reformers, have places of worship here. During the last 30 years, the village has been extended down the side of the hill till it has formed a junction with Low FELLING, on the Gateshead and Sunderland turnpike road. The Roman Catholic church of St. Patrick, at this place, was opened with the usual formula of ceremonial on January 25, 1842. The ground was the gift of W. Caley, Esq., of Saltwell; and the church owed its erection to the efforts of the Rev. W. Riddell, of Newcastle. It has recently been considerably enlarged and improved.

There are several quarries for grindstones, &c., at Felling. The two villages contain fourteen public houses, eight beer-shops, and an eating house. There are also a post-office, two surgeons, and four schools, one of which belongs to the *Felling Chemical Works*, and is attended by about 500 children of both sexes. These extensive works are carried on by Hugh Lee Pattinson and Co.§ There is also a brick and tile manufactory, belonging to Messrs. Hunter and Son. *Crow Hall* is the residence of William Lockey Harle, Esq.

* At a meeting of the members, held on the 6th June, 1855, a piece of plate was presented to their solicitor, John Theodore Hoyle, Esq. Mr. Hoyle had been their legal adviser for upwards of twenty years; and having conducted the affairs of the association with much ability and satisfaction to the members, the testimonial was offered as a mark of their esteem and respect.

† On October 6, 1813, the Rev. John Hodgson presented to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle a *styca*, or small copper coin, of the Northumbrian sovereign, Ecgfrith, who acceded in 670, and was killed by the Picts in 685. It was one of several found in Heworth chapel-yard, enclosed in a small vessel of red earthenware, slightly ornamented.

‡ In this cemetery was interred the celebrated Greek critic, Richard Dawes, A.M., author of "Miscellanea Critica," some time head master

of the Grammar School, Newcastle, and who, during the latter years of his life, resided at Heworth Shore, where he died March 21, 1766, aged 57.

§ Mr. Pattinson was a member of the Chemical Jury at the Great Exhibition of 1851. On that occasion, he contributed a new substitute for carbonate, which "appeared highly deserving of commendation, from the originality of the process, namely, the *oxichloride of lead* consisting of single equivalents of chlorine and oxide of lead. The salt is prepared by decomposing native galena by the hydrochloric acid, which is produced in great excess in the manufacture of soda; dissolving the chloride of lead thus formed in boiling water, and mixing the solution with a proper quantity of lime water to convert one half of the chloride into oxide."

The manor of Felling was held of the prior of Durham, in the time of Henry III., by Walter de Selby; and in 1331, it was in possession of the Surteeses, the last of whom died in 1509. After long litigation amongst their co-heirs, Sir Robert Brandling and his wife Ann obtained possession of the Felling estate, which continued to be the property and occasional residence of their descendants till Charles Brandling, Esq., in 1760, built the present elegant mansion at Gosforth.* *Felling Hall*, the old family seat, is now occupied as an inn, being near the railway station. The fine old trees, which stood in front of it, are still remembered for the beauty of their arrangement.

Felling Colliery.—The upper strata of coal in the Felling estate were wrought in the beginning of the last century. The high main seam, at the depth of 125 fathoms, was worked out in 1811; the low main was commenced in October, 1810. On the 25th of May, 1812, one of the most tremendous explosions recorded in the history of coal-mining occurred at this colliery; a slight shock, as of an earthquake, being felt for half a mile around the workings, and the noise, though dull, was heard to three or four miles distance. Only 29 persons were saved out of 121 who were in the pit at the time; and the first dead body was not recovered till the 8th of July. On the 19th of September, all the corpses had been found but one. A subscription, amounting to 2,806*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, was raised for the families of the sufferers. It was in consequence of this accident that the Sunderland society was formed, and the safety lamp invented. Several fatal explosions have since occurred in Felling colliery. It is now carried on by Messrs. Carr, Potts, and Co.

* A quaint play upon the name of Brandling was inserted on the monument of Robert Brandling, Merchant Adventurer, in the old church of All Saints, Newcastle: beneath the representation of a burning brand (an oak tree in flames, probably a Border beacon, is the family crest) was inscribed—

"Like as the brand doth flame and burn,
So we from death to life do turn."

The Brandlings have long held a prominent place in the north of England for gentlemanly urbanity and extensive hospitality. The following impromptu was addressed to a female member of the family, who was distinguished for her beauty and accomplishments:—

LINES WRITTEN IN NEWCASTLE THEATRE.

TO MISS F. B.—G.

"WHENCE and whither, lady fair?
Lady of the earth or air!—
Is she of the earth or air?—

Lovely Fanny Brandling!

"Clear as marble is her brow,
White her neck as driven snow,
And her cheek hath summer's glow,

Charming Fanny Brandling!

FELLING SHORE is a populous village on the Tyne, 2½ miles east from Gateshead, and contains chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Methodist New Connexion. The staith of Felling colliery is at this place, with quays for shipping grindstones, &c. Messrs. Hoyle, Robson, and Co., have oil and colour manufactories at Felling Shore, Bill Quay, and Swalwell. There are also here a fire-brick manufactory, a colour manufactory, a lamp-black manufactory, an anchor forge, an iron and brass foundry, a paper mill, and four public houses. *East Town* is a small village, on the east side of a rivulet which divides the parish of Gateshead from Heworth chapelry. On the bank above the village is *Nest House*, the residence of Messrs. Easton, coal-owners.

HEWORTH SHORE adjoins Felling Shore on the east, and contains a Primitive Methodist chapel. Here are the chemical works of T. Bramwell and Co.,† the alkali works of Mr. Robert Imeary, the copperas works of Mr. William Caley, a lamp-black manufactory, the grindstone depot of Mr. R. W. Hodgson, a boat-builder's shop, four public houses, and a beer-shop.

BILL QUAY is about 4 miles east from Gateshead, and contains a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. There are here two ship-building yards, a grindstone wharf, a coke manufactory, a paint and colour manufactory, a boat-builder's shop, a corn mill, and seven public houses. *Cat Dene*, according to tradition, was formed by ancient quarries, from whence stone was taken to build the walls of Newcastle: it is now a thick jungle of thorns and forest trees. About half a mile to the east are the creek and cottage called *Lizzie Moodie's*, near which is the hamlet of *Pelaw Main*,‡ containing a public house

"Grace and beauty round her lie,
In the depths of her dark eye,
If she smile or if she sigh,—

Graceful Fanny Brandling!

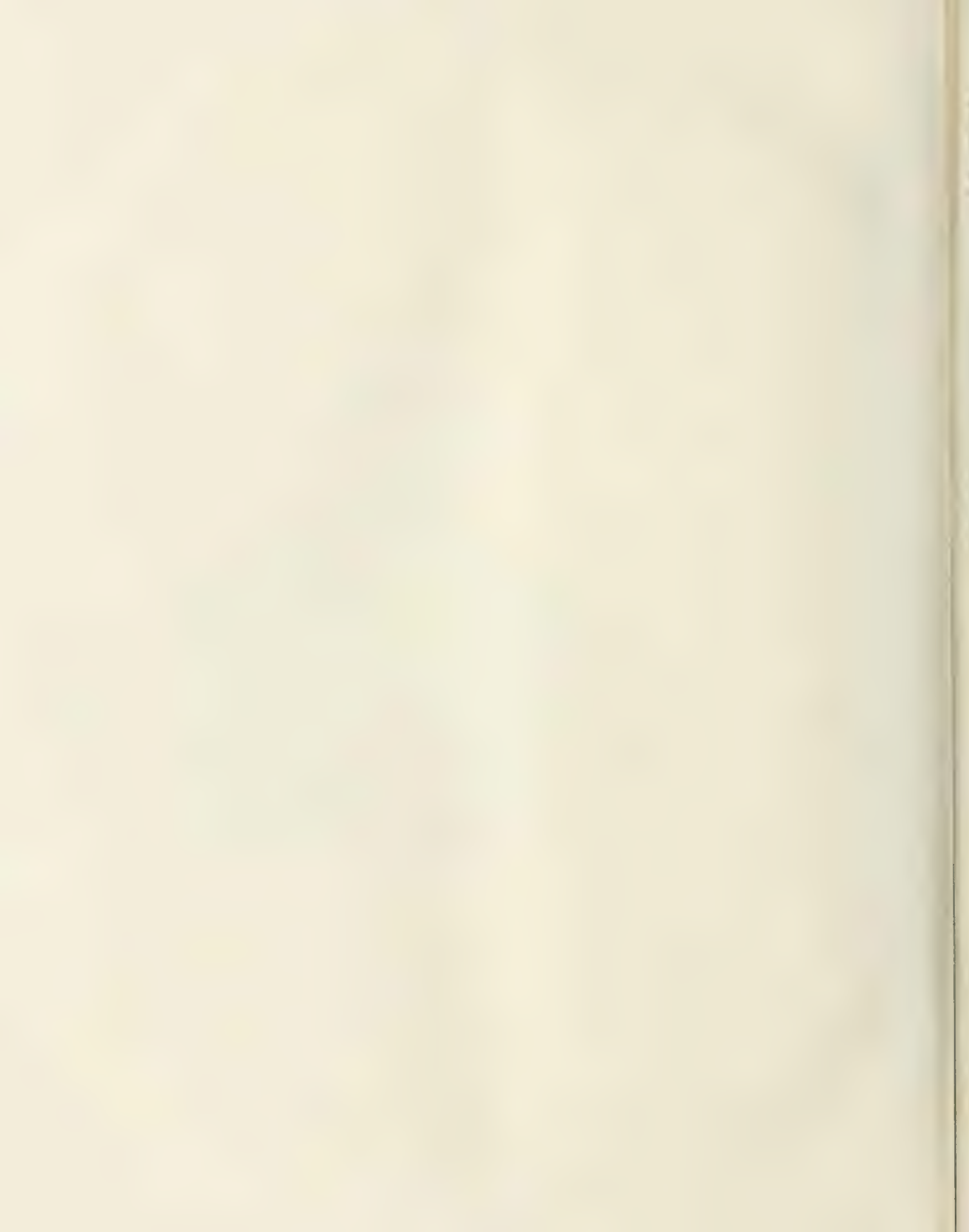
"O with thee one summer hour,
Musing in some woodland bower!
Thine the spell and thine the power,
Gentle Fanny Brandling.

"Happy angels could not be
Happier than I with thee!
Loving hearts and fancies free,
Angel Fanny Brandling."

+ At the Exhibition of 1851, Messrs. Bramwell obtained the prize medal for prussiate of potash, of which salt they are amongst the oldest producers in England. They also exhibited ferrocyanide of potassium of chemists, used for dyeing blue in place of indigo.

† Mr. James Alexander Whitfield, Pelaw Staith, sent to the Exhibition of 1851 an improved grappling or dredging iron, for drawing from the water the bodies of persons apparently drowned. The improvement consists in its passing over four times the space which the pre-





and a boat-builder's shop. At Pelaw Main staith the coals are shipped from Ouston colliery, and those from Heworth colliery at Coronation staith.

sent irons pass over, and in the same time. In cases of the hooks fastening at the bottom of the river, they will straighten. The hanging

Holly Hill is a hamlet near the Newcastle and Sunderland road, a short distance east-south-east from Nether Heworth.

chain with the hooks will detect a body lying behind a rock or large stone. Made to take into pieces, so that it can be easily repaired.

CHAPELRY DISTRICT OF ST. ALBAN.

THE chapelry district of St. Alban "is bounded on the north and north-east by the parish of Gateshead, on the west by the parish of Gateshead Fell, on the south-east by the boundary line which divides the property of George Kirtley, Esq., from the respective property of Richard Carnaby Forster, Esq., and John Wylam, Esq., (the same being held under three several leases from the dean and chapter of Durham,) as far as the old Sunderland road, when the centre of that road forms the north-eastern boundary of the district as far as the parish of Gateshead."

THIS district was formed by order in council, February 24, 1843, and appeared in the London Gazette of May 23 following, when it was ordered "that baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized and performed in the said chapel; and that the fees arising therefrom should be received by and belong to the minister of the said chapel." In 1851, there were 456 inhabited houses, 6 uninhabited, and 5 building, in the district; population 2,288, of whom 1,131 were males and 1,157 females.

THE CHURCH

Is situated at Windy Nook, and was consecrated, together with the enclosed burial-ground, by the Bishop of Durham, on the 25th of August, 1842. It is a neat structure, in the early English style, and contains 300 sittings, the whole of which are free and unappropriated. The dedication is to St. Alban, the proto-martyr of Britain. The living is a perpetual

curacy, in the patronage of the incumbent of Heworth; present curate, the Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, A.M. In the first report of the ecclesiastical commissioners, an annual grant of 15*l.* to the chapelry of Heworth, and one of 135*l.* to that of St. Alban, making 150*l.* in all, are announced. A neat parsonage has been recently erected, at a cost of 900*l.*, 400*l.* of which was contributed from the Maltby Fund.

WINDY NOOK is a populous hamlet, about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Gateshead. It contains a Methodist New Connexion chapel, two schools (one of which belongs to the church), three public houses, and several mechanics. The name is indicative of its exposed situation.

White House, a leasehold estate under the church of Durham, occupies the highest ground between the vales of the Wear and Tyne, and commands a varied and extensive view of the estuaries of both rivers. It was successively a seat of the Jennisons, Colvilles,* and

* CAMILLA COLVILLE.—Edward Colville, Esq., of White House, had, about the close of the 17th century, realized a competency as a butcher and grazier; and his family were received in good society. On one occasion, his youngest daughter, Camilla, was present at the assize ball in Newcastle, where she attracted the attention of the young Lord Ossulston, eldest son of the first Earl of Tankerville. The youthful pair having danced a minuet, he was so charmed with her grace and beauty that he waited on her at White House next morning, to pay his respects. His visits being repeated daily, Mr. Colville, aware of the disproportionate rank of the parties, became alarmed, and forbade Lord Ossulston his house; but the latter lay in wait for Miss Colville when she went abroad, seated himself near her at church, and insinuated himself into parties where he knew she was to be present. At length, Mr. Colville determined to send his daughter to reside with a relative who had settled in Holland; and she was accordingly conveyed secretly to Rotterdam in a vessel belonging to a friend named Captain

Aubone of South Shields. Many weeks had not elapsed, however, when Lord Ossulston appeared at Rotterdam, and became as troublesome to Mr. Colville's friend as he had been to himself. Numerous interviews took place with Camilla; signals and messages were exchanged; and on Captain Aubone's next voyage, she was once more put on board his vessel. After being a day at sea, and out of sight of the Dutch coast, the captain was congratulating himself on his success, but was confounded, on going down into the cabin, to find Lord Ossulston kneeling at the feet of his lady love. He had been smuggled on board by a friendly sailor, and, as may be conceived, not without the knowledge of Camilla. The captain now exerted the authority which his position gave him, and commanded the young lord to withdraw from the cabin, and not to appear there again unless in his company, and by his express permission; but the voyage proving a long one, the lover, whose views were strictly honourable, found means to conquer the objections of Aubone, who permitted him to reside in his

Staffords, from whom it passed to Richard Scruton, Esq., of Durham. It is now the property and residence of R. C. Forster, Esq.

UPPER HEWORTH is a village situated about three quarters of a mile south of Nether Heworth. Near this

house at South Shields till the consent of Mr. Colville could be obtained, when the union of the pair took place at Jarrow church. It may be presumed that Lord Ossulston's family did not look favourably on this proceeding, as the young people continued to reside for some years with Mr. Colville at White House. At length, in 1722, the Earl of Tankerville died, and was succeeded by his son. Camilla Colville, as Countess, became entitled to the chief seat in the splendid halls of Chillingham Castle, Northumberland, and was afterwards one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to Queen Caroline, consort of George II. She conducted herself as a peeress with a due portion of dignity and spirit, and continued, long after being the mother of three children, to be one of the most beautiful women at the English court. Her husband, Charles Bennet, second Earl of Tankerville, died March 14,

place are several quarries of "Fire-stone," so called from its property of withstanding the strong heats of glass houses, and of iron and steel furnaces. It is also of an open and porous nature, and makes excellent filtering troughs. *Heworth Colliery* is worked by J. B. Pearson, W. Anderson, R. Dixon, and — Kirkley, Esqrs.

1753, of an apoplectic fit, at the Green Man, on Epping Forest, as he was travelling to London. She died October 8, 1775, not, indeed, at the age of 105, as has been repeatedly stated in grave works of authority, but of 77 years, having been baptized March 8, 1697-8. The present Earl of Tankerville, and his son, Lord Ossulston, M.P. for the North Division of Northumberland, are her descendants.

Mr. Colville, father of Camilla, died June 13, 1750, aged 105, and was buried in All Saints' church, Newcastle, the burial-place of the family. Susanna Colville, another daughter, who was baptized on the 21st December, 1690, married Charles Allan, Esq., an eminent merchant at Rotterdam: she died January 11, 1783, aged 92, having outlived her husband, ten brothers and sisters, and buried ten children.

PARISH OF GATESHEAD.

THE parish of Gateshead is bounded by the Tyne on the north, by the chapelries of Heworth and St. Alban on the east, by Usworth on the south-east, by Lamesley on the south and south-west, and by the parish of Whickham on the west. By an act passed in 1809, *the Fell* was constituted a separate rectory; but it was provided "that nothing in this act contained shall alter or affect the manor of Gateshead, or the division of the said parish into townships, or separate districts, for the maintenance of the poor, or for any civil purpose whatever, but that the said manor and parish of Gateshead shall, as to those purposes, remain in all respects the same as if this act had not been passed."

THE parish of Gateshead, including Gateshead Fell, comprises an area of 3,255 acres, of which 340 acres are covered with tidal water. Its population, between 1690 and 1700, was computed at about 7,000. The number of inhabitants has been nearly tripled during the last half century; the returns at the succeeding enumerations from 1801 to 1851 having been 8,597, 8,782, 11,767, 15,177, 19,505, and 24,805.* Of the latter number, 12,333 were males and 12,472 females. In 1841, there were 3,297 inhabited houses, 164 uninhabited, and 41 building; and in 1851, 3,379 inhabited, 72 uninhabited, and 65 building.† The annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was 49,308*l.* 19*s.* The municipal and parliamentary borough includes a portion of the chapelry of Heworth, containing

180 acres, which, in 1851, contained 223 inhabited houses, 1 uninhabited, and 3 building, and a population of 372 males and 391 females.

The North-eastern Railway has an extent of 3 *m.* 1 *f.* 57 *y.*, and an area of 37 *a.* 3 *r.* 26 *p.* in this parish, and contributed 546*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* to the local rates in 1851, and 499*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* in 1852. The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, with an extent of 7 *f.* 88 *y.*, and an area of 11 *a.* 1 *r.* 27 *p.*, contributed 52*l.* 10*s.* in each of those years. The gross amounts collected were 5,773*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and 6,956*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

HISTORY.

THERE is little doubt that Gateshead, by whatever name it was called,‡ was co-existent with Newcastle,

* The returns include 79 persons in the union workhouse in 1841 and 185 in 1851; and the lunatic asylums at Gateshead Fell, Wreckenton, and Bensham contained 201 persons in 1841, and 320 in 1851.

† The small increase of houses, compared with the increase of population, is attributed to the dwelling of each family being returned as a house in 1841, while in 1851 the houses were correctly returned.

‡ Antiquaries are divided in opinion as to the origin of the name of Gateshead. Brand and other writers derive it from the *head* or end of the *gate* or road, because a branch of Watling Street ended here. On the arms of the borough, a tower or *gate-house* is represented, probably referable to the tower on Tyne Bridge. *Gate, gat, gap,* (Scandinavian,) signify an entrance into a city; a large door, a way, a road,

and that the Romans had a fortified station at the south end of the bridge which they erected across the Tyne; though the opinion of Camden, Gale, and others, that it was the *Gabrocentum* of the Notitia, has been disputed. The Saxons also would find it equally necessary to fortify this important pass. In 1068, William the Conqueror gained a decisive victory over the army of Edgar Etheling, Malcolm king of Scotland, and certain Danish pirates on Gateshead Fell; after which, he recovered Newcastle, and laid it in ashes. The first important historical event mentioned in Gateshead is the death of Bishop Walcher in 1080 (see vol. i., p. 29). In 1164, Bishop Pudsey granted a charter to the burgesses of Gateshead, of which the chief privileges were, liberty of forest, freedom from toll within the palatine, and in general all such advantages as were enjoyed by the burgesses of Newcastle. Boldon Book states that Gateshead, with the profits of the borough, &c., and three parts of the arable land, were farmed under 60 marks rent: the remaining parts were in the hands of the bishop.

The chief incidents in the history of the borough are the perpetual disputes betwixt the see of Durham and the corporation of Newcastle;* and it was considered no small cause of triumph by Cardinal Langley, when he recovered his third share of Tyne Bridge and the tower which had been erected upon it. In 1552, during the temporary dissolution of the see, an act was obtained which severed Gateshead from the bishopric, and annexed it to Newcastle; but one of the first acts of Queen Mary's reign was the restoration of the borough to its original position. The lease of the Salt Meadows, granted to the corporation of Newcastle by Bishop Tunstal, is named in vol. i., p. 65, 66. A lease of the manors of Gateshead and Whickham was granted by Bishop Barnes to Queen Elizabeth, in 1578, for 79 years; but a new lease for 99 years, including all the pits, mines, wastes, and royalties, was granted in 1582, under 117*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* reserved rent. This lease was afterwards transferred to the corporation

of Newcastle, and expired in 1682. In 1716, Bishop Crewe demised the manor of Gateshead, for 21 years, to William Coatsworth, Esq., under the yearly rent of 235*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; and this lease, after repeated renewals to the Coatsworths, became vested in their descendant, Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn Hall. The ecclesiastical commissioners agreed, September 25, 1855, to pay the sum of 1,058*l.* to the Bishop of Durham and his successors, in lieu of the said manor or lordship, subject to the several existing leases. The manor is thus described:—

“All that the manor or lordship, town and borough of Gateside, otherwise Gateshead, with the appurtenances, in the said county of Durham; and also all manner of houses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables, orchards, gardens, woods, underwoods, mills, mines, quarries, moors, marshes, waste grounds, waters, fishings, watercourses, borough courts, profits and perquisites of courts, commons, furze, heaths, grounds, copyhold lands, and lands demised and demisable by copy of court roll, and all the rents, fines, and services of the copyholders and copyhold lands, and also of the freeholders and freehold lands, tenements, rents, and services, which were holden by the said bishop and belonging to him within the said manor, town, borough, and lordship aforesaid, or in any of them; and also all goods, chattels of felons and fugitives, felons of themselves, goods of persons outlawed and put in exigent, goods, waifs, strays, deodands, and forfeitures which should happen, chance, or fall within the said manor, lordship, town, and place aforesaid, or in any of them; and also all fines, issues, and amerciements from time to time taxed, estreated, set, or assessed of or upon any person or persons, for or by reason of, touching, or concerning any offence or offences whatsoever which should thereafter be had, committed, suffered, or done within the said manor, town, lordship, and place aforesaid; and all the mines of coal, as well opened as not opened, or then already found or thereafter to be sought for and found; and also all rents or sums of money whatsoever, theretofore reserved or agreed to be paid to the said bishop or his predecessors, for wayleave in or upon the said premises, or any part thereof; and all easements, profits, ways, wayleaves, right, prerogative, privilege, and liberty whatsoever of wayleave over and along the premises or any part thereof, or so claimed or enjoyed commodities, advantages, and hereditaments whatsoever of the said bishop, of what nature, kind, or quality soever the same be, situate, lying, and being, or which theretofore had been used and had or enjoyed within the said manor, lordship, town, borough, fields, hamlets, precincts, or circuits of Gateside, otheswise Gateshead, aforesaid, or any of them; all which said hereditaments, and the appurtenances thereto belonging, are or reputed to be (with

a path, a passage. The name assigned both by Bede and Simeon, however, is *Ad Capre Caput*; and the latter writer, in another place, calls it *Gotesheved*. The Gategangs, “Lords of Pipewellgate,” bore on their coat a chevron between three *goats' heads* couped; and a seal of one of the bailiffs of “GATESHEVED” has been described as bearing a chevron charged with three swords between three *goats' heads* erased. An entry in the parish books of 1640 mentions 3*s.* having been paid “for amending the *Goatshead*, being the waites cognizance.” On a chair in the vestry also, made in 1666, is sculptured a shield containing a single goat's head, and the same idea forms the crest. The possibility has been suggested of the name of Goat's Head being applied to a Roman station, where the legion bearing that distinction might be localized for a season; a coin of Vespasian is given in Bruce

“Roman Wall,” having reversed demi-goats, bearing between them a shield.

* Some of these disputes are of comparatively recent date; amongst others, the following occur in the parish books:—1646, “Novemb. Pd to Rd. Sanderson, for dressing *jergin's hole* (a sewer near the Tyne Bridge), and carrying away much rubbish when Newcastle men would have fined Gateshead for it, 4*s.*”—“To Roger Young and others rideing to Durham sevl tymes about the preventing of a great sess, which Mr. Maior and other men of Newcastle did labour to impose upon the inhabitants of Gaitshead, 5*l.*”—1702-3, “13 Jan., Ord. that Wm Lakye be forthwith kept and indempnifyd for a vexatious suite brought agt him by the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle, for breweing of ale and beer in the towne of Gateshead.”

certain exceptions; now in the tenure or occupation of Cuthbert Ellison, Adam Washington, and James Pulleine, Richard Carnaby Forster, and Robert Wheatley, their respective executors, administrators, assigns, or under-tenants, or of some or one of them, by virtue of four several indentures of lease, dated respectively the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, granted by the said bishop to the said Cuthbert Ellison, to the said Adam Washington and James Pulleine, to the said Richard Carnaby Forster, and to the said Robert Wheatley respectively, and their several executors, administrators, and assigns, for terms of twenty-one years each."

Gateshead House, which adjoined Trinity chapel on the east, was anciently a possession of the nuns of St. Bartholomew, in Newcastle, and, after the Dissolution, became the property of the Riddells. The house and gardens suffered severely by the Scotch under Lesley in 1640, as appears from a petition from Sir Thomas Riddell to the king, preserved in Rushworth, stating—

"That the Scots army now of late, since their coming hither September, 1640, have taken and disposed of all your petitioner's corn, as well as that in his garners, being a great quantity, as also his corn on the ground; and have spoiled and consumed all his hay, both of the last year, and this year's growth, and do keep possession of his two milnes of great value, have spent his grass, and spoiled many acres of his ground by making their trenches in it; have wasted and disposed of his coals already wrought; have spoiled and broken his engines, and utterly drowned and destroyed the best part of his coal mines, have banished his servants, and have plundered divers houses of your petitioner's tenants, so that they are not able to pay your petitioner any rent, nor do him any services. By all which your petitioner is already damnified 1,500*l.*," &c.*

The Riddells sold Gateshead House to the Claverings of Callaly. On January 28, 1746, whilst the Duke of Cumberland was passing through Gateshead on his way to Scotland, previous to the battle of Culloden, the house was destroyed by fire,† and was never tenanted afterwards. The property was purchased of the Claverings by the late Mr. Barrass, and sold by him to Henry Ellison, Esq., father of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn. The fire-stained ruins of the mansion, with its large bay windows divided by stone mullions and tran-

soms, was suffered to fall into ruins, and its stones were taken for building purposes.

THE BOROUGH PROPERTY.

THE freehold property denominated the "Borough Lands," which is vested in the "borough-holders" and freemen, cannot be traced to its original possessors. In 1557, however, the burgesses were in possession of Windmill Hill, Longflatt, and Stoneflatt; and, shortly after, they litigated their common right in Redheugh and Harelaw, with the Whites of Redheugh. There is a decree of Queen Elizabeth which recognizes the right of pasture in the "Town Fields;" and it is certain that cows were pastured there in 1607. An act for inclosing the borough lands or town fields in the parish of Gateshead received the royal assent on June 28, 1814. They were estimated to contain together about 200 acres; but the Windmill Hills, containing about 10 acres, was specially exempted from the operation of the act. Mr. John Bell, of Newcastle, was appointed sole commissioner. The right of common on the Windmill Hills was to cease, and to become vested in the borough-holders and legal freemen of Gateshead, who were to have power, with the sanction of two justices of the peace, to stop up, discontinue, or alter such roads or foot-paths over the said hills, as might be done without prejudice or inconvenience to the person or persons having a right of way or passage along such roads. The expenses of obtaining the act were to be paid by the persons having right of common on the grounds to be divided. About 135 burgage or ancient tenements in Gateshead confer the right of borough-holders upon the proprietors; but as several of them are possessed of more than one borough-right, the number of persons having an interest in the property is more limited.

After the establishment of the new municipal corporation of Gateshead, several members of that body contended that the management of the borough property ought to be transferred to the council, or otherwise appropriated to the public benefit. A proposal was

* Surtees gives insertion to a letter from Sir John Lessly to Sir Thomas Riddell, but does not vouch for its accuracy. Lessly professes to be cousin to the general and one of his captains; and this grasping military pluralist thus subscribes himself:—"I am your humble servant, JOHN LESSLY, Major General and Captain over sax score and twa men and some mare; Crowner [an officer to whom it belonged to attach all persons against whom there was an accusation in matters pertaining to the crown] of Cumberland, Northumberland, Murrayland, and Fife; Bailie of Kirkaldie, Governor of Burnt Island and the Bass; Laird of Libertine, Tilley, and Wolley; Siller Tacker [collector of taxes] of Stirling, Constable of Leith, and Sir John Lessly, Knight, to the boot of a' that."

† It appears that the populace, anxious to see his royal highness whilst proceeding down High Street, had attempted to climb up the garden wall; when the gardener, who had been left in charge of the house and grounds in the absence of the family, in order to protect his master's (Mr. Clavering's) property, let loose some dogs upon the mob, by which several keelmen were bitten. The people, now exasperated, sought the gardener in all directions: he, however, escaped them, and, by doing so, probably saved his life. Being deprived of their victim, they set the mansion on fire. Every means were adopted to discover the incendiaries, the corporation of Newcastle offering 50*l.* reward for their discovery; but all was fruitless.

made to the borough-holders in 1840 to grant a rent-charge on the property, by way of conciliation; but some of that body expressed an opinion that it would be better to advance a sum of money for the purpose. In the same year, certain portions of the property were allotted for building sites, at 5s. per square yard, the purchasers agreeing to pay a perpetual ground-rent equal to 5 per cent. on the value of the sites. Committees were appointed in 1843 by the council and the borough-holders to confer upon the subject of a compromise, when 600*l.* was offered by the latter party for that purpose. Certain walls erected on the Windmill Hills being alleged to be obstructions by the council, a committee was appointed to enforce their removal; and, under its direction, a party proceeded to the spot on the 30th May, 1844, and effected the demolition of the encroachments.* Not satisfied with this, the populace overthrew the walls which divided the once open common into enclosures. Though a complaint on this subject was forwarded by the borough-holders to the secretary of state, a large meeting of the inhabitants of the town voted its approval of the proceedings; and, at a subsequent meeting, held October 14, it was resolved to request the borough-holders to give up the open part of the hills to the

public, to solicit the assistance of government in laying out the grounds, and to open a subscription for that purpose. On the 27th February, 1845, the borough-holders voted their assent to this, on condition of an act of parliament being obtained to secure them in possession of the remainder of the borough property. No further measures, however, have been taken; but the public roads across the hills have been improved, and seats placed in eligible situations, commanding fine views of the Tyne, the King's Meadows,† and (when not obscured by smoke) the town of Newcastle. Several rows of neat houses have also been erected.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

On Christmas-day, 1831, Asiatic cholera, which had for some time been rife in Newcastle, broke out in Gateshead; and between that time and March 6, 1832, 402 persons were attacked, of whom 144 died. An extensive mortality from the same cause occurred in the southern outskirts of the town in 1849; and on the 2nd Sept., 1853, this epidemic again made its appearance in Gateshead, and rapidly extended itself to all the surrounding villages.‡ From that day to the 7th of October inclusive, there were 360 deaths from cholera and 36

* The excitement was much increased by the publication of a "squib," extensively circulated and posted on the doors of the Town Hall and other prominent places in the borough. It was headed as a "Proclamation," and, having the royal arms and the usual letters, "V. R.," passed, to some extent, as an official document. It ran thus:

"Whereas complaint has been made to us, that the borough-holders of Gateshead have most shamefully and illegally closed up many of the ancient footpaths upon the Windmill Hills, thereby causing much inconvenience and annoyance to the inhabitants of the borough.

"We therefore, by and with the advice of our privy council, do hereby command our loyal and liege subjects, the town council of Gateshead, together with as many of the inhabitants as can possibly attend, to move in procession from the Town Hall, Oakwellgate, tomorrow (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, and pull down such portions of the new walls upon the Hills as are marked for demolition.

"We would also earnestly desire the working classes to attend in large numbers; as they, we doubt not, will enjoy considerable satisfaction by aiding in so laudable an object as the restoration of the people's footpaths.

"Given at our Court at St. James', this 23rd day of May, 1844.

"God save the Queen."

† THE KING'S MEADOWS.—The island known by this name is surrounded by the river Tyne, and extends in length nearly the whole distance from the embouchure of the Darwent to that of the Team. It is supposed to have been anciently connected with the Elswick estate, on the north bank of the river, and still pays rates to that township. There is an old pit in the centre of the river between the main land and the island. The following narrative, in connection with this tract, is given in the "Local Records" of Gateshead:—"A boy of the name of Moses, born in the neighbourhood of Wolsingham, commenced his career in life as a humble foot-boy in a family of the name of Mowbray, residing at Manor House, near Lanchester. The young man acquitted

himself so well, and displayed such quickness, that he was sent by his master to a friend residing in Hull, a partner in a firm extensively engaged in the Baltic trade. Here his good qualities were soon discovered and appreciated. From his menial duties he was advanced to those of an under clerk in the counting house, and some time afterwards sent out as resident agent to the firm in Riga, where his integrity and business talent induced his employers to admit him to a small share. On his return to this country, he married a lady with 30,000*l.* She dying shortly after their union, he married another lady with a like fortune; and the same fate attending her, he married a third, who was also mistress of 30,000*l.* By this time, Mr. Moses was a man of immense wealth, part of which he laid out in purchasing property in his native county. One of the estates he thus acquired is near his native place, Wolsingham—another in the neighbourhood of Easington—a third at Knitsley, in the parish of Lanchester—and a fourth, the King's Meadows. The issue of his three matrimonial speculations was an only daughter. Heiress to such immenso wealth, no wonder that she became Duchess of St. Alban's (she married, 1788, Aubrey, the sixth duke); and as her property was entailed on herself and her children, it descended to her only child—a daughter, who married, in 1811, George William, eighth Earl of Coventry."

‡ Mr. Joseph Bell, chemist, Gateshead, recommended colchicum as a remedy for the disease, and, during its prevalence in 1849, made up not less than one hundred thousand powders for parties in Gateshead, Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland, and the surrounding villages. Though this quantity of medicine was sufficient for the treatment of not less than 30,000 patients, yet, from the published statements at the time, in no one instance was it known to have failed in effecting a cure. During the visitation of the pestilence in 1853, the same remedy was extensively supplied, with similar successful results; and a testimonial was presented to Mr. Bell, in acknowledgment of his unwearied and successful exertions.

from diarrhœa in the parish of Gateshead, 41 deaths in the chapelry of Heworth, 21 in the parish of Whickham, and 14 in the parish of Winlaton, being a total mortality of 472 in the Union. The disease gradually subsided after that period; and the 27th of October was observed in the town as a day of thanksgiving.

GREAT FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

GATESHEAD has several times been the scene of destructive fires; but these sink into insignificance when compared with the awful conflagration and explosion which occurred on the morning of the 6th of October, 1854. The fire broke out on the premises of a worsted factory in the vicinity of Hillgate, which had been burnt down in the night of the 15th of October, 1850, and rebuilt in a substantial manner. The large quantity of oil in the place caused the flames to spread with fearful rapidity; and in less than half an hour, the factory was from top to bottom an entire sheet of fire. The conflagration soon spread to the neighbouring buildings and warehouses, in which great quantities of sulphur, lead, and tallow had been stored. Every exertion of the firemen to stop the progress of the flames was unavailing. The warehouses were fully 80 feet in length by 20 in width, and six stories high; and when, about three o'clock in the morning, the whole was one body of fire, the scene was the most awfully magnificent that can be conceived. The Tyne bridge, the high level bridge, the Quayside, Newcastle, and every other available point, were lined with spectators. A great number of persons were engaged in saving their goods from houses near the fire, or in endeavouring to arrest its progress; and a detachment of 50 of the 26th Cameronians, with the barrack engine, were hastily sent to assist. A slight concussion was heard, giving notice of something more perilous than sulphur in the burning pile; but it was naturally supposed that with the shock the danger had ceased. In a few minutes, however, one of the most terrible explosions ever heard took place.* "The air," says an eye-witness, "was rent as with the voice of many thunders, and filled as with the

spume of a volcano. Massive walls were crumbled into heaps, blocks of houses tumbled into ruins, windows shattered from their frames far and near, and a shower of burning timber and crashing stones rained terror, destruction, and death on every side." Of the 50 soldiers advancing with their engine, 30 were struck down, and an officer (Ensign C. H. Paynter) and a lance corporal killed on the spot. Firemen and helping citizens were crushed where they stood.† Some, looking on in helpless amazement, were, in a moment, stricken beyond consciousness. Crowds were dashed to the ground by the violence of the concussion; and many persons in Newcastle and Gateshead, besides those at once deprived of life, were maimed, bruised, and wounded. An immense sheet of flaming sulphur and other materials was projected across the Tyne, and instantaneously set fire to the buildings on Newcastle Quay to an extent of above 50 yards; whilst the closely-packed chares behind, as far as Butcher Bank, and the houses at the George's Stairs and the foot of Pilgrim Street, were also ignited by the frightful shower of fire and brimstone. Tremendous conflagrations were thus raging on both sides of the river at once; and a general panic was prevalent. The destruction of Hillgate was complete; St. Mary's church, and all the streets around it, suffered considerably by the shock; and some persons in their beds, at considerable distances from the fire, were killed or injured by falling stones coming through the roofs. Many rushed naked and shrieking into the streets, and fled they knew not whither. "A battle-field," says a writer of the day, "could not have yielded a more horrible tragedy. Limbs were torn away, bones fractured, lumps of wood forced into the human body, hot stones buried in the flesh, burning sulphur wrapped around unconscious victims, and every conceivable injury inflicted on man, woman, and child." The scorched and crushed bodies of the dead were taken to the Gateshead police station, to await the recognition of their friends; 60 of the wounded were conveyed to the Newcastle Infirmary; and about 30 of the wounded soldiers

* The reverberation was felt so strongly in Shields that many of the inhabitants rushed out of their beds, under the belief that the shock had arisen from an earthquake. Several bricks were dislodged from Messrs. Swinburne's glass-house chimneys, and the workmen ran out in the greatest fright and excitement. The gas-lights in the Jarrow paper-mill, and at the Pontop drops, were blown out. The explosion was also felt at Sunderland, and was heard by the pitmen in Monkwearmouth colliery, who came up the shaft in alarm. Sulphur and other materials, cast up by the blast, were scattered three or four miles along the railway from Gateshead.

† Amongst the sufferers, who were endeavouring to render assistance, was the second son of John Dobson, Esq., the well-known

architect, of Newcastle. Alexander Rutherford Dobson had adopted the profession of his father, and gave early promise of becoming eminent in the art. He studied for some time in London, in the office of his brother-in-law, Mr. Sydney Smirke, attending the lectures of Professor Donaldson; and received, at the London University, the first prize essay given for the study of the science of architecture as a fine art. He became a member of the Institute of British Architects in 1851, and at the time of this melancholy and fatal accident, he was engaged as his father's assistant. He died in the twenty-sixth year of his age, regretted by all for his amiable disposition, worth of character, and gentlemanly unassuming manners.



Explo

were taken to the barracks. The number of killed and wounded amounted to upwards of 270 persons, of whom 25 were killed in Gateshead on the spot, and 5 in Newcastle; 3 died afterwards in Gateshead, and 15 in the Newcastle Infirmary; and the remainder were all more or less injured.*

For some hours after the explosion, the fires continued to rage with unabated fury; and for several successive days it was necessary to keep the fire-engines at work on the smoking ruins. Every effort was made to clear away the rubbish, and to recover the bodies of those buried beneath it. The value of property destroyed was estimated at more than 1,000,000*l.*; and the open spaces on both sides of the river, once crowded with busy manufactories, shops, and offices, or with densely peopled dwellings, still attest the extent and violence of this unexampled calamity.

A subscription was promptly opened for the relief of the sufferers, to which contributions were sent from many distant parts of the kingdom; the amount received being 11,156*l.* 2*s.*, towards which her majesty, Queen Victoria, contributed 100*l.*; and bank interest increased the whole to 11,324*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Committees of the town councils of Newcastle and Gateshead were appointed to superintend the distribution of relief; and under their auspices, 2,186*l.* was paid to 526 persons in Gateshead as compensation for losses, and 292*l.* 13*s.* to widows and disabled persons. In Newcastle, 1,911*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* was paid to 273 persons as compensation for losses, 1,014*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* to widows and disabled persons, and 353*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* for clothing, compensation to the military and police, &c. 188*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* was distributed to 44 claimants for compensation for losses by the workmen of

Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay, and Co., who, with their employers, had contributed 305*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* towards the fund. 300*l.* was allowed the corporation of Newcastle for sums advanced by them. The expenses of administering the fund amounted to 186*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* The committee set aside a fund of 3,040*l.* for widows and orphans for twelve years to come, and 100*l.* for the expenses of the trust; 245*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* for the Infirmary, and 5*l.* for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, as specially requested by the donors; and they proposed to divide the surplus of 1,500*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* between the Newcastle Infirmary and Gateshead Dispensary, in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter.

THE TOWN.

GATESHEAD is situated on the southern bank of the Tyne, opposite to Newcastle, and is 14 miles north-by-west from Durham, 8 from South Shields, 11 from Sunderland, and 272 north-by-west from London.

The town extends along the margin of the Tyne for about 10 furlongs from east to west, and from the river southwards about a mile. The ground on which it is situated rises very rapidly, in some places steeply, from the brink of the river to the height of about 95 feet, and thence more gradually to the southern extremity of the town, where it attains the height of 200 feet. The ascent to Wrekenton, on the verge of the parish, is very steep: that village is distant about 2 miles from the Tyne, and is upwards of 500 feet above the level of the river.

The principal thoroughfare in Gateshead is *High Street*,† the carriage-way in many parts of which is considerably below the level of the footpaths. From

* OFFICIAL INQUIRY.—On the 18th of October, there were still 48 in-patients in the Newcastle Infirmary, besides a much greater number attended at their own homes by surgeons in the district. A coroner's inquest was opened at Gateshead two days after the accident, and successively adjourned to the 11th, 18th, and 26th of October, and the 2nd of November. The cause of the explosion was the principal subject of inquiry; the prevailing idea, at first, being that gunpowder had been illegally deposited in the warehouses. Of this, however, there was no conclusive proof; and Hugh Lee Pattinson, Esq., of the Felling Chemical Works, demonstrated by experiments that ignited sulphur and nitre, though not explosive of themselves when combined, will, on the addition of water, explode with great violence. Large quantities of these substances were in one of the vaults; and hence it was inferred that the sudden entrance of water from the pipes above had caused the catastrophe. During the inquiry, Professor Taylor, of the Royal College of Physicians, was sent to Gateshead by Lord Palmerston, Home Secretary, to investigate the affair, and assist at the inquest; and his theory was, that a mixture of gases, evolved by the burning substances, was sufficient to produce the explosion. At the conclusion of the inquest, the jury found, "that the death of Thomas Scott and others was occasioned by the accidental explosion of a

quantity of nitrate of soda and sulphur contained in a warehouse in Hillgate, commonly known as Bertram's warehouse. The immediate cause of the explosion was a fire (the origin of which, owing to conflicting evidence, we have not been able to discover, although there would appear to have been a want of caution displayed) which broke out in the adjacent worsted mill belonging to Messrs. Wilson, and communicated to the warehouse alluded to; but in what way the two substances, nitrate of soda and sulphur, which in our opinion caused the explosion, acted or re-acted, chemically or mechanically, we are unable to decide." The verdict concludes with a recommendation that such substances ought not to be deposited near each other, and states that there is a complete want of evidence of the presence of gunpowder.

† JOHN BELL.—Mr. John Bell, the well known antiquarian and local collector, has resided in High Street during the last 32 years; and to his valuable library and collections of antiquities, access has at all times been readily afforded. Mr. Bell has long contributed to the Gentleman's Magazine; and he corresponded with Sir Walter Scott, Dr. Dibdin, Sydney Smith, John G. Nichols, &c., on matters connected with "north countrie lore." A portion of Mr. Bell's collection has recently become the property of the British Museum and the Bodleian

its northern extremity the *Bottle Bank* descends so precipitately, that it was found necessary, in 1790, to form a curved road, called *Church Street*, on the east. *Bridge Street* extends from the re-union of the two roads to the Tyne Bridge. A narrow street called *Pipewellgate* runs westward for 330 yards from the bridge; and at a greater distance, on the east, *Hillgate*,* the scene of the great conflagration, runs parallel with the river. On this site,

Library. Mr. Bell was born in Newcastle, in the year 1782; he succeeded his father as a bookseller and land-surveyor, but subsequently confined his attention exclusively to the latter pursuit.

* DANIEL DE FOE.—In Hillgate resided for some time the author of the ever popular and fascinating story of Robinson Crusoe, the first part of which appeared in 1719. De Foe was the son of a butcher, born in London in 1660. He was apprenticed to a hosier, and was in business for some time in London on his own account. Influenced by the stirring events of the time, he abandoned business, and subsequently earned a precarious subsistence by his pen. Amongst his other popular works, which have given him a favourable position amongst the authors of his day, are—*The True-born Englishman*, *History of the Great Plague in London*, *Religious Courtship*, *The Family Instructor*, *The Shortest Way with Dissenters*, &c., and several religious and political pamphlets, for the opinions contained in some of which he suffered imprisonment. He died in 1731.

+ THOMAS BEWICK.—Died, on 8th of November, 1828, at his house in West Street, where he had resided many years. Thomas Bewick, aged 75. This celebrated engraver and naturalist was born August 10, 1753, at Cherryburn, a Northumbrian hamlet on the banks of the river Tyne, situated about 12 miles above the town of Newcastle, but on the south side of the river. The parents of Bewick were in comfortable circumstances, but not wealthy; they could not afford the expenditure of much money upon the education of their children. At Ovingham, a pleasant village not far from Cherryburn, was a respectable school, then presided over by the Rev. C. Gregson, M.A. At this seminary Bewick was a day scholar, together with his younger brother John. Here his decided genius for drawing displayed itself; and many tales, of a questionable character as to accuracy, have been told of sketches by Bewick under circumstances more extraordinary than probable. At this period, the fine arts were pretty nearly strangers to the county of Northumberland. Its state was then comparatively primitive. Communications with the metropolis were few and far between. Population was small. Travelling was less easy and less common than it has since become. There was little literature and less luxury. The whole county, including the town of Newcastle, could hardly then, perhaps, have produced a single drawing master.

Thomas Bewick, in his 15th year, was apprenticed to Mr. Ralph Beilby, an engraver in Newcastle; and one of his first attempts on wood was a set of diagrams for Hutton's *Mensuration*. Such were his perseverance and success in engraving on wood, that in 1775 he received a premium from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures for his cut of the "Old Hound." Bewick, being on a visit to some Cumberland friends, took the opportunity, for the first and last time, to view the lake scenery of the district; and on his return, he proceeded to London. His reputation as an artist, and as a professor in the neglected walk of wood engraving, now began to be established; but his residence in London was not protracted much beyond a year. He returned to Newcastle with a thorough contempt for every thing belonging to the land of Cockaigne, for which, and the naives and dwellers therein and thereof, he ever after

recently crowded to excess with houses reaching tier above tier to the table land on which the church is situated, it is now proposed to form an extensive quay with suitable warehouses.

Parallel with High Street on the west is a road formerly called the Back Lane, but now containing rows of good houses, named *West Street*.† *Half-moon Street*, *Nelson Street*, *Melbourne Street*, *Jackson Street*, and

entertained a contempt of no mitigated description. On his return to Newcastle, he became the partner of his former master, Mr. Beilby.

In 1780, Mr. Bewick completed a set of wood cuts, 62 in number, for a child's book, entitled, "A pretty Book of Pictures for little Masters and Misses, published in the same year by Saint of Newcastle; and in 1787 appeared the celebrated cut of the Chillingham Bull, which has been deemed, by some, one of the finest efforts of the artist's graver. These probably led to the undertaking of the *History of Quadrupeds*, a publication which at once established Bewick's reputation as the finest engraver on wood, and one of the best delineators of animal life, that the world had seen. In this undertaking, he and his partner were joined by Mr. S. Hodgson, proprietor of the Newcastle Chronicle, a man of considerable talent and enterprise. This work was extolled as a novelty in art, by artists as well as by the literary world in general. In 1791, a second, and in 1792, a third edition was called for; since which, various others have been published. Employment for talent so extraordinary as Bewick's now flowed in apace. He commenced a *History of British Land Birds*, with wood engravings, and also furnished cuts for editions of Parnell's *Poems* and the *Chace of Somerville*, which were published in 1795-6. The engravings for these works having been shewn to George III., it is said that the king was so incredulous as to the possibility of things so beautiful being cut upon wood, that the blocks were brought to the palace for the royal inspection.

The first edition of *British Land Birds* saw the light in 1797, and its success was more than equal to that of the *History of Quadrupeds*. In addition to the figures of the birds, the artist has adorned the work with a profusion of those exquisite tail-pieces, which, whether we contemplate their admirable design, their nature, their truth, or their humour and keen satire, or powerful morality, which are so often superadded, certainly divide our admiration with the principal objects of the work. As a whole, the publication was universally admired, and the hold which it eventually took of the public attention has been equalled by few works which have appeared either before or since. Until the death of Mr. Hodgson in 1800, editions of this and Mr. Bewick's other works were printed, and the cuts struck off, at the press of the Newcastle Chronicle; after that period, they were entrusted to the skill and care of Mr. Walker, of the Newcastle Courant. The second volume of birds, containing the water birds, did not appear until 1804: during the interval, Mr. Beilby retired from the partnership, so that the burthen of the work fell, for the most part, upon Mr. Bewick alone.

In 1818, Bewick published an edition of *Select Fables*, a few of which were written by himself; but this work is not considered equal to its predecessors. It was his last finished work, and is not without internal evidence that the great artist himself considered it might be so. The tail-piece at page 162 of the first edition bears the date of his mother's death, and that at page 176 the date of the decease of his father. The final tail-piece represents a funeral during its passage through a country church-yard, which is evidently a sketch, though not a close one, of that at Ovingham, now pointed out as the final resting place of the celebrated artist. After the publication of his

several other thoroughfares of recent erection, connect it with High Street. Further to the west a number of streets have been erected on the hill side within the last twenty years; whilst numerous rows, terraces, and villas occupy the ground towards the Windmill Hills* and Bensham.

Cannon Street, which branches eastward from Church Street, leads to *Oakwellgate*, which takes its name from an ancient well, once shadowed by a broad branching oak. At the southern extremity of Oakwellgate are some buildings called "Palace Place," supposed to have been a residence of the Bishop of Durham in 1614, and where popular tradition has fixed the site of a palace of King John. Other streets and rows to the east have been called into existence by the numerous factories now carried on in that direction. A large and populous suburb, called *New Gateshead*, has thus been formed.

A piece of land, on the hill-side to the south-east of Gateshead, was purchased by a Freehold Land Society, who took formal possession on the 31st December, 1850. Several streets and detached houses are now erected, and have received the general name of *Mount Pleasant*.

The boundaries of the parish were perambulated by

Fables, age began fast to overtake Bewick: yet he did not desist from his labours with the graver, and he projected and commenced a history of British fishes, and for which he cut some tail-pieces. This work, however, he was not destined to finish. Towards the close of the year 1828, he was suddenly assailed by illness, under which he sank on the 8th of November.

Mr. Bewick married, April 20, 1786, Isabella, daughter of Mr. Robert Elliott, of Ovingham, and, at the period of his death, left a son and three daughters in a position of comfortable independence. More distantly related to Thomas Bewick is Haydon's favourite pupil, William Bewick, now residing at Haughton-le-Skerne, near Darlington. See vol. i., p. 515, and vol. ii., p. 665.

Like many men of genius, Bewick was strongly acted upon by music, more especially the simple Border melodies. His utter dislike to any innovation upon that which *was*, he displayed very amusingly, and on an interesting occasion towards the close of his life. A few of the members of the Literary and Philosophical Society, in Newcastle, wished to present a marble bust of him to the institution. To expect the artist to go to London to sit to any sculptor there, was a somewhat hopeless expectation, and was therefore not entertained; but Mr. Bailey was brought down in order to make the model, from which the bust was afterwards to be cut. So far all went smoothly; but when it came to be debated in what "costume" it should be taken, a sore controversy arose. The sculptor, as is usual, insisted upon covering the engraver's shoulders with some kind of drapery, which, for want of a better word, we shall call *Romanesque*. Whether it was precisely a "toga" or not, we cannot say; but it was, no doubt, something classical, in so far as it was not English. Against this, however, Bewick at once rebelled. The "toga" was accordingly given up, and the artist was taken in his coat and waistcoat, not forgetting his neckcloth and ruffle shirt; nor can we say that the likeness is thereby injured, whatever may be the case with the classicality.

In his treatise on wood-engraving, Mr. Jackson gives currency to a

the Rev. John Collinson, rector, and other parishioners, on the 27th May, 1824. On May 24, 1836, the boundaries of the borough were perambulated for the first time under the new corporation by George Hawks, Esq., mayor, by whom the ceremony was repeated on May 24, 1847. Boundary tokens were struck and distributed on these several occasions.

On September 19, 1836, a committee was appointed to ascertain and fix the names of the several streets, chares, and lanes or gates in the town.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.†

THIS edifice consists of nave, aisles, and transept, of about the date 1450. The transepts are divided by arches similar to those of the aisles, supported by light octagonal pillars without capitals; the arch mouldings, or rather their chamfered faces, springing at once from the shafts. The chancel, separated from the nave by a wide pointed arch, is of about the date 1280; and as the under portions of the exterior walls of the aisles are of considerable antiquity, and having a Norman door-way on the south side, it is more than probable that the present edifice has been erected upon the remains of a

statement, that the celebrated engraver on wood, and great improver of the art, owes a part of his celebrity to his pupils; and that some of the best of his cuts were either designed or executed, or both, by his apprentices. Had this assertion been made, and this claim been put in during Mr. Bewick's life-time, it would have been manly, at all events; but during the life-time of the great engraver it sleeps, and when his sleep is that of death, it finds time and opportunity for waking. In a suspicious way, then, it comes forth to the day; and it is as destitute of internal, as it is of external evidence.—*Abridged from a Sketch by Thomas Doubleday, Esq. See also Memoir by G. C. Atkinson, Esq., in the Transactions of the Natural History Society of Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

* WINDMILL HILLS HOPPING.—The following advertisement relative to this subject was placarded throughout the town in the month of June, 1829; and it is to be hoped that the exhibition of barbarism forming one portion of the amusement has not, since that time, been repeated:—"The public are respectfully informed, that the ancient custom of holding an annual merry-meeting on the Windmill Hills, Gateshead, will be revived on Whit-Monday, the 8th inst., when the following prizes will be awarded to successful competitors—A hat to be run for by men; another hat to be run for by boys; a cheese to be run for by men tied up in sacks; a pound of tobacco to be grinned for through a horse-collar; and another pound of tobacco to be wrestled for. Gateshead, June 1, 1829."

† PENANCE.—Proceedings having been instituted in the Ecclesiastical Court, Durham, by Mr. Nicholson, lessee of the Newcastle theatre, against Henry Tomlin Cleghorn, attorney-at-law, Gateshead, for defaming the character of his daughter, Miss Ann Bishop Thompson Nicholson, and the said H. T. Cleghorn having been adjudged guilty, did penance in the church on the 2nd April, 1830, in the presence of Mr. Jos. Willis, Mr. Jas. Chariton, Mr. J. B. Johnson, Mr. Depledge, and the Rev. John Tyson.

Norman building. The church is mentioned in 1291, as being at that time worth 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* According to tradition, the old church in which Bishop Walcher was killed stood in a field at a short distance to the north-east of the site of the present edifice, once called Lawless Close, and afterwards the Miller's Field.

The tower of the present church, and a portion of the west end of the nave, were rebuilt in the Italian style in 1740, when a west door-way was formed. At the south entrance, in front of the Norman door-way, an unsightly modern porch has been erected, into the walls of which are worked two stone coffin-lids.

In 1837, the church underwent a thorough repair: the western gallery was rebuilt, the northern one repaired, and a new one built on the south. The old open-timbered roof was preserved. The carved oaken pews, constructed in the time of Bishop Crewe, were replaced; and a vacant space under the west gallery was partly pewed, and the remaining portion converted into a baptistry. The baptismal font is of stone, presented to Trinity chapel by the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, and transferred with his permission to its present position. A beautiful stained glass window, presented by Mr. Joseph Price in 1819, was removed from the south transept to the east end of the chancel. Previous to the alterations, there were 789 sittings, 120 of which were free; and 487 additional sittings were now obtained, of which, in consequence of a grant from the Society for Enlarging and Building Churches and Chapels, 344 were declared for ever free and unappropriated. The expense, amounting to about 2,000*l.*, was, after some delay, defrayed by subscription.*

The explosion in Hillgate on the 6th of October, 1854, appeared to have shaken the church to its foundation. Not a window was left whole; that presented by Mr. Price was totally destroyed; and the entire structure was so severely injured, that a design to abandon it, and construct a new church on a more convenient site, was contemplated. After due consideration, and a public meeting held on the subject, the sacred associations which belonged to the old edifice so far influenced the parishioners, that it was resolved to restore it to its pristine condition, so far as it could be accomplished; and, under the direction of John Dobson, Esq., architect,

the church has not only been thoroughly repaired and restored, but several judicious alterations and improvements effected. The chancel especially, which was almost blown down,† has been entirely renewed; and, in doing so, the original design was closely followed. The heavy low arch dividing the chancel from the body of the church, which had long been partially filled up with lath and plaster, was entirely opened out, giving a clear view of the open timber roof and the east window. At the communion table is a beautiful window of stained glass, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, commemorative of the explosion. It has five lights, in which are represented the Saviour and the four Evangelists. Three medallions in the tracery contain the Baptism, the Supper, and the Resurrection; and in smaller compartments are the royal arms and those of Gateshead, the latter accompanied by the modern motto, "*Caput inter nubila condit.*" The remains of the double piscina and sedilia were presented by the churchwardens to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.—The estimated cost of the repairs and restorations was 1,255*l.*

Gateshead church is now rich in plate. The first presentation is a silver cup, of 20 oz., inscribed, "The free gift of James Cole to St. Mary's church, in the parish of Gateshead." Mr. Cole died in 1662.‡ A silver flagon, 56 oz., inscribed, "The gift of Wm. Collinson, late of Gateshead, deceased, to the church of St. Mary's, Gateshead, 1672." Another silver chalice, 43 oz., "The gift of Elizabeth Collinson, in memory of her daughter, Jane Wrangham, deceased, to the church of St. Mary's, Gateshead, 1672." A silver paten, 20 oz., "Honor et Gloria soli Deo, 1732." A cup, 19½ oz., "Soli Deo Gloria." A small silver plate, 7 oz., without inscription; a silver chalice, 73½ oz.; two silver plates for collecting alms, each 23½ oz.; and a silver paten, 22¼ oz.: these three are inscribed, "The gift of Mrs. Ann Shaftoe to the church of St. Mary, Gateshead, July 9, 1785." A large silver basin, in which the alms are placed on the communion table, 40 oz., "The gift of Richard Fawcett, D.D., rector, to the church of St. Mary's, Gateshead, May 13, 1780." A silver cup and salver, presented to St. Edmund's chapel by the Rev. H. Phillpotts, prebendary of Durham, 1815.

The organ was built by Messrs. Wood, Small, and

a pile in the church-yard. One of them, which bears a suitable inscription, weighs 6 cwt.

* During the alterations, several antiquarian relics were found, consisting of a silver halfpenny of one of the Edwards; some monastic jettons, or counters, and other copper coins; a rude stone coffin; and a tomb-stone, sculptured with a cross and other devices.

† The stones which fell through the roof of the chancel, and which must have been projected to an immense height, have been formed into

‡ The wealthy and loyal family of the Coles had their origin in Gateshead, and occupied a mansion and gardens betwixt Oakwellgate and the Fore Street. They held property also in Boldon and Kibblesworth—rose from the smithy to the baronetage, and died in landless poverty.

Co., of Edinburgh, in 1820, and cost 500 guineas. The church is lighted by gas at evening service, and warmed by pipes containing heated water. There are six bells in the tower, purchased by subscription in 1730. The clock has three dials, illuminated with gas during the night.*

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 10 contain entries of baptisms and burials from 1559 to 1587, and from 1608 to 1812; and marriages from 1559 to 1587, and from 1608 to 1753. Nos. 11 to 14 contain marriages from 1754 to 1812. No registers can be found from 1587 to 1608. The parish chest contains several original charters and other valuable documents. The parish books commence in 1626; they have been minutely kept, and contain many curious and interesting entries, such as—

1626, To James Coats, for making glaspes for the roge stob (whipping post), 1s. 2d." 1627, "Paid the fine estreated for want of a ducking-stool, 6s. 8d.;" and in the following year, "Payd for the dokinge-stoull, 1s." 1628, "For makinge a new collinge and mending two ould ones, 5s." 1632, "Paid for whipping black Barborie, 6d." 1633, "To workemen for making the streets even at ye King's coming, 18s. 4d.;" and "Paid the piper for playing to ye menders of ye high waies five severall daies, 3s. 4d." 1642, Oct. 16th, "For as much as it hath pleased Almighty God to visite this Pish with the plague of pestilence [a sume or sesse of 24 weeks ordered], collected for the use of the infected poor, 28l. 6s." 1644, June 8, "Paid to George Browne, for helping the herdman to keepe the kine on the towne more (two weekes night and day) because the tyme was troblesome, by reson of the army, 7s. 7d." 1649, "1 stone of figgs riding the boundarie, 4s. 8d." "Paid at Mrs Watsons, when the justices sate to examine the witches, 3s. 4d." 1650, "Paid the fidler, when the fields were mowed, 2s. 8d." 1664, "Spent when the Fell was sett out, 2s. 6d." 1671, "Paid for powder and match when the keelemen mutinyed, 2s." 1684, "For carrying 26 Quakers to Durham, 2l. 17s." "Expended on the coronation day, Aprill 23, 2 barreills gunn powder, 6l.; 1 hogshd of ale, 2l.; given the gunners and their mate, 15s.; paper, starch, match, and

* There were four chantries in this church. St. Mary's chantry, in the north porch was founded by Allan Prestre, in 1330, "to find a priest for the maintenance of God's service, and to pray for his soul, and for all Christian souls:" its yearly value at the time of the Dissolution was 75s. 4d. St. John's chantry was founded by John Dolphanby before the year 1442: its yearly value was 6l. 12s. 8d. Trinity chantry was also founded by Alone Prestre, and was of the yearly value of 4l. 4s. 2d. St. Loy's chantry was founded by John Dolphanby in 1421; and its annual revenues amounted to 6l. 12s. 8d. Richard Jackson, the last incumbent, had an annual pension of 3l. in 1553.

+ In 1850, this burial-ground was thus described by Mr. Kell, town clerk:—"It is on a table land; immediately adjoining, on the north, there is a rapid ascent from the river; the soil on the northern side is a stiff retentive clay, so much charged with water, that on vaults being opened on that side of the church-yard, the coffins are found swimming about like boats; and on a grave being opened on that side of the ground, it fills with water so rapidly, that previous to any interment it is necessary to bale it. On the south side of the ground, the clay is overlaid by a deep bed of yellow sand, and is quite dry. On the north-western side, the ground is more than 20 feet above the surface

packthread, 3s. 1d.; nailes, and a skin for the rammers, 8d.; bringing up and carrying downe 9 great gunns, 1l. 0s. 4d.; 9 tar-barrells and labourers, 11s.; labourers bringing the ale and powder barrills, 2s.; for mending the church-yard wall, wch was pulld down for the gunns, 2s. 6d." 1708, "For sweetmeats to entertain the Bishop of Durham, 5s."

The church-yard comprises an area of 5,830 square yards, 840 yards of which are occupied by the church.† Until 1811, it was the only burial-ground in the borough; and as the number of interments afterwards averaged more than 300 per annum, an order to close it was issued by the General Board of Health in 1853, and the last interment took place on October 28, in that year.‡

Gateshead rectory is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham; King's Books, 27l. 13s. 4d.; Tenths, 2l. 15s. 4d.; Episc. proc., 10s.; Archid. proc., 4s. Dedication to St. Mary.

RECTORS.—Robert de Plessis is the first rector named; and another Robert occurs in 1275. The succession continued till the time of the Commonwealth; and on July 18, 1645, an order occurs in the Commons Journals for inducting Mr. Jonathan Devereux, Clerk, into the rectory of Gateshead. Thomas Weld, "an intruder," was put in by the sequestrators in 1649.§ John Laidler, A.M., was presented by King Charles II., March 16, 1660, during the vacancy of the see. In 1691, John Cock, A.M., was deprived for Nonconformity, and was succeeded by Robert Brograve, A.M.; George Tully, A.M., 1691; John Smith, A.M., 1695; Theophilus Pickering, S.T.P., 1695; Leonard Shafto, A.M., 1705, p. res. Pickering for Sedgfield; Robert Stillingfleet, A.M., 1732, p. m. Shafto; William Lambe, A.M., 1733, p. res. Stillingfleet for Ryton; Andrew Wood, A.M., 1769, p. m. Lambe; Richard Fawcett, D.D. (vicar of Newcastle and preb. of the 3rd stall), 1772, p. m. Wood; Robert Thorp, A.M. (rector of Ryton and arch-deacon of Northumberland), 1782, p. m. Fawcett; Richard Prosser, D.D. (preb. of the 3rd stall); H. F. Phillpotts, A.M. (preb. of the 9th stall, afterwards of the 2nd, and now Bishop of Exeter), 1808, p. res. Prosser; John Collinson, A.M. (perp. curate of Lamesley), 1810,

of the adjoining Church Street, from which it is fenced by a high stone wall."

‡ Mr. Brockett, of Gateshead, has a copy of all the inscriptions on earth-tombs and head-stones which were in the church-yard in 1856.

The following often-quoted epitaph on Robert Trollope, architect of the Guildhall, Newcastle, is said to have been placed in this church-yard; but as there is no authority for this statement except tradition, it is supposed to have been a rhyme written in his life-time as a joke, and that he was fond of shewing it to his cronies:—

"Here lies Robert Trollope,
Who made yon stones roll up;
When death took his soul up,
His body filled this hole up."

§ The corporation of Newcastle ordered the sum of 20l. to be given to Mr. Weld "for his good services" to that town. His own parishioners, however, complained bitterly, in 1657, that he had for eight years refused "the favour of administering the sacraments to any of his parish, but to eight women and two men, weak and unstable persons that [were] sublimed his converts;" nor would he permit his excommunicated flock, consisting of 1,000 persons, to engage a lecturer to administer the means of salvation.

p. res. Phillpotts for Stanhope; John Davies, D.D. (an honorary canon of Durham cathedral), 1840, p. res. Collinson for Boldon.*

The old parsonage, which nearly adjoined the church on the east, was a commodious house, with gardens, and commanding a view towards the river. On the formation of the Brandling Junction Railway, the temporary station of which was in the vicinity of the rectory, the house was fitted up as an inn, and the rector removed to the house erected at Bensham by the Rev. J. Tyson, where a portion of the glebe consists of 3 R. 32 P. This land, with a field of 3 A. 12 P., bounded on the north by the Hexham road, and another of 1 A. 3 R. 25 P. adjoining the old rectory-house and gardens, and called the Rectory Field, were obtained in January, 1815, in exchange for two fields at Low Team, of 2 A. 2 R. 35 P., a wayleave between them, for which Sir Thomas Liddell paid 8*l* per annum, a ruined cinder-oven and ale-house, and a close of 2 A. 2 R. 37 P., all in the parish of Whickham. The exchange was made under an act of parliament for enclosing part of Whickham parish, between the late John Carr, Esq., of Dunston Hill, and the rector of Gateshead, with consent of the Bishop of Durham, who also enfranchised the Rectory Field. There is also belonging to the glebe a field of 3 A. 2 R. 30 P. between the Middle and Stoney Flats. On October, 1851, notice was given by the Enclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, of the exchange of "a detached field, situate at Saltwell, at a distance from the other glebe lands of the rectory of Gateshead, occupied by George Robson, 5 A. 2 R. 28 P.," for "a parcel of land situate at Catherine Street, with the dwelling house and offices built thereon, and in the occupation of the Rev. Frederick Betham," belonging to Charles Bulmer, Esq., of Saltwell House.

In 1835, the gross annual income of St. Mary's was returned at 750*l*., subject to the payment of 114*l*.. From the remaining 636*l*., 110*l*. was paid to two curates. The rector is also master of King James' Hospital.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

THE chapel of the Holy Trinity is situated on the east side of the High Street, near Nun's Lane (now called

Park Lane), about half a mile from the river. Originally the chantry of the Holy Trinity, it was added to the hospital of St. Edmund and St. Cuthbert, and at one time annexed to the establishment of the Nuns or White Ladies of St. Bartholomew, Newcastle. Until its recent restoration, the building was generally alluded to as the ruins of the chapel of St. Edmund.

Uttan was abbot of a monastery here before the year 683; and Leland imagines it to "be lykelehed the same that Bede spekythe of." It perished during the incursion of the Danes; but a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was in existence prior to 1200, when the establishment consisted of one chaplain and three poor brethren. In 1248, Bishop Farnham united this house with his new foundation of "The Chapel and Hospital of St. Edmond, King and Confessor, and of the glorious Bishop Cuthbert, in Gateshead." This consolidated foundation, endowed with the village of Ulkilston (Ouston), the old lordship of Gateshead, the wood of Benchelm, and 29 acres of escheated land in Alures-acyres, was to consist of four chaplains or priests, one of whom was to be master, eating at the same table and sleeping in the same chamber with his three brethren, and paying to each 20*s*. a year. It had a clear annual revenue of 18*l*. in 1292; but in 1448, Bishop Neville, in consequence of a fire and other misfortunes which had befallen the nuns of St. Bartholomew in Newcastle, appropriated it to that convent, the prioress of which held her court, by her steward, in the chapel of St. Edmund's, for her lands of the nunnery in Gateshead. It was surrendered in 1540. In 1544, it had a clear yearly revenue of 7*l*. 7*s*. 9*d*., "which Doctor Belassis, now master of the same, hath towards hys lyvyng, and giveth out of the same four marks by the year to a prieste to say masse there tywse in the weke for the commodite and easement of the parishoners that do dwelle farr from the parish churche." After the Dissolution, masters were regularly appointed to it. Robert Claxton succeeded Dr. Belassis; and from the former the principal farm of the hospital derives its present appellation.

The original chapel of St. Trinity seems to have fallen

* THE REV. JOHN COLLINSON.—The Rev. John Collinson, A.M., one of the honorary canons of Durham cathedral, held the rectory of Gateshead for nearly thirty years. In 1839, he was presented to Boldon rectory by Bishop Maltby, and died at the rectory-house there on the 17th of February, 1857, in the 77th year of his age. Whilst rector of Gateshead, Mr. Collinson was a great favourite with all classes and creeds of his parishioners, though his political opinions were at variance with those of a great majority of his townsmen. He was particularly active and instrumental in establishing the Gateshead Dispensary, and, during the visitation of the cholera in 1831-2, fear-

lessly administered comfort and consolation to the poor. Mr. Collinson was twice presented with handsome testimonials of affection and esteem by his parishioners. He married, in early life, Miss King, daughter of the Rev. Richard King, A.M., rector of Salop, by whom he is survived, as well as by a numerous family; his eldest son being the Rev. H. K. Collinson, vicar of Stannington, Northumberland, and another the celebrated traveller, whose connection with the Arctic regions has rendered his name a household word with every lover of science and adventure.

into disuse after the union of the hospital of St. Trinity and St. Edmond in 1248. It shared the violence of the mob in 1746, and remained a roofless ruin until the year 1836, when Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., lord of the manor, gave the ground and building, with a site for the erection of schools, and a contribution of 100*l.*, to the rector and churchwardens of Gateshead. In consequence of this gift, a subscription was entered into, which realized a sufficient sum for the repair of the venerable edifice and the erection of the schools. The principal contributors were—the Rev. John Collinson, 20*l.*; the Rev. John Fox, 10*l.*; Miss James, 10*l.*; Miss Emma James, 10*l.*; Mr. C. Bulmer, 25*l.*; Mrs. Bulmer, 20*l.*; Mrs. Lawrence, Studley Park, 100*l.*; Messrs. W. Hawks, sen., and Co., 25*l.*; and Messrs. John Phillips, William Fox, Joseph Garnett, D. Akenhead, H. Smith, John M. Chapman, and Joseph Price, 10*l.* each. The chapel was opened for worship, according to the rites of the Church of England, in 1837. It is in the style of architecture that prevailed in the reign of Henry III., from 1216 to 1272. The west front has a door-way, under a deep pointed arch, ornamented with a profusion of mouldings. Above the door is one long lancet light in the centre, and two smaller ones, with blank pointed arches intervening. "The windows of the west front," says Mr. Billings, "formed the model for the restoration of the southern gable of the chapel of the Nine Altars in Durham cathedral; and a most appropriate restoration it was, if we regard the combination of architectural fitness and the singular fact of both chapels having been principally the productions of the same prelate." The south side of the church has five lancet windows betwixt alternate buttresses. The north side has four similar lights, and two small doors (now built up); one under a narrow pointed arch, and the other under a trefoil head. The east end is pierced with three lancets, of simple character. The building consists of one aisle, 25 yards long, and 6½ broad. "Near the steps leading to the altar," says Grose, "is a grave-stone, on which is cut a cross, similar to that in the jamb of the church door at Jarrow; it has also the marks of an inlaid border about it, but the brass is gone." This stone, which is also alluded to by Brand (vol. i., p. 463), was discovered, August 29, 1836, whilst some rubbish was being cleared away, preparatory to commencing the restorations, and is now fixed in the wall on the south entrance to the chapel. A handsome semi-circular timber roof, of the character of those of St. Nicholas' church at Newcastle and Hexham Abbey, was among the additions made from designs by John

Dobson, Esq., architect, to whom the restorations were entrusted. On a tablet is inscribed—

"This church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built Anno Domini MCCCXLV. Repaired by public subscription, MDCCCXXXVII. John Collinson, M.A., rector."

The gateway of the old mansion of the Riddells, which formerly fronted the street, has been removed to the north-western corner of the chapel. The Rev. Thomas Speck is the present chaplain.

NEW CHAPEL OF ST. EDMUND.

THIS chapel is situate on ground belonging to the hospital of King James, on the east side of the turnpike road to Durham, and about a mile from Tyne Bridge. A previous chapel stood a little to the north. The present one is a plain modern stone building, originally intended to serve the additional purpose of a national school. The cost of its erection was defrayed by a subscription, amounting to 1,331*l.* 12*s.*; and it was consecrated by Bishop Barrington on August 7, 1810. It is 80 feet in length by 40 in breadth. A piece of ground on the south, containing 2 R. 23 P., was purchased, inclosed, and appropriated as a cemetery in 1811; an addition was made to it in 1852, which was consecrated by Bishop Maltby. The most remarkable object in this burying ground is an obelisk, erected at the expense of the late Rev. John Collinson, to the memory of 222 victims of the cholera who were interred here in 1832. The Rev. William Bennett is chaplain.

HOSPITAL OF KING JAMES.

THE united chapels and hospitals of Holy Trinity and St. Edmund the Bishop became, after the Dissolution, the property of the crown, by whom masters were regularly appointed; but the charters having been afterwards lost, and the revenues partly converted to purposes of private emolument, the establishment was refounded by James I. on January 4, 1610, under the title of "The Hospital of King James in Gateside." The new society was ordered to consist of a master, who should always be the rector of Gateshead for the time being, and of three poor brethren. The king granted, for their use, and the use of their successors, the said hospital or free chapel, the site, mansion, and garden of the same, and 40 A. of arable land; 5 loads of hay from 10 A. of meadow, 40 A. of pasture for the feeding of beasts, and a close at Shotley Brigg. Power was given to demise the lands and tenements for terms of 10 years in possession, and not otherwise, at the best yearly rent; and it was provided that during the life of the then master, each of

the then brethren should receive 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly; and after his death, his successor should receive one-third of the rents and profits, and the three brethren should each receive an equal share of the remainder.

In 1810, an act of parliament was passed, which empowered the master and brethren to let leases of their property, in parcels not exceeding one acre, for a term not exceeding 99 years; and, by the provisions of the said act, the number of brethren was increased to thirteen, ten of whom are styled younger brethren. Statutes for the government of the hospital were framed, October 7, 1811, (by Bishop Barrington,) under which each of the elder or ancient brethren receives 25*l.* per annum, a suit of clothes, a house to live in, and an allowance for coals. The ten younger brethren must be single men, 56 years of age or upwards, of good character, and not possessing more than 20*l.* a year. For some years, they each received 12*l.* per annum, and a suit of clothes every two years. A salary of 40*l.* was paid to the chaplain officiating in St. Edmund's chapel. The whole of the appointments are made by the rector of Gateshead, as master, usually from inhabitants of the town. The houses of the ancient brethren were built about the year 1812, on lands belonging to the hospital, principally with a sum of between 200*l.* and 300*l.* received by the Rev. Henry Phillpotts, master, for dilapidations. They consist of three cottage rooms, with small gardens in front, situated on the north side of the new chapel of St. Edmund.

The Charity Commissioners, in 1836, stated the income of the hospital as follows:—

Cornelius Garbutt and Robert Duke, rent of four plots of ground, let for building purposes.....	£4	12	0
The Friars Goose farm, part of, let to Anthony Clapham, in five several leases, each of not more than 1 <i>ac.</i> , for 98 years from January 1, 1830, at 25 <i>l.</i> for each parcel.....	125	0	0
The remainder of the farm, 10 <i>ac.</i> , let to Mr. Clapham, under an agreement for 10 years.....	40	0	0
The Claxton farm, 80 <i>ac.</i> , with about 1½ <i>ac.</i> , part of the chapel garth, let to Joseph Robson as yearly tenant.....	300	0	0
The colliery under the hospital estate (let at the time of the passing of the act for 100 <i>l.</i> , but now nearly worked out).....	50	0	0
For a piece of ground in Sunderland turnpike road..	6	5	0
	£525	17	0

The above rent of 4*l.* 12*s.* was not carried to the general account, but appropriated by the master to his own use, in lieu of a house and garden, formerly on the ground, for the master's residence. The average of the other payments, during the preceding six years, was as follows:—

Tithes due the rector from Claxton farm	£70	0	0
Land-tax	4	5	4
Repairs	9	0	0
Retained by the master as his third	140	10	0
Chaplain	40	0	0
Clerk, and for cleaning the chapel.....	5	0	0
Master of the Sunday-school therein.....	5	0	0
Each of the three ancient brethren, 25 <i>l.</i>	75	0	0
Each of the ten younger brethren, 12 <i>l.</i>	120	0	0
Each of the thirteen brethren, a suit of clothes when wanted.....	32	14	4
	£501	9	8

The balance in the hands of the master at that time was 122*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* The Commissioners observe—"In the application of the income, there seems to have been rather a slight departure from the directions of the statutes. These do not authorize the retaining any balance in hand, nor does there appear to be any necessity for it; and if the payments to the clerk of the chapel and the Sunday schoolmaster may be considered necessary outgoings (by which alone they can strictly be justified), the payments ought to be made before the division of the surplus into three parts, or otherwise it falls wholly on the brethren, and no part on the master. It has been suggested to the master to dispose of the balance now in hand in the payment of the expenses of repairs, and other extraordinary outgoings, so as to relieve the income of such charges until that fund is exhausted, and in future to apply the whole of the two-third parts in the payment of the chaplain's salary, and to the benefit of the brethren, according to the statutes."

In the course of a few years, the value of the hospital property became considerably enhanced. In 1849, a committee of the churchwardens and four-and-twenty was appointed to investigate the affairs of the hospital; but Dr. Davies, the master, considering himself responsible only to the bishop as visitor, declined affording to the committee the required statements. After some correspondence with the bishop, his lordship, on October 12, 1849, transmitted certain additional statutes for the government of the hospital; the principal alterations being, the appointment of two additional younger brethren; two services to be performed every Sunday by the chaplain, one in the chapel, and the other in the school-room at Friars Goose; the increase of the chaplain's salary to 70*l.* a year; that the balance reserved in hand by the master, for incidental expenses, shall not exceed 60*l.*; that the shares of the younger brethren respectively shall always be less than the shares of the master and the three ancient brethren respectively; and that the accounts for each year shall be made up and

presented to the bishop on or before the 25th of March. For about the last five years, ending March 25, 1857, each of the younger brethren has had an average payment of 23*l.* per annum.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH.

THIS church, situated at Bensham, was erected as a chapel of ease to St. Mary's. The foundation stone was laid, July 24, 1846, by Lady Vernon, assisted by her father, Cuthbert Ellison, Esq.; and the edifice and cemetery were consecrated by Bishop Maltby, March 16, 1848. The style of building is of the transition date, between the Norman and English, which prevailed during the latter part of the twelfth century. The edifice consists of nave, chancel, vestry, and a tower terminating with a spire. The spire is 110 feet high, rising from a square tower at the south-west corner of the building. The height of the side walls is 22 feet, and the apex of the roof 46 feet above the pavement. The nave is 22 feet long, with open ornamental timber

roof; and the chancel, measuring 22 feet, has a vaulted ceiling, and terminates with an apse. There are two entrances, one under the tower and one on the north side of the nave; the vestry being placed between the nave and the chancel, on the south side. There are sittings for 558 persons, about one-half of which are free. The edifice was erected from designs by John Dobson, Esq.,* at a cost of about 2,000*l.* The churchyard, neatly laid out, contains an area of about an acre: the whole of the ground was given, at a nominal price, by the proprietors of Redheugh estate, and the expense of the building defrayed by subscription—Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., contributing 300*l.*; Lord Ravensworth, 100*l.*; Bishop Maltby, 31*l.* 10*s.*; Dr. Davies, 105*l.*; W. Peareth, Esq., 50*l.*; and George Hawks, George Burdon, and R. C. Askew, Esqrs., 25*l.* each, &c.

DISSENTING CHAPELS.†

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.—A Presbyterian meeting-house was opened in Bailey Chare, Half-moon Street, on

* JOHN DOBSON.—To no one has the revival of architecture in the north been so largely indebted as to Mr. Dobson; and numerous examples of his genius and taste are to be met with in Durham and the adjoining counties. In early life, Mr. Dobson was intended to follow the profession of a landscape gardener. His father occupied extensive nursery grounds at Chirton, near North Shields, and was occasionally employed in laying out ornamental pleasure grounds. Observing the pleasure his son took in ornamental gardening, drawing flowers, &c., he determined that the education of his son, so far as it could be of service at this period and in this locality, should be such as would assist him and improve him for his intended profession. With his father he received early instructions, and afterwards learned the mode of early forcing at Lord Strathmore's, Gibside. At the age of six, he was considered an idle and mischievous lad, annoying the villagers by marking the doors and window shutters of the cottages with his rough chalk; the coach doors of Mr. Collingwood being a special favourite for his sketches; and to the great annoyance of the old coachman, notwithstanding the occasional use of the whip, the coach-house gates were newly decorated every morning. Mr. Lawson, himself a good artist, who resided opposite to Mr. Collingwood, being attracted by the youth's performances, spoke kindly and encouragingly to him, and supplied him with drawing materials and subjects to copy; so that between the encouragement of the schoolmaster, who was a good mathematician, and the patronage of the village squire, the foundation of Mr. Dobson's education as an artist was formed. At this period, he was famous in the neighbourhood as a drawer of flowers; and the young artist was much flattered by being solicited to take the honorary post of designer to Mr. McClashlan, a celebrated ornamental damask weaver of his day, whose establishment was in the adjoining village of Preston. This distinction led to a further advancement in the art, by being appointed draughtsman to Mr. Ratcliffe, a well-known grazier and butcher in North Shields, to make drawings of his fat oxen, for which the future architect received the munificent fee of one shilling a head. Having left the village school, our embryo artist was sent to Newcastle, and became a pupil to Mr. Boniface Muss, father of the celebrated enamel painter, by whom he was instructed in perspective and landscape drawing, to which was added

the polite art of fencing; and his associate pupil was John Martin, the subsequent world-famed historical painter. He was soon afterwards placed under Mr. Hall, of Stamfordham, bridge surveyor of the county, with whom he took instructions in mechanical and architectural drawing. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Dobson was placed under Mr. David Stephenson, architect to the Duke of Northumberland, with whom he served his clerkship. Having completed his term, he proceeded to London, and became, about the year 1808, a pupil of Mr. John Varley, landscape painter, in whose studio, at the time, was Mr. William Hunt, the well-known painter of rustic figures and still life. Until Mr. Varley's death, a warm friendship continued to exist between him and Mr. Dobson. After remaining some time in the metropolis, Mr. Dobson took a tour through England and a portion of the continent of Europe, taking sketches of ecclesiastical and castellated architecture, and occasionally practising as an architect. As, at that time, there was not full employment, even in a town like Newcastle, for one architect, our artist's time was occasionally filled up in surveying estates and travelling for improvement. During his professional career, Mr. Dobson has erected many monuments to his future fame; and amongst others may be enumerated—Morpeth Bridge and Gaol, Longhurst House, Mitford House, Meldon House, Nunykirk, Angerton House, Belford House, Lilburn Tower, Beaufront, Brinkburn Priory, &c., in the county of Northumberland—(those in the county of Durham have already been noticed); and in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Gaol, the Fish Market, the New Markets, St. Thomas' church, St. Peter's church, the Railway Central Station, &c.; as well as churches and mansions in Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, the town of Windsor, &c., &c.

† There is no meeting-house at present in Gateshead for the Society of Friends. George Fox, in his journal, says, "We could not have a publick meeting among the people of Newcastle; but we got a little meeting among friends and friendly people at the Gateside, where a meeting is continued to this day, in the name of Jesus." The place here alluded to was in Pipewellgate, in the house which was afterwards for many years used as a tavern, and known by the sign of the Fountain.

January 1, 1786, but was taken down on the formation of the railway station in 1842-3. The present building, situate at the top of Melbourne Street, was erected in 1836, by a congregation of Independents, from whom it was transferred to the present occupants. It is a commodious edifice, with school-room, &c., attached, and is seated for 640 persons.

WESLEYAN CHAPELS.—Previous to the year 1815, the *Wesleyan Methodists* had their place of worship in Maughan's Long Room. The present commodious structure, situated in High Street, with spacious ground in front, was erected in 1815, and will accommodate 670 persons. There is a vestry attached, and adjoining are two dwelling houses for the use of the ministers, and a spacious school-room, being one of the largest in the town. The registry of births and baptisms, extending from 1812 to 1837, contains 756 entries. Another Wesleyan chapel, which will seat about 150 persons, is situated in Pipewellgate.—The *Wesleyan New Connexion* have a small neat chapel, with vestry, in Mount Pleasant, with sittings for 200 hearers.—The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* is in Nelson Street, of sufficient dimensions for 400 persons, with a school-room underneath. The foundation-stone was laid May 17, 1853; previous to which time, this body occupied a small chapel in West Street.—The *Wesleyan Reformers* have a chapel in Park Lane, capable of accommodating about 150 hearers.

BETHESDA CHAPEL.—This spacious and commodious building, the property of the Methodist New Connexion, is situated between Melbourne Street and Brunswick Terrace. The cost of its erection, besides the ground, presented by Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., was 3,300*l.* This amount, except the present debt of 1,400*l.*, was defrayed by subscription.* The building is of brick, with a stone portico and iron palisading in front. The basement story is used as a school-room. The chapel was opened for public worship in 1834, and will accommodate upwards of 1,000 persons. In 1857, an excellent organ, at a cost of 250*l.*, was erected; the one in use being too small for the building.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—The Roman Catholics have not had a chapel in Gateshead from the time that Gateshead House was burnt by the mob until 1850. In that year, the Rev. Frederick Betham, "parish

priest elect," issued an address to "the faithful Catholics of the parish of Gateshead, in the diocese of Hexham;" its object being to obtain subscriptions for the erection of a chapel. Considerable sums were forwarded for that purpose; meanwhile, the congregation met in a long room fitted up for the purpose. In 1857, a piece of ground was selected opposite Walker Terrace, for the erection of the chapel. The edifice will consist of nave, aisles, sacristy, organ loft, and tower terminating with a spire, from designs by Mr. A. M. Dunn, architect, Newcastle. The cost of the building is estimated at 3,000*l.*, and it will afford accommodation for 1,000 persons.

CHARITIES.

THE following is a list of charitable donations to the poor of the parish of Gateshead, inclusive of that of Gateshead Fell:—

September 29, 1624.—*Anthony Hebson*, a rent-charge of 20*s.* on property in Cannon Street.

1627-8.—*Henry Smith*, a portion of the income from the Longstock estate (see p. 261), producing latterly 16*l.* 4*s.* per annum.

November 16, 1648.—*Anthony Aldworth*, a rent-charge of 20*s.*

August 29, 1660.—*James and Ralph Cole*, a rent-charge of 4*l.*

January 16, 1672.—*Elizabeth Collinson*, the rent of two fields near Easington, containing 14*A.* 3*R.*, and two other small parcels of ground, containing respectively 37*P.* and 30*P.*, the whole now let for 15*l.*, subject to 14*s.* 2*d.* property and land-tax.

February 7, 1676.—*Matthew Bates*, a rent-charge on property, 20*s.*

March 9, 1679-80.—*Sir William Blackett, Bart.*, 2*l.* yearly charged on premises at the north-west corner of Tyne Bridge.

March 26, 1687.—*Ralph Harrison*, 100*l.*; *William Coatsworth*, 50*l.*; *Margaret Ramsey*, 20*l.*; and *Isabel Glover*, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* These legacies, with 60*l.* which had accumulated as interest, formed part of 300*l.*, which, in 1747, was lent on security of the tolls of the Newcastle and Durham road. In 1755, this security was disposed of, and 200*l.* applied towards building Powell's almshouse. 100*l.* was appropriated in the erection of a gallery at the west end of the church; and the surplus of the seat-rents, after paying the interest to the poor, was invested in the funds. In 1788, the stock was sold for 128*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; and 105*l.* of this sum was laid out on mortgage, the remainder being distributed to the poor.

* On March 18, 1853, Bishop Maltby, in reply to an application on the subject, forwarded 10*l.* towards the liquidation of the debt on Bethesda chapel.

The 105*l.* was placed in the Newcastle savings bank in 1824; and there is still a sum of 25*l.* there deposited.

September 26, 1689.—*John Bowman* gave his dwelling house in Hillgate, after his wife's decease. Five or six poor persons, appointed by the parish officers, resided in this property; and a lock-up was erected by the parishioners on the south of Hillgate. In consequence of a recommendation by the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, it was suggested, in 1829, that the overseers should pay 4*l.* a year rent to the churchwardens for the dwelling, and that application be made to the quarter sessions for 1*l.* a year as ground-rent for the lock-up. In 1849, the house was rebuilt as a dwelling, when 360*l.* was raised on mortgage, and 60*l.* borrowed from the Powell's Alms-house fund. The lock-up is attached to the police office.

December 18, 1696.—*Thomas Rawling*, 3*l.* yearly out of a messuage in Oakwellgate. The premises, by enlargement, are enhanced in value, and now let for 29*l.* 10*s.* per annum. A borough-right is also attached to it, which produces 3*l.* a year.

June 1, 1703.—*Jane Sutton*, a rent-charge of 20*s.*

July 17, 1728.—*Thomas Powell* gave all his property towards building an alms-house for the use of the poor of the parish. About the year 1755, the house was erected on a piece of freehold ground; 200*l.* from the charities of Harrison and others, and money from several benefactions, being contributed. Additions were afterwards made; and the whole were used for many years as a parish workhouse. The Charity Commissioners having commented on the non-payment of rent, it was resolved, at a vestry meeting, September 28, 1829, that 10*l.* a year, as interest of the above 200*l.*, should be paid out of the poor-rates to the churchwardens, to be distributed to the poor. On the erection of the Union workhouse, the alms-house was agreed to be let on lease, November 14, 1845, at a rent of 50*l.* per annum. The lease, however, has never been executed; and the property is now let into tenements at an increased rental.

February 27, 1746.—*Hannah Thompson* gave 50*s.* a year out of a house in Gateshead, to be distributed every Christmas-eve to 20 poor widows, in sums of 2*s.* 6*d.* each. This is still continued by the owners of the property.

* In 1723, Thomas Reed bequeathed a rent-charge of 20*s.* a year from Butt Houses; but the property is not now known. Henry Hylton, Esq., of Hylton Castle, on February 26, 1640, left, with other charges, 24*l.* per annum to the poor of Gateshead for 99 years; but his estates not being sufficient to discharge the whole sums charged upon them, the churchwardens and overseers, in 1662, agreed to accept the

1840.—*Mr. Millen* bequeathed 100*l.*, less 10*l.* legacy duty, for the purpose of keeping his tombstone and railing in repair, the residue of interest to be annually distributed to the poor. The sum of 50*l.* was used in repairing Oakwellgate malting, and 4*l.* 10*s.* as interest on the whole is annually distributed at Christmas with other charity money.

Out of the charity fund, subscriptions are made to the soup kitchen, 1*l.* to the Christmas dinner to the poor in the workhouse, &c. Portions of the funds are entrusted to the rectors of Gateshead and Gateshead Fell, and to the churchwardens, who distribute the money according to the wishes of the respective donors.*

GATESHEAD POOR-LAW UNION.

GATESHEAD is one of the fourteen Unions into which the county was divided on the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act. Gateshead Union is subdivided into four districts:—1, Heworth; 2, Gateshead, with Gateshead Fell; 3, Whickham, with its dependent townships; and 4, Winlaton, including the parish of that name, Ryton, and the chapelry of Stella. The Union contains a population, according to the census of 1851, of 48,085; and the four districts appoint 30 guardians, viz:—Gateshead, 10; Heworth, 6; Whickham, 4; Winlaton, 5; and the townships of Ryton, Ryton Woodside, Stella, Chopwell, and Crawcrook, 1 each. The entire Union comprises an area of 25,943 acres, of which 747 acres are covered by tidal water.

The oldest "Poore Booke" of Gateshead commences in 1691, in which year the rate for the parish was 98*l.* In 1692, the amount of poor-rate was 97*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; the number of poor upon the books, 130.† In 1733, the rate was 107*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.*; the number on the books, 145; allowances, 5 at 2*d.* per week, 55 at 3*d.*, 39 at 4*d.*, 22 at 6*d.*, 2 at 8*d.*, 6 at 1*s.*, 2 at 1*s.* 3*d.*, and 1 at 2*s.*; 1 at 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, 7 at 5*s.*, 1 at 6*s.*, 2 at 10*s.*, and 2 at 15*s.*; about 120 paid for 26 weeks only, the rest for the whole of the year.

The county rate was first paid out of the poor rate in 1810, after some opposition. On the 21st June, 1821, the maintenance of the poor was entrusted to a select vestry, by whose exertions the amount of rate collected

annual sum of 16*l.* The charity expired in 1739. Various benefactions in money have, from time to time, been left for distribution.

† In 1700, it was "ordered by the Flower and Twenty, that Geo. Bell [the headle at the church] have paid him 1*s.* 6*d.* per week to take care to turn out vagrants and Scotts out of the parish."

was reduced from 4,499*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* in 1821, to 3,559*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* in 1822; or, from 6*s.* 1*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.* in the pound.

In 1753, the rate was	£217 1 <i>s.</i> 4
In 1770,	308 11 10½
In 1780,	568 6 1½
In 1790,	1,134 16 10½
In 1800,	1,847 14 8
In 1810,	2,865 18 6
In 1820,	4,499 14 1
In 1830,	3,650 0 10½

Being, in this latter year, at the rate of 3*s.* 10*d.* in the pound, on a rental collected upon, including stock in trade, of 19,043*l.*; paid for county-rate, 283*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; 76 paupers in poor-house; average expense of each, 2*s.* 9*d.* per week, including clothing.

The following is a statement of the income and expenditure of the Union* up to Lady-day in each of the specified years:—

	INCOME.	EXPENDITURE.	MED. RELIEF.
1851	£12,701 2 <i>s.</i>	£11,952 9 <i>s.</i>	£277 6 <i>s.</i>
1852+	13,887 7	14,096 9	..
1853	13,603 3	13,849 11	201 9
1854	13,839 1	15,267 10	1,088 10
1855	13,191 19	13,727 19	198 4

In 1856, the total receipts from poor rates, and payments in aid thereof, were 6,342*l.* 14*s.* 0½*d.*; and the total of payments to the Union and separate expenditure was 5,802*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* In the year ending March 25, 1857, the accounts were as follow:—

RECEIPTS.	
From poor-rate	£6,265 4 3½
From relations of paupers	7 4 0
From payments under orders of removal	22 13 9
Balance due last year from parish officers, and not paid to the treasurer of the Union	817 6 6½
	£7,112 8 7

EXPENDITURE.	
Contributions to the Union, and other sums paid on account of the parish to the credit of the guardians with the treasurer	£6,399 10 0
Costs of proceedings before justices	31 0 0
Cost of conveyance and travelling exp. in removals ..	16 2 3
Assistant overseer's poundage or salary	157 18 4
Revising barrister and municipal registration ..	27 0 0
Cost of jury lists	5 1 6
Other payments	58 1 8
Balance due from parish officers at the end of the year ..	417 14 10
	£7,112 8 7

The old Alms House (see CHARITIES, p. 767) being inadequate for the purposes of the Union, a new and

* The guardians of Gateshead, in September, 1850, discovered that a person placed in charge of their offices had sold a quantity of their books, &c., as waste paper; and that one person, a cheesemonger and bacon dealer in the town, had purchased a lot weighing ten stones, in which were comprised every description of book and document connected with the different parishes of the Union!

† In the month of February, 1852, by returns made to the town

suitable building was agreed to be erected by the Board of Guardians, under the superintendence of a building committee. A piece of glebe land, situated in Union Lane, on Stoney Flatts, was selected, and enfranchised for the purpose. The ground, by measurement, contained rather more than four acres, for which the rector of the parish was paid 1,100*l.*§ The foundation-stone of the new building was laid February 4, 1840, by the Rev. J. Collinson; and the cost of the erection was upwards of 7,000*l.* Of this sum, 6,200*l.* was borrowed from the Royal Exchange Insurance Company, repayable by instalments in twenty years; and 1,800*l.* was procured from the Loan Commissioners, repayable in ten years. For the whole amount, 5 per cent. interest was agreed to be paid. The building, which is of stone, was erected by Mr. C. J. Pearson, and contains on the ground floor twelve sleeping rooms, and a similar number on the floor above; a dining hall, which is also used as a chapel; and there are also kitchens, wash-houses, and other suitable apartments. On each side of the main building are the boys' and girls' wards, school-rooms, bath-rooms, play-grounds, &c., and a large detached house used as an hospital. The apartments are well ventilated, clean, and kept in admirable order. A good stone wall encloses the whole of the ground. In May, 1857, there were 173 inmates: 56 boys and 26 girls, who were attending the schools, are included in the number. The building is estimated, by measurement, to accommodate 230; this number receiving the sanction of the commissioners. Mr. Hurst, one of the inspectors from the London board, visited the house on the 26th of May, 1857: he attended the Gateshead board meeting on the same day, and made but few observations, except recommending more beds in the hospitals.

DISPENSARY.

PREVIOUS to the year 1832, there was no public institution of a medical character for the relief of the poor; but immediately after the visitation of the cholera in that year, the necessity of establishing a Dispensary in Gateshead was suggested, and the most active in its establishment were the Rev. J. Collinson, W. H. Brockett, Esq., and Mr. James Charlton. On the 3rd of

council, on oath, it appeared that the full estimated productive value of rateable property in the parish of Gateshead was 49,569*l.* 16*s.*, and, in that part of the chapelry of Heworth which is within the borough of Gateshead, 1,042*l.*, making a total value for the borough of 50,611*l.* 18*s.*

‡ Including expenses incurred during the prevalence of the cholera.

§ The amount of the purchase money was invested by the rector, and the annual interest arising from the same is added to the living

February, 1832, a public meeting was convened in the Anchorage School, in compliance with a requisition, to consider the best means to be adopted for the establishment and support of a Dispensary; the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood gave the undertaking their support; and from that day the Dispensary dates its establishment. A house was rented in High Street; but greater accommodation and facilities becoming necessary, a special fund was formed for the purchase or erection of a suitable building; and soon afterwards Mr. Swinburne's house, in West Street, was procured, the amount of purchase money being 1,500*l*. The Dispensary is solely supported by subscriptions and donations; and from its establishment to February 2, 1857, the aid of the institution has been given to 115,168 cases.

The following, from the 25th annual report, shews the income and expenditure of the institution, from February 2, 1856, to February 2, 1857:—

INCOME.			
Feb. 2, 1856—Balance	....	....	£58 16 0
Proceeds of annual ball	....	....	53 13 0
Donations	....	....	58 6 6
Legacies	....	....	67 10 0
Discounts	....	....	0 7 9
Annual subscriptions	....	....	309 11 3
Nov.—Collected at St. Mary's church	....	....	23 11 8
„ Wesleyan chapel	....	....	37 14 9
„ Bethesda do.	....	....	6 13 5
Interest on 1,700 <i>l</i> . lent to Gateshead Board of Health	....	....	81 0 1
Interest on deposit note at Lambton's bank	....	....	0 6 7
			£697 13 10
EXPENDITURE.			
Feb. 2, 1856—Medicine and leeches	....	....	£94 16 1
Surgical instruments	....	....	11 13 3
Salaries	....	....	143 15 0
Deposited in Lambton's bank	....	....	300 0 0
Sundry expenses	....	....	90 18 0
Balance	....	....	56 11 6
			£697 13 10

THE DISTRICT VISITING SOCIETY

WAS established in 1840, having for its object the promotion of the temporal and spiritual welfare of the poor. The meetings are held in the upper Ellison School, and are attended by about 30 visitors. The society is supported by subscriptions and donations, which amount to about 70*l*. a year. Dr. Davies, rector of the parish, is the treasurer.

* TRAINING FEMALE SERVANTS.—An institution, supported by subscription, for training female servants, was commenced in 1833, the object of which was to provide a more efficient class of domestic servants, by early initiating young girls in the best mode of performing the various labours required in a household. A house at the Windmill

AGED FEMALE SOCIETY.

THIS society is supported by public subscription, and its funds are disposed of in monthly allowances to deserving aged females. The meetings are held in the lower Ellison school-room.

LYING-IN CHARITY.

IN September, 1842, a society for the relief of poor married women at their own houses, during their confinement, was established; and during the first year, relief was given to 85 cases, only four of the children dying.

A YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY,

FOR the extension of religion at home and abroad, in connexion with the Church of England, was established in 1848. A library was formed by the members, and papers on appropriate subjects are read at their monthly meetings, which are held in the National Schools. A Bible class is conducted by the Rev. S. A. Herbert.

GATESHEAD FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

A BENEFIT society, called the Gateshead Friendly Society, was established in 1812, for affording relief to its members in sickness and old age. It is supported by subscriptions of members, donations from friends, and the amount collected at an annual sermon preached in the parish church on its behalf. The society is in a prosperous condition, and had, according to a recent report, a considerable sum deposited in the Newcastle savings bank, and at interest 300*l*. lent to the commissioners of Gateshead Street Act, 350*l*. lent on mortgage at 4½ per cent., and 250*l*. lent at 5 per cent.

OTHER SOCIETIES.—A Temperance Society, established in the borough, is well supported. There are also the Borough Lodge of Free Masons, No. 614; various lodges of Odd Fellows, the Independent United Order of Mechanics, and numerous permanent and annual benefit and building societies; and the "Gateshead Society for the Prosecution of Felons," established February 22, 1774, is said to be the first society of the kind commenced in Great Britain.*

Hills was taken; and under the management of a matron and committee, the institution was successfully conducted for some years. Ultimately, however, sectarian differences arose as to its management, and the establishment was discontinued.

ANCHORAGE SCHOOL.

THE term "Anchorage" is conjectured by Brand to have been a corruption of *anchoretage* or *hermitage*; and the accuracy of this conjecture was confirmed, a few years ago, by a discovery made by the Rev. James Raine, among the manuscript registers of the see, of a license granted by Bishop Bury, in 1340, for "the selecting and assigning a fit space in the cemetery of the church of the Blessed Mary of Gateshead, contiguous to the church itself, to build on the same, for the residence and habitation of a certain female anchoret, to be *shut up* therein, provided the good-will and consent of the rector and parishioners should be given to the same, and a competent place left for the burial of the dead."*

The building is situated on the north side of the chancel: the ground floor is occupied as the vestry, in

* "Anchorages were not unfrequently attached to churches; and female anchorites sometimes turned their cells into schools for girls, the teacher sitting at the anchorage window, and the scholars in the porch. The ceremony of 'shutting up' these devoted beings in their self-selected life-prisons—for they were always locked in, and sometimes *walled up* in their narrow cells—a kind of garret-window only being left open, by which they received the necessaries of life—was performed by the bishop, who placed his seal on the anchorage; and that could not be removed except the recluse had need of assistance or was sick. Of some anchorages, it is recorded that they were the great gossip-shops of the villages in which they were situated—an imputation, however, which we have no authority for attaching to the memory of the good old lady who resided some five hundred years ago, or more, in the church-yard of St. Mary's."

+ GATESHEAD PARISH REGISTERS.

"A true copy of a list of St. Mary's Registers, Gateshead, made by the Rev. John Collinson, Rector, in my presence, in the month of May, 1831; according to an act of parliament, and forwarded to London, as directed by the same.

"1. A parchment book, in modern binding and excellent condition, with this MS. title in a very good hand—'The Regester Booke of Geatside, of all Christenings, Marriages, and Burrialls, beginnunge this Yeaere of our Lord God a Thousand fyve Hundrede fyftie and nynne and so yearlye after accordinge to the Queens Maistes Annuntiones in that behalfe provided.' From Sept. 24, 1559, continued to 1587; deficient till the year 1608; continued to March 24th, 1602.

"2. A parchment book in modern binding and excellent condition: A Register of Christnings, Burialls and Weddings, from March 23, 1663, to March 25, 1694.

"3. A parchment book in modern binding and good condition, containing a register of weddings, burials, and christenings, beginning April 16, 1693, completing the last years of the former book, with some repetitions in the years 1693 and 1694, to Aug. 25, 1706. From this date the christenings and burials are registered regularly to Dec. 30, 1723. At the end of the book is a separate register of weddings from Sept. 24, 1706, to Aug. 4, 1723.

"4. A parchment book in modern binding, good condition, containing a register of burials and christenings from Jan., 1723, to the end of Dec., 1747; and at the other end of the book, a register of weddings from Aug. 12, 1723, to Feb. 22, 1747.

which the register books of the parish are carefully deposited;† and the upper part of the building is occupied as the school-room. When it was first used for the latter purpose is unknown. It was repaired by the churchwardens in 1658, and was afterwards used for their meetings and for a school. In 1701, Dr. Pickering, rector of Gateshead, bequeathed to trustees 300*l.*, to be laid out in the purchase of some rent-charge, or land, for the perpetual maintenance of a free school in Gateshead; and directed that in case the toll-booth, which was then used as a school, could not be had for that purpose, his gift should be settled upon the anchorage. For this endowment, 12*l.* per annum, the master teaches fifteen boys, at a reduced charge of 1*s.* a quarter; these boys being nominated by the rector for the time being. According to the deed of foundation, the boys are to be taught "the Latin and Greek

"5. A parchment book, in modern binding and good condition, containing a register of burials and christenings from Feb. 1, 1747, to March 31, 1778; at the other end of the book, a register of weddings from March 9, 1747, to Feb. 23, 1754.

"6. A paper book, bound, in good condition, containing a register of marriages from April 15, 1754, to July 9, 1770, with publications of banns at the other end of the book.

"7. A paper book, bound, in good condition, containing a register of marriages from July 16, 1770, to Nov. 4, 1787, with publications of banns at the other end.

"8. A parchment book, bound, in good condition, containing a register of christenings and burials from April 5, 1778, to Dec. 31, 1797.

"9. A paper book, bound, in good condition, containing a register of marriages from Nov. 5, 1787, to July 24, 1801, with publications of banns at the other end.

10. A parchment book, bound, in good condition, containing a register of baptisms (according to Bishop Barrington's form, dated Sept. 30, 1797), from Jan. 1, 1798, to Aug. 12, 1804.

"11. Ditto of burials from Jan. 1, 1798, to April 25, 1803.

"12. A large paper book of registers of marriages, from July 26, 1801, to Dec. 29, 1812, with publications of banns at the other end.

"13. A parchment book of registers of burials from April 26, 1803, to Dec. 27, 1812.

"14. A parchment book of registers of baptisms from Aug. 12, 1804, to Dec. 30, 1812.

"15. A paper book of registers of marriages (under the new act, 52 Geo. III., c. 146) from Jan. 12, 1813, to April 17, 1824.

"16. A paper book of registers of burials (under the said act) from Jan. 4, 1813, to Dec. 30, 1822.

"17. A paper book of registers of baptisms (under the said act) from Jan. 1, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1819. These three are bound in parchment.

"18. A paper book of marriages, bound in calf, from April 24, 1824, to May 18, 1831—not finished.

"19. A paper book of burials from Jan. 1, 1823, to May 17, 1831, bound in calf—not finished.

"20. A paper book of baptisms, bound in parchment, from Jan. 2, 1820, to July 10, 1825.

"21. A paper book of baptisms, bound in calf, from July 10, 1825, to May 18, 1831—not finished.

"GEORGE STOBART,

"Parish Clerk."

tongues, as well as to write and cast up accounts, and the art of navigation or plain sailing." In addition to these, English grammar, geography, and the mathematics, form a part of the course of instruction. The school is well attended, and has been eminently useful in disseminating education.

MASTERS.—Mr. George Hudson, 1701; the Rev. John Powel; the Rev. John Spooner, 1757; the Rev. — Busby; the Rev. John Falcon, A.B., 1771; the Rev. John Tyson, 1809; Mr. James Charlton, 1814; the Rev. W. Bennett, chaplain of St. Edmund's, 1840.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

THESE schools were established in 1808, in Methuen's Long Room, and removed in 1810 to St. Edmund's chapel, where they were called the Chapel Schools. The schools are now situated in West Barn Close, Ellison Street, and occupy a good stone building, erected by public subscription and a government grant, in 1842, at an expense of 907*l.*, exclusive of the site of about a quarter of an acre, given by Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. The establishment comprises separate school-rooms for boys and girls, class-rooms, &c.; they are supported by public subscription and the children's pence. Attendance—about 250 boys and 150 girls.

ELLISON SCHOOLS.

THESE schools adjoin Trinity Chapel, High Street, and were erected from designs by Mr. Dobson, architect, in 1838, at a cost of about 500*l.* The site, and a liberal subscription, were given by Cuthbert Ellison, Esq.; and the remainder was defrayed by public subscription. The ground floor of the building is occupied as an infant school, and the floor above as a boys' school. A spacious play-ground is attached. Average attendance—120 boys and 200 children. The infant school is supported by public subscription and the pence of the children; and the upper school is the private establishment of Mr. Cranston.

* According to a return made by the Registrar-general, February 10, 1854, there were in the Gateshead Union 90 day-schools, 28 of which were public and 62 private. The attendance at the public schools, on the 31st of March, 1851, was 1,849 males and 1,282 females, or 3,131 in all; on the books, 2,191 males and 1,572 females, or 3,763 in all. At the private schools, the attendance was 1,179 males and 1,224 females, or 2,403 in all; on the books, 1,330 males and 1,410 females, or 2,740 in all. The entire attendance, therefore, was 3,028 males and 2,506 females, or 5,534 in all; on the books, 3,521 males and 2,982 females, or 6,503 in all. Estimating the number of children in the Union, between the ages of 3 and 13, at 11,000, the Rev. D. J. Stewart

LADY VERNON'S SCHOOLS

ARE situated at Bensham, adjoining and in connexion with St. Cuthbert's church. In 1854, a subscription, amounting to above 200*l.*, was raised for the purpose of erecting these schools. Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., however, in commemoration of his daughter, and in grateful recollection of that being the 50th year since his coming into possession of his property in Gateshead, took upon himself the whole expense of the building, amounting to 400*l.*; and the original subscription was applied towards erecting a house for the master. The building is of stone, and in harmony with the church as to architectural style. About 60 boys and girls attend the schools. The rector of Gateshead has the appointment of the master.

OTHER SCHOOLS.—There is a respectable day-school for young ladies at Hood's Villa, Windmill Hills. The Wesleyan and Bethesda chapels have schools attached to them; and the Roman Catholics have one in Melbourne Street. There are several other schools in various parts of the borough, unconnected with any religious establishment. The British Schools were discontinued in 1850.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

THIS institution was commenced in 1836, and, in the first year of its existence, acquired a library of nearly 1,000 volumes. For some time, it was held in the school-room of Bethesda chapel; but in 1846, a public subscription was commenced for the erection of an appropriate building. The foundation-stone was laid, on May 31, 1847, by William Hutt, Esq., M.P., at which time the building fund amounted to 823*l.* 7*s.*; and the proceeds of a bazaar, held in March, 1848, amounted to 453*l.* 5*s.* 0½*d.* The cost of the site was 124*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; the building, 840*l.*; and the architects' plans and superintendence, 42*l.*; so that the entire receipts exceeded the expenditure by 270*l.* 9*s.* This sum was expended

says that the above statement "leaves us to account, in some way or other, for the occupation of some 5,466 children. Some of these may have been sick, some under the restraint of their parents, some forced into the slavery of premature labour;—grant all this, and yet it is probable that at least 2,000 children were wandering about in a state of continual truancy."

At the above-named date, there were 56 Sunday-schools in the Union, at which there were 2,424 males and 2,271 females in attendance, or 4,695 in all; the numbers on the books being 3,207 males and 3,009 females, or 6,216 in all. At four evening schools for adults, there was an attendance of 41 males and 2 females.

in fitting up the interior. The building is situated on the west side of West Street, and occupies a site of 300 square yards, being isolated from the houses on each side. It is 50 feet long; and, exclusive of apartments for a keeper, there are four rooms. Three of these, on the ground floor, are respectively $13\frac{1}{3}$ feet by 18, $13\frac{1}{3}$ feet by 18, and $14\frac{3}{4}$ feet by 18, each of them being 11 feet in height. The upper room, or hall, is 47 feet long by 27 broad, and 20 high. The erection is from designs by Messrs. Wardle and Walker, of Newcastle.

The Gateshead institution is connected with the Northern Union of Literary and Mechanics' Institutions. At the anniversary of that body, held Sept. 10, 1856, the Gateshead society was returned as consisting of 270 members, 6 of whom were ladies. The number of volumes in the library, was 3,785; and the number issued during the preceding year was 4,196. 5 daily, 7 weekly, 14 monthly, and 3 quarterly periodicals and newspapers were taken in. The income for the year was 135*l.*, being the amount of an annual subscription of 10*s.* from each member.

THE TOWN HALL.

THE Town Hall is situated in Half Moon Lane, near the south end of the High Level Bridge, and was recently a good family mansion, surrounded by gardens and orchards. It was purchased of Edmund Graham, Esq., in 1844, by the corporation, and contains a spacious council chamber, a police court, and various corporate offices; as also the Burgess and Non-burgess Courts, and the Court for the Recovery of small Debts, Gateshead being included in the Newcastle County Court district. The following portraits adorn the walls of the council chamber, viz.:—The late Earl of Durham, a copy by Ellerby, purchased by the town council; George Hawks, Esq., by Ramsay, presented by Mr. Hawks; Mr. James Charlton, by Ramsay, presented by C. Rippon, Esq., M.P.; and D. Haggie, Esq., by Shotton, presented by Mr. Haggie.

POST-OFFICE.

A POST-OFFICE was first established in Gateshead in 1771, when the communication with Newcastle was interrupted by the fall of Tyne Bridge. The present office occupies premises in Half Moon Lane. Numerous sub-post-offices, or locked letter-boxes, have been erected near St. Edmund's chapel, on the Windmill Hills, at the High and Low Fell, &c.

HILLGATE PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS.

THE great fire and explosion of October, 1854, (see page 756,) destroyed the mass of buildings which occupied a river frontage along Hillgate; and upon this site it has been proposed to form a quay, and erect warehouses, such as might be required for the trade of the borough. The quay at the east end of Hillgate, projected by the Brandling Junction Railway Company in 1837, was never carried out. In 1856, an application was made by the town council to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, for an advance of 35,000*l.* on the security of the quay-dues: the application was accompanied by plans, sections, and working drawings, prepared by Mr. Johnstone, architect, shewing the proposed erections, &c. The cost of constructing the quay, streets, &c., was estimated at 15,243*l.* 9*s.*, and the value of property at 67,356*l.*, amounting to 82,599*l.* 9*s.* The value of building sites was stated at 26,171*l.*, and that of old materials at 1,500*l.*, the amount of which, 27,671*l.*, deducted from the above, leaves a balance of 54,928*l.* 9*s.* The commissioners, however, declined making the advance required; and the property already purchased by the town council, amounting to 20,000*l.*, has not as yet been applied to any productive account. By the report of the quay committee, presented to the town council June 10, 1857, it appeared there were two instalments, of 500*l.* each, due in respect of the debt, and that a road to the quay could not be effected without an additional expenditure of 3,000*l.*, which would entail a further payment of 150*l.* a year for interest. The council thereupon resolved, that the 20,000*l.* debt should be repaid in 40 years, as previously stipulated, by equal annual instalments; and they deferred a consideration of the proposition for purchasing the property requisite for the approaches.

TYNE BRIDGE.

TYNE Bridge is supposed to owe its first foundation to the Emperor Hadrian (see Brand, vol. i., p. 35). In the reign of Henry II., the bridge was composed of wood, and was burnt with a great part of Newcastle. In 1582, a decree was passed in the Exchequer, that the Bishop of Durham, and not the inhabitants of the county at large, should be charged with the repair of one third of the bridge. The remainder belongs to the corporation of Newcastle. A portion of the structure was anciently a draw-bridge. Upon it were three towers; and shops and dwelling houses were arranged

along its sides, and overhung the river.* On the night between the 16th and 17th of November, 1771, the Tyne rose in flood from incessant rains, and threw down the middle arch and another on the south, with eight houses; on the 18th, another arch with four houses followed; and, soon after, the entire range of buildings on the bishop's portion of the bridge. It was found necessary to take down the whole of the old structure; and the reconstruction of the bishop's part was effected, under the powers of an act of parliament, at a cost of 12,000^l.† In 1801, an act was passed for enabling the trustees to widen and enlarge the bridge, which was effected in a substantial manner. Mr. Gresley, in a note to Bishop Maltby, July 6, 1836, says:—

“In order to prevent any additional burthen being thrown on the corporation and the see by the maintenance of the added parts, a sum of 1,000^l. was directed to be raised from the tolls, and invested in the three per cents, to form an accumulating fund for the indemnity of those

* A TALE OF TYNE BRIDGE.—In one of the houses at the south end and west side of Tyne Bridge resided Mr. James Oliphant, surgeon, son of a wine merchant at Perth, and who came to Newcastle in 1754-5. Having married the daughter of Dr. William Erskine, of Gateshead, he took up his abode in the house on the bridge previously occupied by his father-in-law. Beneath it was a cellar, the floor of which stood about 13 feet above the bed of the river, and from which a door in two parts opened to the water. A young family of sons and daughters were growing up around the surgeon and his wife; and two servants were kept in their establishment. One of these, Dinah Armstrong, of a pleasing exterior and plausible manners, had not been many days in her situation when Mrs. Oliphant heard of her having been dismissed from her previous employer, Mrs. Heath, widow, Newcastle, for some slight misbehaviour; and on the return of Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant from a visit to Scotland, on July 10, 1764, Dinah was accused of having stolen three damask napkins belonging to Mrs. Milne, of Newcastle, at whose house she had visited in attendance on her master's children. The napkins were never found; but a sheet belonging to Mrs. Heath was discovered in Dinah's trunk. She was not, however, placed under any restraint, but was repeatedly questioned about the supposed theft. On the 17th July, while the family were at dinner, the other servant, Mary Shittleton, went to the cellar in search of Dinah, when she found both parts of the door open, and, on looking out, “saw the said Dinah lying on one side, on the dry sand, and her face very pale.” She called to her by name several times, but got no answer; upon which she gave an alarm, and there was a general rush to the cellar. Dinah, however, was seen no more, though three persons saw the print her body had made in the sand, it being low tide, and search was made under the arches of the bridge and in the lanes adjoining the river. On the fifth day after she was missing, Joseph Barlow, a keelman, stated to Mr. Oliphant that he and John Southern had found the body of a woman in the river, and carried it ashore at Dunston, where it was identified by Mary Shittleton and Jane Armstrong, sister of the deceased. The latter deposed, before the coroner, that on the 16th Dinah was “very dull and heavy,” and “looked down and said nothing.” Robert Somerville, surgeon, of Swalwell, said that there was a circular mark on deceased's neck, as though she had been strangled. Mr. Oliphant now repaired, with two friends, to Dunston,

corporations from any such additional expense. The 1,000^l. was invested in the year 1818, in the names of the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle and the Bishop of Durham, and purchased 1,320^l. 2s. 7d. three per cents.; and a deed, in two parts, was executed, one of which was lodged with the Newcastle corporation and the other with the bishop; and a power of attorney was given to certain bankers to receive the dividends, which they were at the same time ordered to invest half-yearly in the purchase of further stock; they were also to transmit half-yearly to the chamber clerk of the corporation, and the secretary of the bishop, accounts of these transactions, which accounts were to be entered in the respective books of the corporation and the see.”

The amount of this stock, on August 5, 1836, had accumulated to 2,509^l. 15s. 3d. A correspondence took place in March, 1840, respecting the repair of the south end of Tyne Bridge; the deputy clerk of the peace, Durham, objecting to the liability, as it was not a

experiencing, as he went, all the insolence of an enraged mob. The coroner, Mr. John Robson, directed him to the jury, who were standing near a hedge at some distance; but they, as well as the coroner, declined to hear his evidence, whilst the sisters of the deceased busied themselves in inflaming the populace. The jury found that James Oliphant, Margaret Oliphant, and Mary Shittleton, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, had strangled the deceased with a cord in the cellar; although, in the depositions of the witnesses, there is not the slightest proof of their guilt, or, indeed, that the girl was strangled at all; the Swalwell surgeon not having seen the body taken from the water. On the accused being taken to Durham on the 24th of the month, several respectable parties endeavoured to have Mrs. Oliphant, who was in delicate health, liberated on bail; but this was refused, although, in the end, all three were suffered to return home, and remain there till the assizes, in the charge of a constable. On the 13th of August, they returned to Durham, and were confined in gaol four days before their trial came on; when, although several fresh witnesses were called, the jury immediately returned a verdict of acquittal, and the judge observed that “he was sorry for Mr. Oliphant's misfortune, believing him to be as innocent of the crime laid to his charge as himself.” After various unsuccessful efforts to obtain redress from the coroner, and unwilling to hazard the expense and risk of legal proceedings, Mr. Oliphant published a book, printed for him on Tyne Bridge in 1768, containing a statement of the facts, and in which, after taking a brief retrospect of his former happy position and prospects, he laments the dissipation of his little fortune, acquired by industry, and designed for his rising family, in a necessary defence—his business greatly reduced—his reputation sullied—his peace of mind wounded—his wife's health impaired—and the death of his father. After a temporary residence in Church Chare, Gateshead, he became, in 1771 or 1772, Professor of Medicine at St. Andrew's, settled afterwards at Irvine, and was the private physician of Lords Eglintoun and Glasgow.

+ A more westerly site had been proposed in Newcastle, namely, from the Javel Group in that town to that part of Pipewellgate which is opposite; but as it was suggested on behalf of Bishop Egerton, that such a proceeding would release him from the responsibility of one-third of the expense, the scheme was abandoned,

county bridge. On an application being forwarded to the bishop, the following favourable answer upon the subject was addressed to the town clerk:—

“Durham, May 17, 1840.

“Dear Sir—I have been favoured with your letter of yesterday, respecting the pavement on the south end of Tyne Bridge; and in answer beg to inform you, the Bishop of Durham will continue to repair the part of the bridge in question, and I will order the repair you mention to be done accordingly.

“I am, dear sir, yours truly,

“THOMAS DAVISON.

“William Kell, Esq.”

A blue stone in the eastern footpath marks the limit of the bishop's portion of the structure. The erection of the High-level Bridge, and the increasing requirements of commerce on the river, have suggested to many the removal of the old bridge, or, at least, the conversion of its central arch into a draw-bridge.

HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE.

THE extensive manufactories which have risen into existence, during the present century, on the south and north banks of the Tyne, rendered desirable some more direct and easy mode of communication between the towns of Gateshead and Newcastle than that of the low level bridge, which had hitherto been considered sufficient; and when the passenger railways in Durham and Northumberland began to be completed, and more especially the main trunk line north and south, without any means of forming a junction in crossing the Tyne, the construction of a high level bridge became a necessity impossible to be longer delayed. In 1826, Capt. Brown, R.N., proposed to throw a suspension bridge from Green's Field, Gateshead, to the Back Row, in Newcastle; and the necessary survey was made by Mr. John Bell, Gateshead. A suspension bridge was also proposed by Mr. B. R. Dodd, in 1834. A railway bridge from Redheugh quay to Elswick colliery was suggested in 1835; and another, in 1837, from Green's Field, Gateshead, to Green Court, New-

castle. Messrs. J. and B. Green brought forward a plan for the erection of a bridge similar to the Ouseburn and Willington viaducts. Mr. Dobson, architect, in 1843 proposed a stone bridge at some distance west of the present erection, consisting of stone arches for a road bridge, and a colonnade above for the support of a railway line; and Mr. Grainger suggested another, to consist of a series of metal arches, supported by metal columns, resting upon the piers of Tyne Bridge. Whilst all those schemes were on foot for making a passage over the Tyne, another was brought forward for going under it, by a centrifugal railway in a tunnel; and Mr. William Martin, “Christian Philosopher,” and “Philosophical Conqueror of all Nations,”* also published his plan of a high level, the designs for which he tenaciously claimed as being exclusively his own. Of other schemes, more or less meritorious, the one by Robert Stephenson, supported by Mr. Hudson, and that of Lord Howick, now Earl Grey, were the most popular. Lord Howick's plan consisted in the erection of a bridge across the Tyne at Redheugh, connected with a tunnel on the north, through which the trains should be propelled, on the atmospheric principle, under the town of Newcastle, and emerge at some distance northward. Mr. Hudson's plan, however, received the sanction of parliament; and on the 31st July, 1845, the royal assent was given to the locomotive bill, one of the clauses of which bound the company to commence the erection of the bridge within nine months, and to complete it by the 31st July, 1849. The northern approaches and the piers in the river were contracted for by Messrs. Rush and Lawton; the southern approaches, by Messrs. Wilson and Gibson; and the iron work by Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay, and Sons. The direction and superintendence of the whole of this gigantic undertaking was entrusted to Thomas Harrison, Esq., civil engineer; and notwithstanding the great difficulties encountered in obtaining suitable foundations, the structure was completed without a single accident. In Gateshead, 130 families left

* WILLIAM MARTIN.—William Martin, brother of Sir John Martin, the celebrated historical painter, was born at Tow House, near Haltwhistle, Northumberland. In early life, he was a soldier in the Northumberland militia, and afterwards settled at Wallsend, near Newcastle, where he turned his attention to a refutation of the Newtonian philosophy, justifying his opinions on the authority of visions and other spiritual revelations. He also alleged that he had discovered the perpetual motion, and exhibited in London an apparatus illustrative of the discovery. For many years, he was well known in Newcastle, Gateshead, and the neighbouring towns, where he vended his numerous publications, designed to put the world and the church in their proper position, and to explode the fallacies of “the impostor,” Newton. His theological opinions were, that air is the spirit of God,

that the sun is heaven, and that hell is the “outer darkness” beyond the sphere of the stars. On these subjects, Mr. Martin claimed infallibility. He was, however, a man of considerable mechanical ingenuity, and was presented, on the 31st May, 1814, with a silver medal and ten guineas, by the Society of Arts, for the invention of a spring weighing machine. He also claimed priority of Sir H. Davy for the invention of the safety lamp; and his models of life boats, life preservers, high levels, railway gates, &c., evince great inventive genius. Mr. Martin died in London, at the house of his brother, Sir John, on the 8th of February, 1851. Another brother, Jonathan, acquired notoriety some years ago, by setting fire to York Minster, and was confined in Bethlehem Hospital, in the same ward with Hatfield, who attempted the assassination of George III.

the premises required by the company; and in Newcastle, 650 families.* The first segment of the first arch was placed on the 10th July, 1848; and on the 7th June, 1849, the iron work was closed by George Hawks, Esq., mayor of Gateshead.†

The High Level Bridge combines the two principles of the arch and the suspension bridge; the railroad resting upon the ribbed arches, and the carriage road and footpaths being formed by suspension from the ribs. The floor of the railway is thus the roof of the suspended bridge, which resembles a vast gallery or aisle. Length of the bridge, $1,337\frac{1}{2}$ feet; height, from high water to suspended carriage road, 85 feet; to the railway, $108\frac{1}{2}$ feet; span of each arch, 125 feet; weight of the entire structure, 5,050 tons.

Cost of the bridge	....	....	£243,096
Newcastle and Gateshead approaches	....	....	113,057
Land, including compensation for buildings	....	....	135,000
Total			£491,153

From the southern extremity of the bridge the railway crosses Half Moon Lane, High Street, and Oakwellgate, supported by suitable arches.

RAILWAY STATION.

THE first railway station erected in Gateshead was that of the Brandling Junction Railway, near the old rectory house, Oakwellgate, now used as a luggage station. In 1846, a spacious and handsome edifice of stone was built in Green's Field, on the west side of the town, forming a terminus to the Brandling Junction and Newcastle and Darlington lines, and connected by an incline with the Redheugh station of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. The building is in the Ionic style of

* The purchase of the whole of the property required, as well as arranging with landlords and tenants in compensation of claims for immediate possession, &c., was entrusted to the entire management of Mr. Dobson, architect of the Central Railway Station; and, with the exception of one jury case, the purchase of this extensive property, amounting to 135,000*l.*, was amicably and satisfactorily arranged.

† There were no formalities observed on the opening of the bridge: but advantage was taken on the occasion of her majesty passing from the north on the 29th September, 1849, when the corporate bodies of Gateshead and Newcastle presented loyal addresses, &c. The noble structure was an object of admiration to the Prince of Wales, when proceeding to Lambton Castle, on the 19th May, 1857, with the intention of descending a coal pit, on his return from a tour to the lakes of Cumberland. Having alighted at Fence Houses, the royal party, in the absence of the Earl of Durham, was received by Mr. H. T. Morton, Houghton Colliery, the property of the earl, on the estate of T. W. U. Robinson, Esq., of Houghton-le-Spring, was selected for inspection. The royal party having descended the shaft, accompanied by Mr. Morton, they were conducted through the pit by Mr. Heckles, and

architecture, from a design by G. T. Andrews, Esq., of York. Since the opening of the High Level Bridge, which affords access to the Central Station in Newcastle, erected from designs by Mr. Dobson, the Green's Field station has been fitted up as a general workshop for the use of the railway; and the Gateshead Station is in Half Moon Lane, in connexion with the High Level Bridge.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

THIS useful establishment was erected by the corporation of the borough, on ground which they purchased for the purpose in Oakwellgate. The lower floor of the building is used as waiting rooms; the one side for men, the other for women, with superintendent's office in the centre. The upper floor contains a dwelling for the superintendent. On the right are six first-class and twelve second-class baths for men; in the left wing, two first-class and three second-class baths for women. Behind are thirty-six washing stalls. Charges: first-class warm bath, 6*d.*; second-class do., 2*d.*; cold baths, 2*d.* and 1*d.*; and 1*d.* per hour for the use of the wash-houses. The establishment is under the superintendence of a committee of the town council, and was opened to the public February 7, 1855. The cost of the building was 5,117*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* (see p. 779). The elevation is of ornamental stone work, in the Elizabethan style.

GOVERNMENT AND FRANCHISE.

IN early times, Gateshead was governed by a bailiff appointed by the Bishop of Durham.‡ The names of several persons, who filled this office, occur as witnesses to charters, in the vestry, from 1316 to 1620; and, in 1614, the steward of the orbough is stated to have sat in

conveyed down the "engine plane" into the workings in coal tubs. The royal party remained in the pit about an hour and a half, his royal highness exhibiting no symptoms of fear, but taking great interest in all that was shewn him.

‡ Bishop Tunstall, in 1557, incorporated the bakers and tanners of Gateshead; and in 1594, Bishop Mathew, by charter, confirmed the dyers, fullers, blacksmiths, locksmiths, cutlers, joiners, and carpenters; and the cordwainers in 1602. In 1661, Bishop Cosin incorporated in one company, at their own request, the drapers, tailors, mercers, hardwaremen, coopers, and chandlers; and, in 1671, the occupations of free masons, carvers, stone-cutters, sculptors, brick-makers, tilers, bricklayers, glaziers, painters, stainers, founders, nailors, pewterers, plumbers, millwrights, saddlers and bridlers, trunk-makers, and distillers. Only two of those companies now exist—the joiners and the chandlers, having each four members. Foresters were appointed in regular succession by the bishop, and had an allowance of 1*d.* a day till 1438, when the "Park-keeper" had a halfpenny a day added for the "custody of the tower" of Gateshead, with other profits, and a robe, or 8*s.* in lieu of it, every Christmas-day.

its courts, with the bailiff. On the death of Robert Delaval, whose patent is dated 1681, the office of bailiff was discontinued. The bishop was petitioned to appoint a successor in 1772; but, excepting a promise to refer the subject to his attorney-general, no more was heard of the matter. The bailiff appears to have held a court in the town in 1415; and, in 1614, a head court of the corporation of Newcastle was held in Gateshead, before Thomas Riddle, Esq., bailiff, and George Nicholson, steward. Stewards, assisted by grassmen, were appointed in 1695, by the rector and four and twenty of the parish, as substitutes for the bailiff; but the office of grassmen was discontinued on the division of the Town Fields, in 1815. There does not appear to be any corporate charter in existence; but it is believed that the borough was once incorporated with a common seal and borough property descending in perpetuity. The stewards, two in number, are appointed by the freemen and borough holders. These officers, however, exercised no jurisdiction or municipal authority over the borough, and received no tolls or dues of any kind. The county magistrates administered justice, and the commissioners under the Gateshead Street Act, passed in 1814, provided for the lighting and watching of the town. In March, 1836, the commissioners transferred their powers to the town council.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of municipal corporations, attended at the vestry room of the parish church, on the 6th November, 1833, for the purpose of enquiring into the nature and mode of government of the borough of Gateshead. Messrs. John Lister and William Angus appeared as stewards of the borough; and Messrs. William Kell, W. H. Brockett, and others, on behalf of the enquiry. After some hesitation, the stewards consented to a private examination of the contents of a chest in the Anchorage School, containing the documents belonging to the borough holders. The commissioners having retired, stated, on their return, as the result of their investigation, that the documents they had examined were all comparatively of recent date; that they had found a book commencing in 1696, which contained a list of documents then belonging to "the Town and Borough of Gateshead," amongst which were mentioned a grant by Queen Elizabeth, of Bensham and Harp's Head "to the town and borough of Gateshead;" a deed from certain parties to the "Bailiff and Burgesses" of the Harp's Head; an inquisition concerning the privileges of Gateshead; also accounts of out-rents and wayleaves belonging to the

town of Gateshead. They had also seen the common seal, inscribed "Sigillum Burgi de Gateshead;" and found that the meetings were called the "Meetings of the Freemen and Borough-men of Gateshead." The commissioners then enquired what had become of the deeds mentioned in the book? In reply, Mr. Willis, solicitor, stated that they had been surreptitiously taken away many years ago.

Mr. W. Hymers said he was one of the borough holders, and had served the office of steward. The rental of the borough property he gave as 574*l.*, from which were to be deducted, for repairs, 30*l.*; collecting rents, 10*l.* 10*s.*; taxes, 2*l.*; subscription to school, 5*l.*; do. to Infirmary, 4*l.* 4*s.*; do. to Gateshead Dispensary, 5*l.*; loss by rents, 15*l.*, leaving a balance of 380*l.* 6*s.* A debt arose by the purchase of some property amounting to 2,100*l.*, part of the purchase money remaining on mortgage, and part being paid out of the accumulated rents. The money was borrowed at 4½ per cent.: the rental of the property was about 20*l.* per annum. Other two properties have been purchased since the division; the one in High Street cost 400*l.*, and let for about 20*l.* per annum; the other is in Pipewellgate. Two houses have also been built on the Windmill Hills. The duty of the stewards is to keep the accounts, collect the rents, exhibit the accounts at half-yearly meetings, at which meetings the borough holders and freemen attend, and vote equally alike. The borough holders are jurymen of a court leet and baron, held by the lord of the manor of Gateshead.

The commissioners, after hearing evidence from several other parties, concluded their inquiry on the 9th of November, and a charter of incorporation was granted to Gateshead, in 1835.

The *Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries* of the borough are co-extensive, comprising an area of 3,500 acres; and, excepting the addition of a tongue of land, of 180 acres, forming part of the chapelry of Heworth, which projected into the borough, the boundaries are the same as those of the parish (see p. 752).

Omitting that portion of land which is covered by tidal water, the total acreage is estimated at 2,955 A. 1 R. 33 P.; and, by a survey of the parish, made by Mr. John Bell, in 1836, at the instance of the overseers, it is thus divided:—

Arable land, including garden ground	2,170 A. 2 R. 1 P.
Meadow and pasture land	600 0 0
Woodland in small plantations	50 3 32
Buildings and yards in Gateshead	70 0 0
Turnpike and other roads	64 0 0
	2,955 1 33

Rent-charge, payable to the rector of the parish, 633*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

A small portion of the borough only is freehold; the greater part is church property, now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (see p. 753). The Corporation of Newcastle are proprietors of the extensive estate of Salt Meadows; that portion held by the borough holders is described at page 754.

The borough was divided into three wards, and incorporated under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Gateshead."

BOUNDARIES OF THE WARDS.—*The East Ward* commences at the east side of Tyne Bridge, and proceeds up Bottle Bank, High Street, to the Sunderland turnpike road, continuing along the same to Kirton's Tollgate, from thence to the east portion of Friar's Goose, and from thence westward by the boundaries of the river Tyne to Tyne Bridge. *The West Ward* proceeds from the west side of Tyne Bridge, up Bottle Bank and High Street, to and along Jackson Street, and crossing West Street, continues along the south fence of Lobley Hill turnpike, passing Romulus Terrace and Woodbine Terrace, and branching off round Sedgwick Place, which it includes, proceeds on a line nearly west to a township road, and then joining Lobley Hill turnpike to High Team Bridge, continues to the mouth of the Team; from thence by the boundary line of the river, eastward

to Tyne Bridge. *South Ward* commences at Jackson Street on the south, continues along the turnpike road, and includes Romulus and Woodbine Terraces, takes the line to the township road, proceeds by Lobley Hill turnpike to High Team Bridge, continues up the Team to the chapelry of Lamesley, and by a line eastward, passing Chowdean to Popplewell, thence southward, passing the Stone Quarries at the west, to Wrekenton, which village it includes, and proceeds eastward to and including Springwell Inn, from thence northward by the parish boundaries to the Blue Quarries, Kirton's Toll Gate, and by the Sunderland turnpike road to High Street, terminating at Jackson Street.

Six aldermen and eighteen councillors were appointed for the government of the borough, to which was added a commission of the peace. The following gentlemen were the first councillors elected:—*East Ward*, George Hawks, James Hymers, John Abbot, John Colman, Benjamin Matchitt, and John Greene; *West Ward*, James Pollock, Thomas Cummins, John Barras, John Fairbairn, Edmund Graham, and John Bell Johnson; *South Ward*, George Sowerby, Thomas Wilson, William Henry Brockett, Robert Davis, Michael Hall, and Robert Robson.—George Hawks, Esq., mayor. The present magistrates of the borough are (1857), George Hawks, John Barras, James Pollock, W. H. Brockett,* John Grace, jun., James Smith, Ralph Wake, and Thomas Cummins, Esqrs.

* WILLIAM HENRY BROCKETT, a magistrate and a native of Gateshead, third son of the late Mr. John Brockett, has taken a considerable and active share in all public matters—political, municipal, literary, and charitable—within the borough. To his exertions Gateshead is largely indebted for its inclusion in the Reform Bill, by which it obtained a representative in parliament; and it was at Mr. Brockett's special and personal solicitation that the Municipal Reform Commissioners visited the borough, and investigated its pretensions to the character of an ancient corporation—an enquiry which produced such a report from the Commissioners as induced the authors of the Municipal Reform Act to confer upon the borough the privileges and powers created or extended by that measure. Mr. Brockett published several pamphlets and papers in reference to both these great passages in the history of his native town, always contending from the first that the borough property belonged to the inhabitants at large, and not to the borough-holders as individuals. On the formation of the town council under the Reform Act, Mr. Brockett was recommended to the Lord Chancellor by the council, as a fit and proper person to be a magistrate, and was included, with other nominees of the corporate body, in the first commission of the peace; and in 1839-40, he filled the office of chief magistrate of his native town. On the demolition of the walls on the Windmill Hills (see page 755), the Secretary of State was memorialized by several borough-holders to remove Mr. Brockett and the late Mr. Robert Davis from the commission of the peace, on the ground that they were present on the removal of the encroachments, and did not attempt to prevent it; but the memorial was not acceded to; and the justices of the peace complained of not only received the unanimous thanks of a public meeting of their fellow townsmen, but were entertained at a public

dinner in Gateshead, in token of approval of their conduct. In 1832, after the dreadful visitation of cholera, Mr. Brockett, in conjunction with the late Mr. James Charlton, then master of the Anchorage School, took steps to procure the establishment of a Dispensary in the borough; and the humane and philanthropic objects of these gentlemen were eminently successful, their solicitations being munificently responded to, and the institution (now the noblest and most efficient monument of which the town can boast) is formed on a sound and substantial basis. The political and literary world are understood to be also indebted to Mr. Brockett for the establishment of *The Gateshead Observer*, and for assisting materially in the formation of the Mechanics' Institution; and more than one testimonial has been presented to him, among which may be mentioned one of a splendid and valuable kind, given him by his neighbours in 1832, in commemoration of his exertions in the cause of parliamentary reform; and another in 1846, by the merchants, manufacturers, ship-owners, and others, on both sides of the Tyne, to mark their sense of his exertions to obtain the abolition of the passing tolls, formerly levied on ship-owners by the Pier Commissioners and corporation of Scarborough. Mr. Brockett has also been a writer and editor of several antiquarian tracts, which are to be found among the collections of the curious both at home and elsewhere, copies having been freely presented to such persons as might be supposed, on account of a kindred taste, to deem them worthy of preservation; and it is to be regretted that Mr. Brockett has not been induced to publish a history of his native town, valuable and interesting materials for which are known to be in his possession, and thus to have added another treasure to our local literature.

SUCCESSION OF MAYORS.—November, 1835, George Hawks; 1836, Michael Hall; 1837, James Pollock; 1838, John Barras; 1839, William Henry Brockett; 1840, William Hymers; 1841, George Sowerby; 1842, Robert Davis; 1843, William Kenmir; 1844, Thomas Cummins; 1845, the same; 1846, Thomas Revely; 1847, John Cuthbert Potts; 1848, George Hawks; 1849, the same; 1850, Joseph Robson; * 1851, Charles John Pearson; 1852, John Lister; 1853, David Haggie; † 1854, Richard Wellington Hodgson; 1855, James Smith; 1856, George Crawshaw.

TOWN CLERKS.—W. Kell, ‡ 1835; G. J. Kenmir, 1854, per res. of Mr. Kell; J. W. Swinburne, 1856, per res. of Mr. Kenmir.

LOCAL COURTS.

THE manor of Gateshead, demised to Mr. Coatsworth by Bishop Crewe, comprised in the lease the right of holding a *Halmote Court* in the manor of Gateshead; and C. Ellison, Esq., Mr. Coatsworth's representative, has of late years annually held this court under the presidency of Mr. Clayton, town clerk of Newcastle. The borough-holders are jurymen of the court.

Petty Sessions for the Gateshead district of the East Division of Chester Ward, are held in the County Justice Room, in West Street, every Tuesday. The acting magistrates are, the Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P., and George Heppell Ramsay, George Hawks, Thomas Bramwell, Charles Lamb, Charles Bulmer, and Joseph Laycock, Esqrs.—Clerk, Mr. W. Lockey Harle.

The following is a copy of the Warrant by virtue of which the jurisdiction of the Newcastle local courts was extended to Gateshead:—

"Warrant for extending the jurisdiction of certain civil courts in the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the borough of Gateshead.

"VICTORIA, R.

"Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting, whereas the council of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the justices of the peace of the county of Durham, in quarter sessions assembled, have prayed that we would be graciously pleased to extend the jurisdiction of the court of conscience, the mayor's court, and the sheriff's court, of the said borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the borough of Gateshead, the said borough of Gateshead being a district adjacent to the said borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and within the jurisdiction of the said justices of the peace of the said county of Durham. And whereas the town

* On April 7, 1851, an elegant gold chain and pendant, weight 16 oz. of standard stamped gold, and costing 130*l.*, was presented to the mayor of Gateshead for the time being, by the ladies of the borough.

† Very arduous and responsible duties devolved upon Mr. Haggie during his mayoralty, in consequence of the calamitous fire and explosion; and in token of respect and admiration of his conduct on that trying and melancholy occasion, a numerous body of subscribers presented him with his portrait, which Mr. Haggie afterwards generously transferred to the corporation of the borough.

council of the borough of Gateshead have also prayed that we would be pleased to extend the jurisdiction of the said courts to the borough of Gateshead, now know ye, that by and with the advice of our privy council, and in pursuance of the provisions of the several Acts for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, and for the better Administration of Justice in certain Boroughs, we hereby will, grant, and ordain that the jurisdiction of the court of conscience, and of the mayor's court, and the sheriff's court, of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shall be extended over the borough of Gateshead.

"Given at our court at Saint James's, the Twelfth day of March, 1838, in the first year of our reign.

"By Her Majesty's Command, J. RUSSELL."

The Court of Conscience is now merged into the *County Court*, by virtue of the County Courts Act. The sittings are held monthly, in the Guildhall, Newcastle.—Clerk, Mr. Arnott.

The Mayor's Court is now called the *Burgess Court*, and the Sheriff's Court the *Non-Burgess Court*. The former Court is held every Monday, and the latter every Wednesday and Friday, in the Guildhall, Newcastle, for the recovery of debts of any amount, by pleadings similar to those at Westminster Hall. Both courts are presided over by W. Lockey Harle, Esq., as Deputy Recorder of Newcastle.

The *Police Court* offices are in the Town Hall. The court is presided over by the mayor for the time being, and the magistrates of the borough. Superintendent of police, Mr. W. H. Schorey.

POLICE RETURNS.

THE following is a summary of the police returns for the three years ending November 9, 1855:—

1854.—Charges	488	Prisoners	467
Summonses ...	358	Re-apprehensions ...	21
	—846		—488
1855.—Charges	569	Prisoners	551
Summonses ...	339	Re-apprehensions ...	18
	—908		—569
1856.—Charges	505	Prisoners	483
Summonses ...	336	Re-apprehensions ...	22
	—841		—505

The charges generally consist of larceny, drunk and disorderly, assaults, and other offences usually disposed of at police courts.

‡ For many years previous to the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, Mr. Kell was identified with the public affairs of the borough. He took an active part in the Municipal Corporation Reform Enquiry, and ably assisted R. Rawlinson, Esq., on the Board of Health's enquiry into the sanitary condition of the town. He was the first town clerk, and conducted with much judgment and ability the different legal arrangements consequent upon the first formation of a public corporate body. Mr. Kell is a liberal promoter of literary institutions, and is himself an antiquary of considerable repute.

CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.

ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1856.

RECEIPTS.

To borough-rate collected	£2,647	5	5
— watch rate	402	10	2
— fine, paid by J. W. Swinburne, on resigning the office of assessor to revise burgess list	£5	0	0
— repayments from quay commissioners	731	15	2
— the British Fire Office, contribution to fire and explosion	23	18	11
— Sun Fire Office, do.	20	0	0
— Alliance, do.	10	0	0
— penalties, &c.	1	16	0
	792	10	1
— income of Baths and Laundries	353	6	9
— balance due treasurer	274	6	10½
	£4,469	19	3½

EXPENDITURE.

By balance due treasurer	£1,004	15	11
— salaries—Mr. Kenmir, as town clerk, one year, due July 26	£110	0	0
— Mr. Pearse, do., as treasurer	10	0	0
— Mr. Schorey, do., as high constable	2	2	0
	122	2	0
— insurance of 2,000 <i>l.</i> on Town Hall and offices	4	10	0
— rates and taxes for do.	21	9	2
	25	19	2
— policemen's wages, less rent for lodgings	1156	9	9½
— Mr. Caldwell, clothes for do.	21	15	8
— Mr. Dexter, do. do.	66	4	3
— Anderson and Miller, hats do.	10	3	4
— Wilson, boots, do.	21	15	0
— gas for Town Hall and stations	11	4	0
— matting, oil, coals, &c.	52	9	9
	1,340	1	9½
— repairs	27	0	9
— use of National School, for election	1	10	0
— printing, advertising, and stationery	222	2	6
— surveyor's travelling expenses to London, Novem- ber, February, May, and June	51	15	2
— Mr. Fairs, for collecting rates	41	8	5
— fees, &c., magistrates' clerk	8	13	3
— bell ringers	5	7	0
— stamps, interest, &c.	22	4	11
— Baths and Laundries	1,596	18	5
	£4,469	19	3½

BATHS AND LAUNDRIES.

GENERAL RECEIPTS.

To loan from Public Works Loan Commissioners	£3,500	0	0
— Mr. Hall, surveyor	4	5	0
— interest returned by Railway Co. on purchase of site	7	5	3
— interest allowed by bankers	68	8	4
— income from superintendent, December 31, 1854, to August 31, 1856	568	5	5
Balance due borough fund	2,411	5	1
	£6,559	9	1

Baths and Laundries, continued.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

By Mr. Alexander, for building	£2,876	19	5
— Mr. Watson, plumber work	1,438	15	9
— Railway Company, for building site	514	5	3
— Clerk of the works	70	6	0
— Kell and Apedaile, for conveyance	43	13	2
— Barnes and Barnard, law charges for mortgage of borough rate	19	11	3
— cooerage, painting, furniture, printing, &c.	214	8	5
— instalments of money borrowed—3 years, ending December, 1856	525	0	0
— interest on do.	391	6	7
— Mr. Chipchase, superintendent, from December 31, 1854, to August 31, 1856	246	1	7
— Sun Fire Office, insurance on 2,000 <i>l.</i> for 2 years ..	15	0	0
— coals	102	10	5
— Water Company, 66 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> ; gas, 19 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ..	86	0	1
— sundries	15	11	2
	£6,559	9	1

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

To balance in hand	£5	8	7
— services of summonses and warrants	14	3	6
— fees, per magistrates' clerk	11	4	6
— forfeiture, 2 <i>l.</i> ; old clothes, 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>	8	6	0
— Deductions from policemen's salaries	32	17	5½
— int. on 411 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> lent to Eastern Sewerage fund ..	20	11	0
	£92	11	0½
By balance on hand	£92	11	0½

MARKET FUND.

To stallage	£6	19	0
— Mr. Neilson, 1½ year's rent of shop at Tyne Bridge End, less property tax	35	15	0
— int. on 359 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> lent to Eastern Sewerage fund ..	17	19	6
	£60	13	6
By the corporation of Newcastle, 1 year's rent of pre- mises at Tyne Bridge End	£5	0	0
Balance on hand	55	13	6
	£60	13	6

GATESHEAD QUAY.

RECEIPTS.

To mortgages on borough fund:—			
Hew Singers	£8,436	17	9
Mrs. J. J. Hepple	600	0	0
Mrs. A. E. Hepple	500	0	0
Clifton and Walters	2,000	0	0
G. J. Hunter	2,000	0	0
John Davidson	2,500	0	0
Rev. C. J. Carr	2,000	0	0
Mrs. L. M. Green and others	1,000	0	0
Mrs. J. Parker	400	0	0
T. Richardson and others	500	0	0
	19,936	17	9
To old materials sold	331	1	6
— rents	63	9	8
— loan from Messrs. Lambton	3,000	0	0
— payment of policy of insurance	56	0	0
	£23,387	8	11

Gateshead Quay continued.

PAYMENTS.

By purchases:—

Mr. Singers, property in Hillgate, 8,436l. 17s.	
9d.; interest on purchase, 39s. 7d.	8,534 18 4
Mr. Davison, mill and house property, 4,974l.	
12s. 5d.; interest on do., 153l. 5s. 3d.	5,127 17 8
Mr. Woolston, property in Hillgate	486 13 4
J. & J. Wilson, worsted manuf. in Hillgate, on acct.	1,000 0 0
M. Dunn, sen., property in Hillgate and Church Walk, 1,000l.; interest on do., 114l. 10s.	1,114 10 0
Mr. C. Jess, property in Church Walk, 125l.; interest, 1l. 14s.	126 14 0
Mrs. F. Lumsden, property in Hillgate, 205l.; interest, 2l. 10s.	207 10 0
Mr. J. Woolston, property in Church Walk, 90l., interest, 4l.	94 0 0
Jane Thompson, prop. in Hillgate, 230l.; int., 3l.	233 0 0
T. Richardson and others, property in Hillgate, 500l.; interest, 25l.	525 0 0
T. Woolston, prop. in Hillgate, 205l.; int., 2l. 10s.	207 10 0
	17,957 13 4
— interest on mortgage securities, less property tax wages	376 2 1
— repaid advances for Messrs. Toogood's bill	236 10 0
— do. Messrs. Lambert's bill	520 0 0
— do. half Mr. Singers' valuation account	160 0 0
— Mr. Kenmir, outlay and parliamentary costs of act	51 15 2
— Messrs. Toogood, balance of costs and payments	329 19 4
— Mr. Kenmir, conveyances of property, stamps, &c.	319 14 3
— do., for mortgages of borough rate, stamps, &c.	226 8 11
— Mr. Keenlyside, conveying Mr. M. Dunn's property	61 10 6
— Mr. Johnston, for plans, &c. (on account)	11 7 4
— repaid Messrs. Lambton	50 0 0
— Mr. Matchitt, half year's interest on 1,450l.	3,000 0 0
— sundries	33 16 8
Balance in bank	23 14 2
	28 17 0
	£23,287 8 10

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

GENERAL DISTRICT RECEIPTS.

To amount of rate collected	£1,602 6 5
— penalties	9 4 0
	£1,611 10 5

GENERAL DISTRICT EXPENDITURE.

By balance due treasurer	£29 1 11½
— Mr. Kenmir, as clerk, 1½ year's salary	87 10 0
— Mr. Hall, surveyor, ½ year and 2 weeks' salary	113 1 0
— Mr. Lamb, surveyor, ½ year's salary	105 0 0
— Mr. Pearse, treasurer, 1½ year's do.	22 10 0
— Mr. Scherey, inspector of carriages	5 5 0
— lighting and regulating clock	31 4 5
— printing, stationery, and advertising	48 3 3
— workmen's wages	311 12 3
— carting	230 19 3½
— erecting water-closets in Oakwellgate	66 10 0
— H. W. Toogood, Hexham road parliamentary expenses	163 12 7
— Mr. Kenmir, do. do.	84 11 6
— do., contracts	47 0 9

Carried forward....£1,346 2 0

Local Board of Health continued.

Brought forward....£1,346 2 0

By Mr. Liddell, making road from Church Walk to South Shore	107 10 6
— Mr. Fairs, for collecting rate	31 11 3
— sundries—stones, &c.	116 5 0
Balance in treasurer's hands	10 1 8
	£1,611 10 5

PAVED FOOTWAY DISTRICT RECEIPTS.

To amount of rate collected	£1,596 17 8
— work done	64 12 11
— acknowledgments	32 13 0
— private improvements, Mulgrave Terrace	201 9 9
— " Grahamsley Street	25 2 8
— " Sherif' Hill	24 8 6
— " Wrekenton	20 6 6
By balance due treasurer	847 12 4
	£2,813 3 4

EXPENDITURE.

By balance due treasurer	£1,078 3 7
— wages, masons and labourers	687 18 9½
— carting, sweepings, &c.	281 9 1
— " as per contract	217 12 3½
— paving and flagging	197 1 7
— interest on borrowed money	122 10 0
— Mr. Fairs, collecting rate	26 19 7
— sundries, interest, &c.	16 6 7
	£2,813 3 4

LIGHTING DISTRICT RECEIPTS.

To balance in treasurer's hands	£485 9 10½
— amount of rate collected	948 11 4
— broken lamps	3 7 4
	£1,437 8 6½

EXPENDITURE.

By lighting public lamps	£723 1 3
— lamps, posts, and plumber work	73 13 9
— Mr. Fairs, collecting rate	23 2 5
— sundries	4 19 9½
Balance in treasurer's hands	612 11 4
	£1,437 8 6½

EASTERN SEWERAGE DISTRICT RECEIPTS.

To balance in the treasurer's hands	£1,970 18 2
— J. Smith, Esq., mayor, a loan	100 0 0
— G. J. Kenmir, Esq., town clerk, do.	100 0 0
— Amount collected	96 1 1
	£2,266 19 3

EXPENDITURE.

Contractors (on account)	£1,273 19 4
By Mr. Kenmir, cost of bonds, &c.	23 3 6
— Gateshead Dispensary, interest on 1,200l.	56 0 0
— Police Superannuation Fund, do. on 411l. 5s. 6d.	20 11 0
— Market Fund, do. on 359l. 12s. 8d.	17 19 6
— Mr. Snowball, for draining pipes	356 0 11
— J. Smith, Esq., repayment of loan	100 0 0
— G. J. Kenmir, Esq. do.	100 0 0
— advertising	3 1 0
Balance in treasurer's hands	316 4 0
	£2,266 19 3

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

A MEMORIAL was presented to the Lord Chancellor, January 25, 1831, from Gateshead, claiming, on behalf of the inhabitants, their share in the new parliamentary representation; and, during the debate in the House of Lords, May 23, 1832, on the subject of the Parliamentary Reform Bill, the Marquis of Londonderry objected to Gateshead having the electoral franchise. Out of the ten members, said his lordship, proposed to be given to the county of Durham, eight were allotted to the northern, which was the smallest division of the county, and only two members reserved for the southern and largest division. Why, or on what grounds had Gateshead been selected? Gateshead possessed nothing, continued the noble marquis, to recommend it—it was a mere suburb—a [long dirty lane, leading to Newcastle—a most filthy spot, containing the vilest class of society, and that description of population least worthy to enjoy the right of voting for a member to serve in parliament. In reply to this acrimonious aspersion upon the respectability of Gateshead, Lord Durham claimed, for the working classes of the district, the character of industry and intelligence, and dwelt upon the rising influence, enterprise, and wealth of those who had embarked in its important and extensive manufactories; and Gateshead

* CUTHBERT RIPPON.—Cuthbert Rippon, Esq., father of the member for Gateshead, was a native of the county of Durham, and having realised a large fortune on the London Stock Exchange, purchased extensive estates in his native county, and erected as his residence the present Castle of Stanhope. His son and successor, the future M. P. for Gateshead, was born in 1802; and after the usual routine of education suitable to his position, he settled at Stanhope. On coming into possession of the property on the death of his father, he invested considerable capital in improving the Frosterley estate, and the produce of his model dairy at Rogerley gained him great reputation in the district; he also considerably enlarged and improved the castle at Stanhope. Mr. Rippon was also a scholar and a man of highly cultivated intellect; his politics were of the advanced liberal class, and for several sessions he brought before parliament a motion for the removal of the bishops, or, as he termed it, for relieving them from their attendance in the House of Lords. A letter of his to Sir Robert Peel, protesting against an attempt which was being made to allow the present Bishop of Exeter to hold the rectory of Stanhope *in commendam*, created a great sensation at the time, and was supposed by many to have been mainly instrumental in defeating the project. After the session of 1840-41, Mr. Rippon did not again offer himself for the representation of the borough, owing, it was understood, to pecuniary difficulties: See vol. i., p. 659.

+ WILLIAM HUTT.—Mr. Hutt, nephew of the late Captain John Hutt, of the "Queen," to whose memory a monument was erected by the nation in Westminster Abbey, was born in 1803. He was educated at Trinity College, where he graduated A.B. in 1827, and A.M. in 1831. In the latter year, Mr. Hutt married Mary, Countess of Strathmore,

was ultimately added to the list of new boroughs, and entitled to send one member to represent its interests in the British House of Commons.

The *Parliamentary Boundaries* are the same as those of the municipal. See page 776.

The first election took place on December 12, 1832, when Cuthbert Rippon, Esq.,* of Stanhope Castle (see vol. i., p. 659), was returned without opposition; John Dobson, Esq., solicitor, returning officer.

On January 8, 1835, Mr. Rippon was again returned unopposed; Matthew Plummer, Esq., returning officer.

On July 26, 1837, the candidates were, Cuthbert Rippon, Esq., William Williamson, Esq., of Whickham; and R. S. Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterley. On the following day, the latter gentleman retired from the contest; and the numbers polled were, for Mr. Rippon, 235; Mr. Williamson, 151; the mayor, returning officer.

On June 29, 1841, William Hutt, Esq.,† of Gibside, and Mr. Mason, were candidates; but as the proposer of the latter was not an elector, the nomination could not be received, and Mr. Hutt was elected without further opposition.

On July 28, 1847, Mr. Hutt was returned unopposed.

On July 8, 1852, the candidates were, William Hutt, Esq., the Hon. Adolphus Liddell (see vol. ii., p. 644), and Ralph Walters, Esq.‡ On the following day, the

and widow of the tenth earl (see vol. ii., p. 694). He represented Hull from 1832 till 1841, and Gateshead since the latter date; his friends in Hull presented him, on his separation from that borough, with a splendid candelabrum in testimony of their gratitude and esteem. Mr. Hutt belongs to the liberal whig party; he has taken a prominent part on questions of commerce, more especially those relating to the Stale and Sound Dues, whose abolition he has always advocated and enforced, and for which he received the thanks of the General Shipowners' Society. A portrait of Mr. Hutt, painted by Mr. Reinagle, R.A., was presented to him a few years ago by his Tyneside friends, and was deposited by him in the rooms of the Newcastle Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts, an institution which acknowledges Mr. Hutt as one of its earliest patrons.

‡ RALPH WALTERS was decidedly the most popular candidate, the shew of hands on the day of nomination being ten to one in his favour. His opinions on the leading topics of the day were with the people: he advocated civil and religious liberty in the most popular form—extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, total abolition of church-rates, &c., and the removal of all restrictions which fettered educational progress and commercial enterprise. Besides being owner of extensive property in Newcastle and various parts of the county of Durham, he became more locally connected with Gateshead, by the purchase, about the year 1850, of the Felling estate, for a long period the property and family residence of the Brandlings. Mr. Walters is a barrister of the Middle Temple, a director of the Eastern Counties Railway, and connected with other important public undertakings in the metropolis.

numbers polled were, for Mr. Hutt, 270; Mr. Liddell, 193; Mr. Walters, 136.

On March 27, 1857, Mr. Hutt was returned unopposed.

After the contested election for the Northern Division of the county in 1837, Gateshead was constituted a polling place. It is also the centre of a revising barrister's district, comprising Gateshead, Gateshead Fell, Upper and Nether Heworth, and Lamesley, including Hedley, Kibblesworth, and Ravensworth.

SANITARY CONDITION.

IN 1843, a report on the sanitary state of Gateshead was made by Dr. D. B. Reid, one of the Health of Towns Commissioners; and at the time of the enquiry made by Mr. Rawlinson, Superintendent Inspector of the General Board of Health, in 1849, the sanitary condition of the town had not been materially improved. Mr. Rawlinson visited Gateshead in consequence of a memorial from the mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the borough; the average annual mortality of the 7 years previous having been 27·6 for each 1,000 of the population. The enquiry commenced in the Town Hall, November 28; and Mr. Rawlinson was ably assisted by several leading gentlemen of the borough and district, amongst whom were—George Hawks, Esq., mayor; Dr. Davies, rector; W. Kell, Esq., town-clerk; R. Nicholson, Esq., C. E.; John Dobson, Esq., architect; Aldermen Brockett, Smith, and Potts; W. Hymers, Esq., J. P.; J. Pollock, Esq., J. P.; Drs. Barkus, Dixon, Jollie, and Robinson; surgeons—F. Bennett and S. E. Pearse, Esqrs.; town-councillors—C. Allhusen, W. Cook,* J. Lister, C. J. Pearson, B. J. Prockter, Esqrs., &c., &c.

DRAINAGE.—The town-clerk, in his description of the borough, observed that the town of Gateshead, by reason of its height above the river Tyne, and sloping direction towards it, is not at all liable to be flooded, nor are any of the suburban districts; that there are no obstructions to the natural drainage; on the contrary, great facilities

for draining are presented by the steepness of descent in all the lower, and of sufficient descent in all the upper parts of the town; and the elevated positions and inequalities of surface at the Low Fell, Sheriff Hill, and Wrekenton, afford the like facilities. In 1849, the town council, as commissioners of the Gateshead Street Act, formed a sewer along Church Street and High Street to the southern extremity of the town. The sewer-age and drainage of the town, however, was most imperfect; even in those streets where sewers have, at great expense, been laid down, house drainage is very imperfectly carried out; and one advantage of the Public Health Act would be, that the local board would have the power of constructing house-drains when owners obstinately refuse to take advantage of the main sewers. In many parts of the borough, and more especially in some of the streets recently built, the houses are entirely without sewers or drains, as William Street, Pollock Street, and Russell Street; some of the streets, courts, and entries are not only undrained, but remain unpaved and uncleansed, and without any side channels to carry off the liquid matters, so that in wet weather they become almost impassable from ruts and filth; the inhabitants having no other method of disposing of their refuse water, excrement, &c., but throw them upon the streets and lanes, where they spread, become decomposed, and evolve a most disgusting odour, more particularly when the weather is warm and close. Fever raged in an epidemic form during the months of September, October, November, and December, 1847, and January and February, 1848; the localities principally affected were Leonard's Court, Pipewellgate, and Hillgate, which are notoriously dirty places, where people are living huddled together amongst filth without the necessities of life.

CONDITION OF THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—"I took with me," observes Mr. Rawlinson, "plans and

* Mr. Cook is one of the popular men of the borough. He has been for several years a representative in the town council, and a member of the board of guardians. During the prevalence of fever and sickness in 1847, and subsequently of cholera, Mr. Cook's self-devotion was conspicuous in visiting the sick, and alleviating the distress of those suffering from the effects of this dreadful scourge. The inhabitants of the town also acknowledge the active and successful part he took in procuring for the public an equal right with the borough-holders to the use of the Windmill Hills; and he has ever proved himself a faithful representative, vigilantly enforcing the strictest economy in the expenditure of the revenues of the borough. By enterprise and prudence, Mr. Cook, in the prime of life, has been able to retire from business, having realized a competence as a brewer in Gateshead. On the occasion of his retirement, a public entertainment was given to

him by his admirers and friends; Ralph Walters, Esq., presiding, supported by Joseph Cowen, Esq., chairman of the River Tyne Commissioners, the town clerk, G. J. Kenmir, Esq., Alderman Smith, and other influential gentlemen. In politics, Mr. Cook is an extreme liberal. He was amongst the first to denounce the conduct of the Aberdeen administration for the manner in which they conducted the war with Russia, and presided over a large and influential meeting held in Newcastle upon the subject; and on the dissolution of parliament in 1852, he nominated Ralph Walters, Esq., barrister, as a candidate for the parliamentary representation of the borough. Mr. Cook is a fluent speaker, and ready in debate; and there are few meetings of public interest in the district in which Mr. Cook does not take an active and prominent part.

sections to show the crowded condition of the buildings and manufactories in the lower part of the town, near the south bank of the river Tyne, in Pipewellgate and Hillgate; but neither plan nor written description can adequately convey to the mind the true state and condition of the room-tenements, and of the inhabitants occupying them. The subsoil on the sloping side of the hill is damp and most foul, the brick work of the buildings is ruinous, the timber rotten, and an appearance of general decay pervades the whole district. The buildings fronting to Hillgate have originally been erected as residences of a superior description; the stairs have had carved balusters, the rooms have been fitted up with various forms of decoration, which only serve at present to heighten the grim misery which pervades them; single rooms are let off as tenements, which are crowded with men, women, and children; the walls are discoloured with age, damp, and rot; the windows are broken; old rags, straw, and boards occupying the place of glass, so that means of light and ventilation are alike absent. There are no sewers or drains, neither is there any privy accommodation; solid filth encumbers the surface, liquid refuse saturates the subsoil, and is drawn by capillary attraction through the porous bricks up into the walls; personal cleanliness, or a healthy atmosphere, is impossible. The manufactories and skinner's-yard add to these deleterious influences. For much of this property, as it now stands, there is little chance of amendment—the remedy must consist in its removal.”

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—Mr. Schorey, in his report, stated that there were 26 houses of this class, situated for the most part in low and crowded neighbourhoods; they were principally kept by Irish. Many of the dormitories were little better than hovels, whether as regarded size, cleanliness, ventilation, or drainage, and were calculated to engender disease in its most malignant form; in rooms not measuring more than 14 feet square, were lodged from 15 to 20 men, women, and children, the whole almost entirely naked. The parties by whom these dens are supported are the sturdy vagrant and the common thief; they are crowded at nights, and during the day are never free of their filthy inmates. The report of the medical gentlemen relates that they had counted as many as 26 individuals in one room. In Pipewellgate and Hillgate, the lodging houses were the chief foci of disease. Mr. Inspector Rawlinson said

* Mr. George Crawshay, the present chief magistrate of the borough (1856-7), is a member of the wealthy Welsh family of that name. On leaving the University of Cambridge, he became an acting partner in

he could add his testimony to the truth of this description, and added, that the condition of the lodging houses in Gateshead was a disgrace to civilization.

SUPPLY OF WATER AND GAS.

WATER.—The Newcastle Water Company, the subscribers to which were also shareholders in the Newcastle Fire Office, were the first parties who supplied Gateshead and Newcastle with water. These towns were dependent almost entirely upon the quantity of water produced in the reservoirs on Newcastle Town Moor. In 1835, the Newcastle Subscription Water Company was established, and was succeeded, in 1845, by the Whittle Dean Water Company, with a capital of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, under an act of parliament. From this company both towns are now abundantly supplied. Water pipes are laid in upwards of 50 streets in Gateshead, and tenemented property is most generally supplied at a charge of 1s. 3d. per quarter for one room, and 1s. 6d. for two rooms. A house of 7l. rental is charged about 7s., and a house of 100l. rental, 40s. per annum. The *Bishop's Well*, near the Windmill Hills, is open to the public, and was much improved at the cost of Bishop Maltby, in 1845. The *Pro Bono Publico Well* is in Saltwell Lane; but from the workings of an adjoining colliery, the water has been diverted from its ancient course; efforts, however, are being made for its restoration.

GAS.—The town of Gateshead was first lighted with gas by a joint stock company, formed in the borough in 1818. The works of the undertaking were afterwards purchased by the Newcastle Subscription Gas-light Company; and, on the 1st of August, 1838, this company merged into the present undertaking—the “Newcastle and Gateshead Union Gas-light Company,” with a capital of about 70,000l., and this company continues to supply both towns. The present reduced charge for 1,000 cubic feet is 4s. 6d., subject to a discount of 10 to 20 per cent. For charges for public lamps, &c., see corporation accounts, p. 780. A gas holder, capable of containing 80,000 cubic feet, was erected in Quarry Field in 1850, to meet the increasing demand of the borough.

HAWKS & CRAWSHAYS' IRON-WORKS.

THE extensive iron-works of Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay,* and Sons, occupy considerable river frontage on the South

the above firm; and soon after settling in the borough, he identified himself with the leading political topics of the day. During the agitation for the repeal of the corn laws, he ably seconded the efforts

Shore. This establishment was commenced about a century ago by Mr. William Hawks, at first in conjunction with Mr. Michael Longridge, and afterwards on his own account. During the French war, large contracts were executed by Mr. Hawks for anchors, chains, and various articles of naval ironmongery, for the Royal Dock Yards and the East India Company; and in the present day, every description of iron work is executed at these works on a very extensive scale. The Nasmith "direct-action hammer" was "opened" on June 3, 1844, enabling the company to execute the largest orders; and the rolling mills, planing machines, &c., and other machinery is of the most approved description. The large arched ribs of the High Level Bridge attest the capabilities of the establishment in the foundry department. These works give employment to upwards of 1,000 men.

PARK IRON WORKS,

BELONGING to Messrs. John Abbot and Co., occupy spacious grounds contiguous to the town. At these works are manufactured anchors, chains and chain cables, and articles in iron and brass foundry. This establishment gives employment to a considerable number of workmen.

FRIARS GOOSE CHEMICAL WORKS.

THESE works, commenced by Mr. Anthony Clapham, occupy spacious grounds, with river frontage, about 2 miles below Tyne Bridge. Mr. George Burdis and Mr. Anthony Harrison succeeded Mr. Clapham; and the works are now the property of Mr. Alexander George Grey. The high chimney attached to the buildings is much admired for its fine proportions; it is 263 feet high from the base; and its diameter at the bottom is 27 feet, and 7 feet at the top. It is computed to weigh nearly 2,000 tons, and is of beautiful workmanship, deviating only $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the perpendicular. The principal articles manufactured are—sulphuric acid, alkali, crystals of soda, bi-carbonate of soda, and Epsom salts. Employment is given to about 500 workmen. Contiguous to the establishment large and commodious schools have been erected by Mr. Grey for the children of the workmen, in which interesting and appropriate lectures are frequently delivered.* A news-room and library have also been established in connection with the manufactory.

of Messrs. Cobden and Bright. Mr. Crawshaw entertains enthusiastic and enlightened views on the extension of the commerce of the country, and gives occasional lectures on this and other subjects of interest in Gateshead and Newcastle. He is a supporter of literary and mechanics' institutions, and a frequent contributor to various popular periodicals.

TYNE CHEMICAL WORKS.

MESSRS. C. ALLHUSEN and Co. have extensive chemical works and coke ovens at the South Shore, on the Salt Meadows estate. Here are manufactured sulphuric acid, sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda or alkali, bicarbonate of soda, crystals of soda, hydrochloric acid, and chloride of lime. The number of men employed in the various processes exceeds 700. Some idea may be formed of the rapid extension of the chemical trade on the Tyne, when it is stated that, in these works alone, the quantity of salt converted each week into sulphate of soda exceeds 240 tons; whereas, 15 years ago, the quantity scarcely equalled 28 tons. The amount of sulphur used in the production of sulphuric acid is above 3,500 tons per annum. (See article on Alkali Works, vol. i., pp. 190-1.) The Tyne Chemical Works occupy extensive river frontage, and vessels of 300 tons burthen can be safely moored in front of the spacious quay belonging to the company.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRE WORKS.

THE important wire rope manufactory of Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co. is situated at the Team, about 2 miles from Gateshead. These works, and their branch establishment at Manchester, have acquired a national reputation. Most of the submarine electric telegraph wires, connecting this country with France, Belgium, and other places, have been manufactured by Messrs. Newall; and in the month of June, 1857, they concluded a contract by which they engaged to supply, within four months, 1,000 miles of wire cable, to be laid down by the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, in connexion with Sardinia, Malta, and Corfu. At the Great Exhibition of 1851, Messrs. Newall furnished samples of their various wires for suspension bridges, signal cords, lightning conductors, &c., besides their wire ropes for submarine telegraphs.

GLASS has long been one of the staple articles of manufacture in Gateshead. The Durham Glass Works in Pipewellgate, established by the late Joseph Price, a gentleman of great energy and enterprise, are the property of his representatives. The Falcon Glass Works are carried on by Messrs. Elliott and Co.; and the Ellison Glass Works are the property of Messrs.

* Mr. Grey, jun., is an able chemist; and his lectures on this subject in the school-rooms, and to various public audiences in Gateshead and Newcastle, evince considerable research, and are always of an interesting and instructive character. Mr. Grey won University honours, and gives promise of distinction in the pursuit of his favourite science.

Sowerby and Neville. A history of the glass trade and a notice of the various works established throughout the county, are given in vol. i., p. 188.

Gateshead has for many years been celebrated for its manufactories, and its commercial importance is daily increasing. In addition to the establishments already described, may be noticed the chemical and paint works of Messrs. Cookson and Co.; the extensive ropery of Messrs. Haggie, Brothers, South Shore; Messrs. Gaddy and Lamb's ship building yard and slip way;* Mr. J. Robson's iron ship building works; the Tyne Paper (brown) Mill, near Redheugh, the property of Mr. Muschamp; Mr. Milvain's canvas manufactory, Quarry Fields; Mr. Green's tannery, Half Moon Lane; also, boiler builders, earthenware works, asphalte works, pipe makers, grindstone quarries, patent fuel, glue, lamp black, vitriol, and charcoal manufacturers; and brick and tile makers, lime burners, &c. There are several flour mills: those on elevated ground are driven by wind, the others have steam power.

In the borough are five breweries, six wine and spirit merchants, eighty public houses (three of which are at Salt Meadows, one at Tyne Main, one at Blackwall, and one at Woodbine Terrace), and twenty-one beer shops. Ten fire and life insurance companies have agents in the borough. There are several booksellers, some of whom keep circulating libraries, and five printing offices, the principal of which is the office of the *Gateshead Observer*.† The first hackney coach in Gateshead commenced August 7, 1826; and there are now two coach proprietors. Many of the retail shops in the borough are judiciously arranged and well furnished, and the outside fittings elegant and spacious; whilst the extensive nursery grounds of Messrs. Finney and Co. (late W. Falla) impart a pleasing aspect to the southern extremity of the town.

Oakwellgate Colliery has its shaft and above-ground workings near the street from which the colliery takes its name (Oakwellgate). It was commenced about 20 years ago, and is carried on by Messrs. Easton, Anderson, and Co. *Shipcote Colliery* is situated near

* A shipping company, entitled "The Gateshead and Tyne Shipping Company," was established in 1837, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each; the offices of the company being in Newcastle. A number of vessels were purchased; and after conducting the undertaking for three or four years, the company was dissolved, with considerable loss to the shareholders.

† The prospectus issued for the establishment of a weekly newspaper in Gateshead was dated September 1, 1837. Shortly afterwards, the first number of the *Gateshead Observer* appeared; and the paper has continued to maintain an extensive circulation throughout the

the Sunderland turnpike road, at the head of High Street. At these workings, an old pit has recently been opened out by Messrs. Bowes, Hutt, Palmer, and Hood.

In former days, Gateshead had a *Market* on Tuesdays and Fridays, when wheat and cattle were exposed for sale at the cross which stood between the Tolbooth‡ and the pant or conduit; and beans, pease, oatmeal, and other goods and merchandise, at the "Brige gate." These markets, however, have been long discontinued. On the afternoon preceding the commencement of the Newcastle fairs, in August and October, a *Shoe Fair* has been held from time immemorial in the High Street: of late years, it has been but indifferently attended. A project for establishing a market in the borough is occasionally discussed in the town council; but the proximity of the Newcastle markets seems, for the present, to render the success of such a scheme doubtful.

The *Imports* and *Exports* of the borough of Gateshead pass through the Newcastle custom-house.—The corporation of Newcastle were, until 1850, sole conservators of the river Tyne; but in that year (see pp. 725-6), an act of parliament was passed, transferring the conservancy to commissioners, under the title of "The Tyne Improvement Commissioners." This body is composed of eighteen members, representing Gateshead, Newcastle, the district above Tyne Bridge, and South and North Shields. Four of the board are elected for life, and the remainder are elected annually, viz.:—two by the town council of Gateshead, six by the town council of Newcastle, three by the town council of South Shields, and three by the town council of North Shields. In 1856-7, the members of the board were—*Life Commissioners*, Joseph Cowen, of Blaydon, chairman; W. R. Hunter, Newcastle; J. Purdoe, Sunderland; and J. C. Stevenson, South Shields. *Elected, by Gateshead*, R. W. Hodgson and John Potts. *By Newcastle*, Ralph Park Philipson, Thomas Ridley, Ralph Dodds, John Rayne, John Ormston, and Charles Smith. *By South Shields*, John Robinson, James Mather, and Thomas Stainton.

district. It has advocated, with much ability and impartiality, the great measures of political and commercial reform; and in its columns frequently appear valuable contributions relating to the trade and commerce of the district. Under its able and talented editor, Mr. James Clephan, the *Gateshead Observer* exercises a moral and political influence equalled by few provincial journals.

‡ The Tolbooth stood in the main street, a little below the west end of Oakwellgate Chare. In 1700, it was used as a school-room, but afterwards converted into a Bridewell: it was taken down when the lock-up house was built at the head of the Church Stairs.

By *Tynemouth* (North Shields), Matthew Poppelwell, William Linskill, and Joseph Straker.

FRIARS GOOSE.

THIS is an estate belonging to St. Edmund's Hospital, and occupies the north-eastern angle of the parish of Gateshead. The origin of this singular name is unknown, but it is of considerable antiquity, as, in Hatfield's Survey, a way-leave is mentioned, through the lord's meadows, from St. Edmund's Hospital to *Frerergose*. Extensive chemical works and other buildings are erected on the estate. *Tyne Main Colliery* is carried on by Messrs. Losh, Johnson, Reay, and Anderson. The pumping engine of this colliery was erected here about 30 years ago, for the purpose of draining off the water* in the high main seam; and it was by its means that the colliery of St. Lawrence, on the north side of the Tyne, was afterwards recovered. The engine is 180 horse power; and another, erected in 1841-2, is of 70 horse power. The working shaft is at some distance to the west, and has been many years in operation. The workings are conducted under the river, and on both sides of the Tyne.†

THE SALT MEADOWS

Is an estate at the north-eastern portion of the parish, above half a mile below the town. It comprises about 83 acres, with considerable river frontage, and is the property of the corporation of Newcastle, under lease from the see of Durham for 450 years‡ from the year 1554, at a rental of 44s. per annum. The greater portion of the ground is now occupied by various manufactories:§ 21 years' leases are granted, and the ground rents yield to the Newcastle corporation 237*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* per annum; the last renewal fines amounting, in addition, to 1,743*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* The lease from the see of

Durham will not expire till the year 2004, so that the corporation of Newcastle are entitled to the property for the unexpired term of one hundred and forty-seven years from 1857. The origin of this grant from the see of Durham is given in vol. i., p. 66; but it may not be inappropriate to repeat it here:—

Queen Mary was proclaimed, July 19, 1553; and on the 5th August, Bishop Tunstall left the Tower, again to become Bishop of Durham. The repeal of the act for disuniting Gateshead, preparatory to a division of the diocese, was effected; and the bishop was restored to all his temporalities. The corporation of Newcastle, very naturally, resisted this alteration, so mortifying to them, and with so much success, that it was deemed prudent to compromise the matter. The bishop accordingly, in conjunction with the dean and chapter, ceded to the corporation a large plot of land, called the Salt Meadows, on the south bank of the river Tyne, at a nominal rent, under a lease for 450 years.

The corporation of Newcastle have been in correspondence with the ecclesiastical commissioners for the enfranchisement of the property. The sum fixed between the parties is 2,000*l.*; and at the town council meeting of Newcastle, held July 1, 1857, the arrangement was agreed to be confirmed.

GATESHEAD PARK HOUSE.

THIS mansion, situated at a distance of half a mile east of Gateshead, was erected about the year 1723; it is a handsome brick building, sheltered on the north by a row of fine elms. The Gategangs, in the 14th century, held parcels of land in the park. The estate is now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, subject to a lease held by C. Ellison, Esq.; and the mansion is the residence of Alexander George Grey, Esq., of Friar's Goose Chemical Works.

DECKHAM HALL

Is about a mile and a quarter south from Tyne Bridge, on the east side of the old Durham road, and is partly

ing engines, &c., for this purpose, is estimated at 32,000*l.*, whilst the rent value of coal sacrificed in barriers is 322,040*l.*, which the carrying out of this project would enable to be worked. It is proposed that the cost of erecting engines should be borne by the lessors, the lessees afterwards keeping them in operation.

‡ Not 999 years, as stated by mistake in vol. i., page 66.

§ From a report of the Property Committee, presented to the town council of Newcastle, June 3, 1857, it was stated that a 21 years' leasehold property at Salt Meadows is lessening in value by the abstraction from it of a large quantity of sand and of brick clay, sold off the estate for building purposes. At the same time, the lessee or his tenant has also received a large sum of money as the charge for rubbish deposit; and the committee were of opinion that the lessee should be made to pay to the corporation a fair consideration for the clay and sand, and for the quantity of rubbish deposited in its place.

* In the removing of some pillars of coal in *Tyne Main*, or *Friars Goose Colliery*, near the docks of Messrs. Smith and Co., shipbuilders, St. Peter's, on the opposite side of the river, some of the old water courses were deranged, and a portion of the water drawn off, so that the dock property sunk down 2 feet. The colliery proprietors denied having done the damage, inasmuch as no creep had taken place in the pillars they were working, nor had they any concern in forming the pillars underneath the docks, those workings having been made beyond memory. The damages were laid by Messrs. Smith at 8,000*l.*; the matter was ultimately left to arbitration, and an award was made for about half the amount claimed.

† In 1855, T. J. Taylor, Esq., in propounding a scheme for draining the coal seams eastward of Newcastle, estimates the feeders of this part of the basin at 4,000 gallons per minute. To meet this, he proposes to lift 1,400 gallons per minute at Tyne Main, 1,300 from Wallsend, and 1,300 from Howdon pit, Percy Main. The expense of construct-

in the parish of Gateshead and partly in the parish of Heworth. Thomas Deckham,* in 1614, bequeathed this estate to his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Mitford, and 3*l*. to the poor of Gateshead "towards the bringing home of the water;" and the mansion was known until recent years as Mitford's House. Mr. James purchased the estate in 1817, of Mr. George Wooler, for 7,100*l*.; He enlarged the mansion, and called it Deckham Hall. It is at present the residence of B. Biggar, Esq.

CRAMER DYKE HOUSE.

This elegant and commodious mansion was erected by the late William Falla, Esq., who also laid out the extensive and beautiful nursery grounds adjoining. The house commands a view of the vale of Ravensworth and the picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood. The estate is situated nearly a mile south of Tyne Bridge, opposite St. Edmund's chapel on the west, and is the property of the representatives of the late Mr. Falla. The mansion is now the residence of William Lockey Harle, Esq.†

SALTWELLSIDE

Is an estate of about 500 acres, sloping towards the Team, 2½ miles south-south-west from Gateshead. It has been successively in possession of the Hedworths, Halls, and Maddisons; in 1750, of Mr. Joseph Liddell, of Moor House, near Carlisle; in 1792, of Mr. Joseph Dunn, and afterwards of Mr. Joseph Liddell, of Carlisle. Mr. Liddell sold part of the estate to Messrs. Bower and Robson; and, on the death of Mr. Robson, his portion became the property of Mr. James King. Mr. King died in 1818, and his property was sold to Mr. Thomas Robson, for 10,000*l*. In 1819, an exchange was made with C. Ellison, Esq., of part of the North and part of the South Tongues Field, and the difference in measurement paid for at the rate of 100*l*. per acre. The ground has recently been much divided for villa sites. *Saltwell Hall*, with about 120 acres of the estate, is the property and residence of Charles Bulmer, Esq., who is also lord of the manor of the entire estate. *Saltwell Tower*, with grounds adjoining, is the property and resi-

dence of Mr. Wailes. *Saltwell Cottage* is the property of Mr. D. Robson; and *Fern-dene House*, an elegant modern mansion, with ornamental grounds, is the residence and property of Mr. Newall, who purchased the ground from the representatives of Mr. Thomas Robson

DARNCROOK.

DARWENCROOK, or Darncrook, a little south of Saltwell Hall, was parcel of the possessions of Kepyer Hospital, and was purchased, in 1612, by Thomas Liddell, alderman of Newcastle, whose male issue is extinct. It is now, by purchase from several intermediate proprietors, vested in the Liddells of Ravensworth. The estate, by survey made in 1803, contained 155 A. 2 R. 11 P. *Darwent Crook Colliery* has for some time been laid in.

FIELD HOUSE

Is SITUATED about half a mile south-west from Gateshead, adjoining Saltwellside on the south and west. The estate formerly belonged to the Wilsons, stewards to the Lumleys. In 1684, it was held by Sir Ralph Carr, Knt., and afterwards by the Liddells. Two freehold estates, Field House and The Team, were advertised for public sale in 1804, containing 212 acres; also, the royalty under the Field House and adjoining estate of Saltwellside, containing upwards of 350 acres of coal. Low Team was purchased by Mr. John Barras, and Field House became the property of Mr. George Barras, who sold part, in 1829, to Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., and 53 acres to Mr. Thomas Robson, of Saltwell Cottage. Mr. Robson, in 1830, re-sold part to Mr. John Philips, for 3,937*l*. 10*s*.; and Mr. Barras afterwards sold the house and grounds, and about 35 acres of land, to Mr. Joseph Shield. The grounds and mansion are now the property and residence of Thomas Bramwell, Esq.

BENSHAM,

"The Hill of the sloping Descent," is a pleasant district towards the west of the Windmill Hills, sloping gently down to the river Team. It contains several elegant villas and rows of pleasant houses, many of which command beautiful views of the Tyne and the vale of

* This Thomas Deckham, in writing to Bishop James relative to a reduction of rent, diplomatically adds, "I have sente you, in remembrance of my duetye, two hollands cheeses by this bearer."

† WILLIAM LOCKEY HARLE.—Mr. Harle has long been before the public as an ardent liberal, and the eloquent advocate of political and intellectual progress. Having finished his education at Ryhope, under the Rev. T. Waite, he was articled as an attorney to Mr. John Adamson, Newcastle, and afterwards spent some time as a student in London University. On his return to Newcastle, Mr. Harle com-

menced life in his profession. In 1841, he was elected a member of the town council, and continued one of the representatives of St. Nicholas' Ward until 1853: he was again elected in May, 1857, and was honoured with the appointment of deputy recorder for the town of Newcastle, when Mr. Digby Seymour succeeded Mr. Wilkinson as recorder. Mr. Harle is a well-known contributor to various local publications, and is the author of a work entitled, "A Career in the Commons." His speeches and lectures evince extensive reading, vigorous thought, and fertility of imagination.

Ravensworth; and it is a favourite residence of several gentlemen whose business occupations are conducted in Newcastle. Bensham was a portion of the borough lands, or town fields, for enclosing which an act of parliament was obtained in 1814. *Bensham Lunatic Asylum* is conducted by Mr. G. Robinson, successor to Mr. Frederick Glenton. In the district are two public houses and a beer-shop.

REDHEUGH.

THIS estate is situated about a mile west of Tyne Bridge, containing 215 acres, with a neat brick-built mansion, the residence of George Hawks, Esq.,* on the southern slope of the banks of the Tyne, in the midst of old woods and plantations. The Gateshead branch of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway runs along the northern margin of the estate. Alexander del Redhough held the manor under the see of Durham, in 1280; and, after the extinction of the family in 1420, it passed to the Whites, who sold it, in 1619, to Sir Francis Liddell, Knight. Francis, Earl of Darwentwater, who purchased the estate, devised Redheugh to the Hon. Thomas Radcliffe and

Lady Mary Radcliffe; and the latter, in 1748, conveyed it to Adam Askew, M.D., of Newcastle.† It is now the property of his representative, H. W. Askew, Esq., of Conishead Priory, Ulverstone. In 1850, it was advertised for sale, and is allotted into sites for villas, manufactories, &c.

TEAM,

A HAMLET on the rivulet of that name, is nearly 2 miles west from Gateshead, and contains a public house and a Wesleyan Methodist and Methodist New Connexion chapels. The Team Iron Works have been carried on for many years, and are now in the hands of Messrs. Crowley, Millington, & Co.; another establishment of the same kind is carried on by Messrs. Thompson Brothers; and here are also the Wire Rope Works of Messrs. Newall and Co., already noticed.

In the suburbs of the borough, particularly on the southern and western banks, are erected several pleasant villas and mansions, commanding varied views of the rich and picturesque neighbourhood.

* GEORGE HAWKS, Esq., of Redheugh, grandson of the late William Hawks, is a partner in the extensive iron works of Hawks, Crawshaw, and Sons, which his grandfather originally established. He is a magistrate for both the county of Durham and the borough of Gateshead, and a deputy lieutenant of the county. On the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, Mr. Hawks was elected by the town council as the first mayor of his native borough; an honour which was subsequently conferred upon him for two consecutive years. When the queen first crossed the High Level Bridge, September 28, 1849 (see page 775), on her return from Scotland, the address from the town council of Gateshead was presented to her majesty by Mr. Hawks, in his capacity as mayor of the borough; the circumstance being peculiarly appropriate, inasmuch as the High Level Bridge had been constructed by the important firm of which Mr. Hawks was the

senior partner. The town council, on his retirement from the mayoralty, unanimously elected him one of their representatives in the Tyne Improvement Commission. During the embodiment of the Durham militia a few years ago, in consequence of the Russian war, Mr. Hawks exerted himself zealously and successfully; a very large portion of the volunteers having been obtained by his solicitations and through the influence of his well-deserved popularity in the district. In Mr. Hawks, the institutions of the borough and neighbourhood, whether charitable, literary, or religious, have always found a ready and liberal supporter,

† Dr. Askew was descended from Sir Hugh Askew, who was a courtier, soldier, and sheriff of Cumberland in the reign of Henry VIII. Dr. Askew followed his profession in Newcastle with great success, and died in Westgate Street, January 15, 1773.

GATESHEAD FELL PARISH.

THIS ecclesiastical division (see page 752) forms the southern portion of the parish of Gateshead, by which it is bounded on the north, by the chapelry of Lamesley on the west and south, and by the chapelry of Heworth on the east. Gateshead Fell parish thus includes the High and Low Fell, containing the villages of Sheriff Hill, Carr's Hill, Low Fell, Chowdean, and Wrekenton.

GATESHEAD FELL, fifty years ago, was studded with miserable mud huts and cottages, occupied by tinkers, cloggers, besom makers, egg-layers, muggers, and others of the race called *faws*. In 1809, an act of parliament was obtained for dividing the Fell; and the commissioners therein named were empowered to set out such parts as

they pleased for roads, drains, quarries, watering places &c., and one acre as a site for a church and churchyard. Of the residue, 1-16th part was appropriated to the Bishop of Durham as lord of the manor; 1-16 to the borough-holders and freemen of Gateshead, in compensation for their exclusive right of letting stints; and

1-16th to the rector of Gateshead. The royalties were reserved to the bishop, the owners being allowed to work and win stones for their own allotments only. The remainder of the Fell (except a part for making two waggon-ways) was divided amongst persons having right of common. The whole Fell contained 631 A. 0 R. 21 P., exclusive of roads, quarries, wells, &c. The allotments contained 595 A. 1 R. 19 P.; and the cottages and garths sold by the commissioners, 35 A. 3 R. 2 P. The claims of 17 freemen, 129 owners of ancient burgages, and 9 owners of various freehold estates were allowed; and 45 claims were withdrawn or awarded against. At the time of the division, there were 430 cottages upon the Fell, 90 of which were pulled down as prejudicial to the division, and 340 were enfranchised, amongst which were 8 public houses. The plan and award were lodged in the Registrar's Office, Durham.

THE CHURCH.

THE trustees appointed under the act of parliament of 1809, for dividing the Fell, were authorised to raise a sum not exceeding 1,000*l.*, by rates upon the occupiers of lands, houses, and mines within the district, at the expiration of seven years after the passing of the act, towards the building of a church. The right of presentation was reserved to the Bishop of Durham; and all tithes and ecclesiastical fees within the new parish were rendered payable to the rector of Gateshead Fell.

The church is erected on a lofty eminence, called Sour Milk Hill. The foundation stone was laid May

* Besides the sum of 1,000*l.* raised by the trustees for the division of the Fell, the following contributions were received:—Commissioners for building additional Churches, 1,000*l.*; Society for building Churches, 300*l.*; C. Ellison, Esq., 105*l.*; Rev. J. Collinson, 120*l.*; Bishop Barrington, 100*l.*; Lord Crewe's trustees, 100*l.*; Lord Ravensworth, 50*l.*; dean and chapter of Durham, 30*l.*; Archdeacon Prosser, 25*l.*; M. Atkinson, Esq., M. Plummer, Esq., and the borough of Gateshead, each 30*l.*; Adam Askew, Esq., Michael Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Phillpotts, each 20*l.*; Messrs. Willis and Swinburne, amount of their law bill, 70*l.*; sundry subscriptions under 20*l.*; and a collection in the church, 220*l.*

† MEETING THE JUDGES.—A procession to meet the judges of assize at Gateshead Fell appears to have been one of the most ancient customs in connexion with Gateshead. Prior to the year 1278, we find that the bailiffs of the King of Scotland, the Archdeacon of York, the Prior of Tynemouth, the Bishop of Durham, and Gilbert de Umfrville, went out to meet the justices on behalf of their masters. The high sheriff of Northumberland, accompanied by the under sheriff and others, in after years went as far on the turnpike road as Sheriff Hill, which evidently derives its name from that circumstance. In later times, the procession halted at a public house known by the sign of the Cannon; and since the formation of the new Durham road, the

13, 1824, and the building finished and consecrated August 30, 1825. It cost 3,339*l.*,* and is dedicated to St. John. The edifice consists of nave and chancel with square tower: the tower terminates with four pinnacles and a lofty spire, 148 feet in height, forming a conspicuous object for many miles round. The building is after the Gothic style, but possesses no architectural beauty. The interior is fitted up to contain 1,000 sittings, half of which are free. A good organ was introduced in 1827. The first incumbent was the Rev. William Hawks, LL.B., who was succeeded, in 1838, by the Rev. William Atkinson. There is a parsonage house, but no glebe. The gross income is 194*l.* a year, subject to the annual payment of 22*l.* A silver cup and salver were presented to the church by the late Lady Hawks.

SHERIFF HILL,

A VILLAGE situated on the old Durham road, 2 miles south of Gateshead. It derives its name from the sheriffs of Northumberland having annually come in procession from Newcastle to the Cannon public house at this place, to meet the judges of assize† on their way from Durham; a ceremony which has been superseded by the modern system of travelling. The village contains a number of workmen's cottages, a post-office, a Wesleyan Methodist and a New Connexion chapel, a national school, an earthenware manufactory, five public houses, and a beer-shop. *Sheriff Hill Lunatic Asylum*, conducted by Mr. Samuel Kent, stands on an elevated site to the south. *Beacon Hill* farm is so called from a

party proceeded no further than the New Cannon public house, on the Low Fell. Before the assizes were held twice a year, the judges usually passed through Gateshead on their route to Newcastle, on the afternoon of Saturday, which was generally regarded as a gala day. Spectators of all classes crowded the streets and roads; the windows of the houses were filled by gaily attired ladies and children; and every thing presented a holiday aspect. The magnitude and splendour of the procession depended greatly upon the popularity of the high sheriff, and the following ceremonials were usually observed:—The high sheriff first received the congratulations of the gentry of the county at the Moot Hall, Newcastle; he then proceeded on horseback, attended by running pages (or sheriff boys), in superb costume, preceded by two trumpeters dressed in gay livery, banners with emblazoned arms being suspended from the trumpets. His carriage, drawn by six horses richly caparisoned, was followed by the state carriage of the mayor of Newcastle, and a numerous assemblage of horsemen; and the cortege was closed by a train of carriages of the resident and neighbouring gentry. The procession passed along Mosley Street, Dean Street, Sandhill, Tyne Bridge, and High Street, Gateshead; and on reaching the blue stone of the Tyne Bridge on its return, [was joined by the sheriff and corporate officers of Newcastle; and the judges being conducted to the courts, the formalities of opening the commission of assize were then gone through.

beacon having been erected upon it during the French war, when the country was threatened with invasion.* *Sheriff Hill House*, to the west of the church, was erected by the late Matthew Plummer, Esq.,† and is an excellent and commodious stone mansion, commanding one of the finest and most extensive views in the district. *Sheriff Hill Cottage* is the property of the representatives of the gentleman just named.

Hawksbury Hill, a site a little towards the south of the village, upon which was erected a residence for the late Rev. W. Hawks. The house is in the Elizabethan style, built, in 1828, by the late Sir R. S. Hawks, and has become, by recent purchase, the rectory for the incumbent of Gateshead Fell. The arched gateway in front of Anderson Place, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, was removed hither when Mr. Grainger's improvements in that town were in progress.

Sheriff Hill Colliery.—The old pit has been for some time laid in; but some of the workings have been reopened by Mr. Muschamp. The coals are known in the market as Sheriff Hill Wallsend.

CARR'S HILL,

ABOUT 1½ mile south-by-east from Gateshead, is a village partly in Upper Heworth township, in the chapelry of St. Alban's, and partly in Gateshead Fell

* GATESHEAD VOLUNTEERS.—In 1795, during the French war, the Gateshead Volunteers were enrolled, first under the command of Mr. Huntley, of Gateshead. R. S. Hawks, Esq., afterwards became major, and C. Ellison, Esq., lieutenant-colonel. At the time of their formation, 200 muskets were supplied by Mr. George Hawks at 50s. each. Colours were presented to the corps by Mrs. Ellison, November 16, 1803; and after the corps was disbanded, March 24, 1813, they were deposited at Mr. Bertram's, Goat Inn, Gateshead; and on the 10th of August, 1854, C. Ellison, Esq., presented these memorials to the town council of the borough. (For account of County Militia, see vol. i., p. 155.)

† MATTHEW PLUMMER.—Mr. Plummer was a merchant in Newcastle, an extensive ship-owner and colliery proprietor, and, from his honourable and upright conduct and uniform punctuality, he was deservedly recognized as "the model merchant." The family from which Mr. Plummer is descended were, it appears, driven out of Ireland at the time of the great Irish rebellion, 1641; their ancestors having previously gone over to Ireland from this country. They settled at Thormanby, Yorkshire, a village between Thirsk and Easingwold, and applied themselves principally to agricultural pursuits, holding chiefly grazing farms, and dealing much in horses and cattle. In this locality the family are still numerous. The late Mr. Plummer was educated at Sowerby school, near Thirsk, and for a short time pursued farming under the care of some of his relatives. At the same period, his father had two small farms, one of which was held under the late Mr. John Graham Clarke, of Newcastle, who, being pleased with the intelligence and industry of the son, transferred him to his office; and thus began, in 1785, Mr. Matthew Plummer's connexion with Newcastle. Mr. Clarke was largely engaged as a West India merchant

parish. It contains an earthenware manufactory, and three public houses and a beer-shop. South of the village is a large reservoir belonging to the Whittle Dean Water Company. The estate of Carr's Hill contained, by survey made in 1831, 27 A. 3 R. 15 P. *Carr Hill House*, with 26 acres of the estate, conveyed from the representatives of the late Mr. Matthew Atkinson, is the residence of G. J. Kenmir, Esq.; and T. Hewitt, Esq., is the owner of considerable property in the village.

BLUE QUARRIES is a hamlet where large quantities of stone are worked, and contains a Primitive Methodist chapel.

LOW FELL

Is a large village and populous district, through which the new branch of the turnpike road from Gateshead to Durham passes. This road, from Potticar's Lane, Gateshead, to Leyburn Hold, was constructed, in stage coach days, to avoid the great elevation of the ground over which the old road passes. It was commenced December 6, 1824; and the mail first passed along it on the 17th June, 1826. This line of road is studded with numerous pleasant villas, which overlook the vale of the Team. The village of Low Fell contains a post-office, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a New Connexion chapel, and the Gateshead Fell School, Library, and Lecture

in Pilgrim Street, where he had also an extensive brewery. Mr. Plummer's earliest efforts in business were directed to the sale of some portions of the produce of the farms of his relatives: these he carried on whilst with Mr. Clarke, dealing in cheese, hay, &c., to some extent. He afterwards commenced business for himself on the Quay-side, and first entered into partnership with Mr. Russell Blackbird, as a ship and insurance broker; then with Mr. W. N. Greenwell, and finally with his eldest son. Subsequently, Mr. Plummer became a partner in the Northumberland Flax Mills, and the St. Lawrence Bottle Works, and was engaged in other commercial adventures. Somewhat later in life, he became a considerable coal-owner, being interested in the Haswell Coal Company's mines and other collieries; and he also became possessor of valuable landed property in the neighbourhood of Gateshead and Newcastle. He was engaged in most of the undertakings and questions which affected the port of the Tyne, in the prosperity of which he took the warmest interest, and for many years was vice-consul for the United States. He was a director of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway from its commencement; for fifteen years he was chairman of the board; and, in great part, to the energy, economy, and skilful management of Mr. Plummer, the success of this undertaking is to be attributed. Mr. Plummer married, first, in 1794, Catherine, daughter of the late Robert Spencer, of Bawtry and Durham; and, secondly, Mary, daughter of the late William Storey, of Bishopwearmouth, and widow of the late Robert Spencer, surgeon, of Newcastle. By his first wife, he had eight children, only two of whom are living, viz.:—Robert, of Byker, justice of the peace; and the Rev. Matthew, incumbent of Heworth. Mr. Plummer died at his residence, Sheriff Hill, December 25, 1856, in the 85th year of his age, and was buried at St. John's, Gateshead Fell.

Room, erected by subscriptions amounting to 178*l.* 15*s.*, and 391 shares of 1*l.* each. The building was opened November 9, 1841; and the institution fully answers the expectation of its promoters, the most ardent and active of whom was Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Low Fell House.* There are in the village and its vicinity ten public houses.

CHOWDEAN is a hamlet a little to the south, where the road to Lamesley branches off from the main turnpike. BELLE VUE, near Darwent Crook, contains a number of well-built cottages.

The principal supply of water to the Low Fell is from *Carter's Well*, and was partly obtained on the opening of Sheriff Hill colliery, by means of a drift. The Low Fell was first lighted with gas in 1857.

WREKENTON.

WREKENTON, so called from the Wreken Dyke which divides it from Eighton Banks, is a large village about 3 miles south of Gateshead, at the southern extremity of Gateshead Fell parish. It is situated on elevated ground, being about 500 feet above high water level at Tyne Bridge, and contains a population of upwards of 700 inhabitants. At the north end of the village, many of the houses are clean and well built; but most of the

other parts, Mr. Francis Bennett, on the sanitary enquiry in 1848, described as ill-constructed, over-crowded, without ventilation, damp, dirty, and some having direct openings into ash pits. No wonder, then, that such a place became a plague spot.

In 1847, the Irish fever, or typhus fever, was very virulent in this village; and on the outbreak of cholera in 1849, such were its fatal influences that it carried off, from the 9th to the 25th of Sept., no less than one-seventh of the population; in 158 houses, 110 deaths occurred, and in some of the houses the disease proved fatal to the whole of the inmates. The village had been erected principally to accommodate the pitmen employed in adjoining collieries; the pits being worked out, the cottages gradually changed their tenants, "until the village," says Mr. Rawlinson, who visited it two months after the fatal visitation, "became head-quarters for all the vagrants in the district; men, women, and children, with donkeys, pigs, and dogs, all crowded in the same room; demoralization, filth, and crime abounded. The cholera found the wretched inhabitants in this state, and in a few weeks one-seventh of the whole population died. Another proof," concludes the inspector, "that people cannot be allowed to overcrowd houses with impunity." Since this frightful scourge, many of the houses have been closed, tinkers and tramps expelled the place, and the health of the village has become of the average per centage.

A hiring for servants was held in Wrekenton, for the first time, on April 15, 1822, by leave of the lords of the manor, and has since been continued every second Monday in April, and the first Monday in August. In the village are a chapel of ease to the parish church, dedicated to

* THOMAS WILSON.—This able mathematician, poet, and merchant, is a native of Gateshead Low Fell, where he was born November 14, 1773. Being of humble parentage, he commenced, when only eight years of age, a career of dreary toil, enduring privations and hardships known only to those conversant with the working of coal mines some eighty years ago. Instruction was almost out of the question; but knowledge was Mr. Wilson's great ambition, and, by constant reading at every moment of opportunity, he made considerable progress. He was kept at his monotonous and confined employment in the mines until the age of nineteen, at which time he procured the situation of teacher at Galloping Green, a place about a mile distant from his father's house. Continuing here a short while, he commenced, in 1793, teaching at Shield Row; and it was in this year he first saw the *Diaries*, which, during a period of above sixty years, have been a constant source of interest to him, and to which, for a great portion of that time, he has been a valuable contributor. Whilst at Shield Row, by persevering industry, he added to his other acquirements a knowledge of the Latin language. In 1798, he succeeded in obtaining a clerkship in the office of Mr. Thomas Robson, wharfinger, Newcastle. Here, however, he found the hours long and the remuneration small; and, soon after, he commenced a school at Benwell; but an opportunity of obtaining a commercial situation having presented itself in 1799, he entered the office of Mr. John Head, an eminent merchant and underwriter, of Newcastle. With Mr. Head he remained until the beginning of 1803, when he removed to the counting house of Losh, Lubben, and Co., and, in 1805, entered into partnership with Mr. William Losh, which firm, in 1807, on the junction with it of the late Mr. Alderman Thomas Bell, was changed into the title, which it still bears, of Losh, Wilson, and Bell. As a partner in this mercantile firm, Mr. Wilson, by his industry, intelligence, foresight, and urbanity, displayed the abilities of a shrewd man of business.

On the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, Mr. Wilson was elected a member of the Gateshead town council, and, at its first meeting, became an alderman; an honour which he continued to enjoy until 1853, when, at his own request, he was allowed to retire into private life.

Mr. Wilson's long and useful career has been devoted not less to the extension than the attainment of knowledge. As education for himself was his ambition in early life, so the dissemination of it to others has been to him most truly a labour of love. He has supported schools in every way, and, in 1840, suggested the establishment of a public institution at the Low Fell, in which he was warmly assisted by all classes. On the 25th of April, 1842, he was invited to a public dinner, the rector of Gateshead Fell in the chair, on which occasion a chaste and correct bust of Mr. Wilson, the president of the institution, was presented to him. This bust, which is from the chisel of Dunbar, is now in the long room; Mr. Wilson, on its presentation to himself, having immediately requested that the institution would accept it as a mark of his attachment to its objects, and of respect and regard for those by whom it had been established.

Mr. Wilson's leisure hours have been engaged in mathematical research and poetical composition. His "Stanzas on the intended new Line of Road from Potticar Lane to Leyburn Hole," "The Oiling of Dickey's Wig," "The Pitman's Pay Night," &c., are productions replete with humour, picturesque descriptions, and the most delicate touches of nature. Whoever, in short, wishes to know the circumstances, habits, and characteristics of our coal miners during the early part of the present century, will find the subject happily and accurately delineated in "The Pitman's Pay Night."

Mr. Wilson married, in 1810, Mrs. Mary Fell, who died in 1839. His family has consisted of four sons and six daughters, of whom one son and five daughters, as well as Mr. Wilson himself, are now (1857) living.

St. Thomas, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, two Primitive Methodist chapels, and a Unitarian chapel. There are also the Barrington and national schools, a library and reading room, a post-office, and seven public houses.

Wrekenton Lunatic Asylum is situated in the village, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. Messrs. Gowland and Smiles are proprietors of the establishment.

ADDENDA.

BISHOP CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY.

MEMOIRS of the bishops of the diocese have been given in the early portion of vol. i., concluding with that of Bishop Maltby (see page 92). During the progress of this work, Bishop Maltby retired by virtue and under the provisions of an act of parliament, and has been succeeded in the see by Dr. Longley.

The act of parliament in question was passed July 29, 1856, 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 115, by which it is provided that whenever the Archbishops of Canterbury and York signify that they have canonically accepted the resignation of Charles James, Bishop of London, and of Edward, Bishop of Durham, the sees shall be declared vacant, and their rights in their sees and to their seats in parliament are to cease; the sees to be filled up as by law provided in cases of avoidance. The Bishop of London is to retain for life the episcopal palace of Fulham, with a pension of 6,000*l.* a year;* the Bishop of Durham is to have a pension of 4,500*l.* a year; the pensions to commence from the day of resignation. On resigning their sees, their episcopal functions are to be regulated by the laws applicable to bishops who have exercised their functions in colonies. The bishops who succeed to the sees are to take them subject to such future arrange-

* Dr. Bloomfield did not long enjoy retirement from his episcopal duties. His lordship, who was born in 1786, died at the palace of Fulham on August 5, 1857.

† ELECTION AND ENTHRONING.—The dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Durham, assembled on the 1st November, 1856, at the chapter-house, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a bishop of the diocese, in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. Maltby, who had resigned. Mr. Davison read the queen's *conge-d'elire*, and also the recommendation which accompanied it; whereupon the Right Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., Bishop of Ripon, was elected Bishop of Durham by the dean and canons, then and there assembled, in accordance with the statutes.

The enthroning was fixed for Friday, the 28th November, but postponed, owing to his lordship having been called upon to do homage to her majesty; and instead of being personally enthroned, his lordship requested the Ven. Archdeacon Bland to become his proxy. The necessary documents only reached Durham on Wednesday morning, and a special chapter was called for 11½ o'clock in the chapter-room.

ments as to property, patronage, the limits of the diocese, &c., as shall be authorised by parliament within three years from the passing of this act.

Her majesty the queen, on the 13th Oct., 1856, ordered a *conge-d'elire* to pass the great seal, empowering the dean and chapter of Durham to elect a bishop to that see, the same being void by the resignation of Bishop Maltby; and recommended Dr. Longley to the vacant diocese. The dean and chapter, therefore, met on the 1st November, and, in compliance with her majesty's recommendation, elected Dr. Longley, Bishop of Ripon, to the episcopal charge.†

Dr. Charles Thomas Longley, Bishop of Durham, is a younger son of Mr. John Longley, formerly recorder of Rochester, and for some time one of the magistrates at the Thames Police Court, London. Charles Thomas was born at Rochester in 1794, and, having gone through the usual course at Westminster school, removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815, taking a first class in the classics. In 1829, he was presented to the rectory of West Tytherley, near Stockbridge, Hampshire, and in 1831 resigned that benefice, on being elected to the head mastership of Harrow school. On the formation of the see of Ripon in 1836, he was appointed by Lord Melbourne, then prime

At the meeting of the chapter, the members present were—the Dean of Durham, Archdeacon Bland, Archdeacon Thorp, the Rev. H. Jenkins, D.D., the Rev. H. Douglas, and the Rev. E. Edwards. Archdeacon Bland presented to the dean his proxy, authorising the chapter to induct, enthrone, and install him as proxy for the Bishop of Durham. He also presented the mandate from the Archbishop of York, calling upon the dean and chapter to install Dr. Longley bishop of the diocese, personally or by proxy. The usual oaths having been taken by Archdeacon Bland, the dean and the members of the chapter, preceded by the vergers, then proceeded from the chapter-room to the choir of the cathedral, and conducted Archdeacon Bland to the bishop's throne and to the bishop's stall, observing the usual religious ceremonies; and on returning to the chapter-room, the venerable archdeacon was installed in the seat set apart for the bishop (see Statutes, vol. i., p. 232).

The bishop's seat in the chapter-room was the gift of Bishop Maltby. Formerly, in the old chapter-room, there was a very ancient stone seat (see vol. i., p. 283), in which the bishop sat, at the east end of the room, and in which the bishops of the see, from Carlepho to Barrington, had been successively installed.

minister, to be its first bishop, and presided over that see to the period of his being translated to the episcopacy of Durham.

Bishop Longley's theological views are moderate, with a slight leaning to the evangelical, rather than to the high church party; and he is considered to have well earned his promotion by his arduous labours in the West Riding see. His learning, suavity, and earnestness in the cause of duty, have also gained him general esteem and respect.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

A CHAPTER on this subject, bringing the parliamentary representation of the county down to the general election of 1852, will be found in vol. i., p. 150. The members for the boroughs having parliamentary representatives are given in the history of each town. To make this portion of the history more complete, the elections following those of 1852 are here subjoined.

Northern Division of the County.—In 1854, a vacancy having been occasioned by the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, and the consequent elevation to the House of Lords of Viscount Seaham as Earl Vane, his brother, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, was elected without opposition. At the general election of 1857, the previous members were returned, viz.:—R. D. Shafto, Esq., and Lord A. V. Tempest.

Southern Division.—Lord Harry Vane, J. Farrer, Esq., and H. Pease, Esq., were the candidates; the two former having been the previous members. The nomination took place in Darlington, March 31, 1857; General Beckwith, high sheriff. W. Hutt, Esq., M.P. for Gateshead, nominated Lord Harry Vane, and observed—

That his lordship had already been the representative of this division of the county for the last sixteen years; and during that period, his lordship had given a uniform and consistent support to the various great measures of the country brought before parliament.

R. H. Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Hall, seconded the nomination of Lord Harry Vane—

As a fit and proper person to represent the varied interests—the mining, maritime, commercial, agricultural, and last, though not least, the political interests, of this important division of the great county of Durham. The votes of the noble lord in the Commons House of the people had been consistent and independent. They indicated great prudence and forethought, and the exercise of sound judgment and discrimination. They evinced an innate love of freedom, and the true spirit of an Englishman, and were quite compatible with the glorious cause of liberty and independence.

Marshall Fowler, Esq., of Preston Hall, proposed James Farrer, Esq.; and the nomination was seconded by Col. Stobart, of Etherley.

Capt. Scurfield, of Hurworth, nominated Henry Pease, Esq.; and Joseph Pease, Esq., of Southend, supported the nomination. He said—

"I know what we want, and we'll have it! We have rights, and we know how to defend them! We love our sovereign, and she asks us to send men to the great council of the people, not to the House of Lords, but to the House of the People—men born among the people, living among the people, loved by the people. Are you farmers? So are we. Are you manufacturers? So are we. Are you miners? So are we. Are you ship-owners and traders? So are we. Have you a single right, have you a single interest, have you any claim upon good-nature and common sense to which we are not accessible, and upon which we are not one with you in heart, and soul, and body? This is what I call a man of the people—not below the people, not above the people. He knows and feels for those with whom he associates. Trot him out—see if he's safe. You know his paces—try him! Does he draw steady? Yoke him! You are the men of 1832, or I'm greatly mistaken. You are the men of 1841, or I don't know you. When you are determined to act, you act like men; and when you have set your mind on an honourable and lawful object, you know how to obtain it."

The declaration of the poll was made on the 6th April, and the result of the contest terminated in the election of Mr. Pease and Lord Harry Vane; the state of the poll being, for Mr. Pease, 2,570; Lord Harry Vane, 2,545; Mr. Farrer, 2,091.

City of Durham.—John Robert Mowbray, Esq., was elected June 24, 1853, see vol. i., p. 446. At the election of 1857, William Atherton and John Robert Mowbray, Esqrs., were returned without opposition.

Sunderland.—In 1852, George Hudson and Digby Seymour, Esqrs., were returned. The latter being appointed recorder of Newcastle, his re-election was successfully opposed, January, 1855, by Henry Fenwick, Esq. (see page 493). The representation, in 1857, was contested for; the candidates being George Hudson, Henry Fenwick, and Ralph Walters, of Newcastle. At the close of the poll, the number of voters were—Henry Fenwick, 1,123; George Hudson, 1,081; Ralph Walters, 863; and the two former were declared duly elected.

South Shields.—Robert Ingham, Esq., was returned in 1857 without opposition.

Gateshead.—See page 781.

ERRATA.

VOLUME I.

Page 14. Instead of "James Raine, Esq.," read "the Rev. James Raine."

Page 15. Mr. Surtees' last volume was ushered into the world under the auspices of Mr. Raine, to which a memoir was appended, written by George Taylor, Esq., of Witton Hall.

Pages 149, 150. High Sheriff's—John Gylet officiated in the episcopate of Robert de Stichel, and preceded Alexander de Bedyk; for "Allen," read "Allan;" for "Acklam," read "Aclom."

Page 153. Withdraw elections in January, 1847, for northern and southern divisions of the county.

Page 211. In the General History of the City, three lines are transposed after the seventh line in second column.

Page 436. For "J. D. Shafto," read "R. D. Shafto."

Page 496. For "unentailed," read "entailed."

Page 497. For "taste of," read "taste for."

Page 504. After "Dacres and the Howards," add "The ancestor of the present Philip Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, Sir Francis Howard, sold Neasham to raise and maintain a regiment of horse for Charles I. It was commanded by his son, Col. Thomas Howard, who was slain at Atherton Moor in 1643."

Page 540. For "Henry Howard," read "Philip Henry Howard. Henry Francis Howard, Esq., a younger brother, is envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Lisbon."

Page 577. After the word "diversion," add "of," and for "Brom," read "Bromley."

Page 582. For "John Morton," read "John Methold. He afterwards took the name of Eden."

VOLUME II.

Page 79. For "become," read "became."

Page 108. Omit the word "twice" in 1847.

Page 291. For "Capt. R. M. Dinsdale, Newsham Park, Yorkshire," read "Capt. R. M. Dinsdale, Newsham Park, Durham."

Page 359. The Vice Chancellor's decree, in *Stangers v. Nelson*, was subsequently reversed by the Lord Chancellor.

Page 375. For "Clayton," read "Chaytor."

Page 520. For "April 10, 1717," read "April 10, 1777."

Page 532. For "shout," read "shock;" and for "Ramnuzzer," read "Ramnugger."

Page 533. For "Major T. C. Havelock," read "Major C. F. Havelock." This officer is now a lieutenant-colonel. His brother, brigadier general Henry Havelock, C.B., commanded the second division of the army in the recent war with Persia.

Page 536. The family of Gregson of Murton, *tempore* Queen Elizabeth, has resided at Burdon for several generations. John Gregson Esq., M.A., the present representative of the family, is the principal proprietor in the township of Burdon.

Page 572. After "William Henry Lambton," withdraw the concluding portion of the paragraph. Mr. Lambton was the next brother of the first Earl of Durham, and is now the head of the firm of Messrs. Lambton and Co., bankers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Page 582. In note, third line from bottom, instead of "if," read "of."

Page 631. After "Sept. 5," add "1828;" and instead of "application was made by the late Earl," read "present Earl."

Page 635. For "Temple," read "Taylor."

Page 655. For "Ormsby," read "Ornsby."

Page 775. For "Sept. 29, 1849," read "Sept. 28, 1849."

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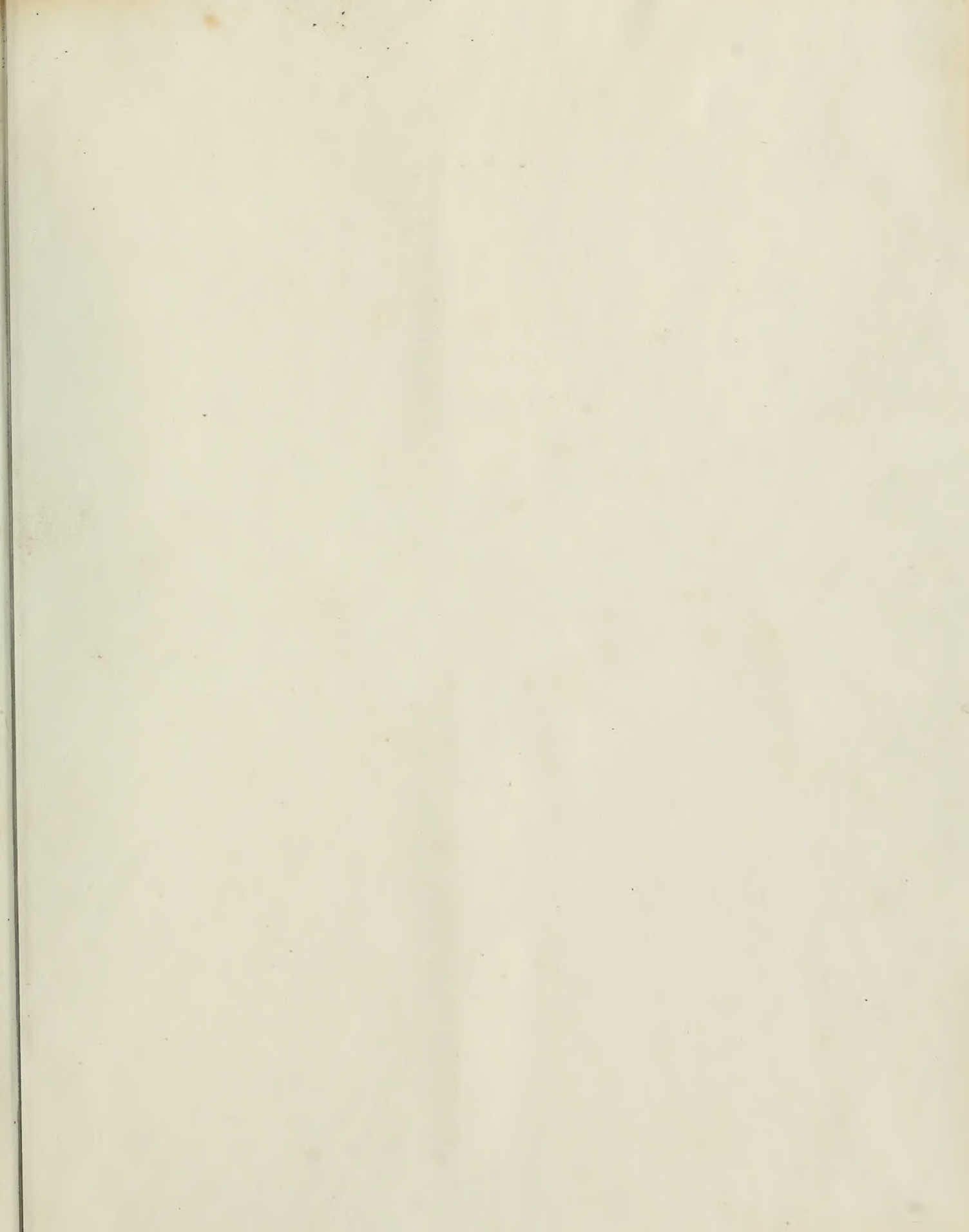
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